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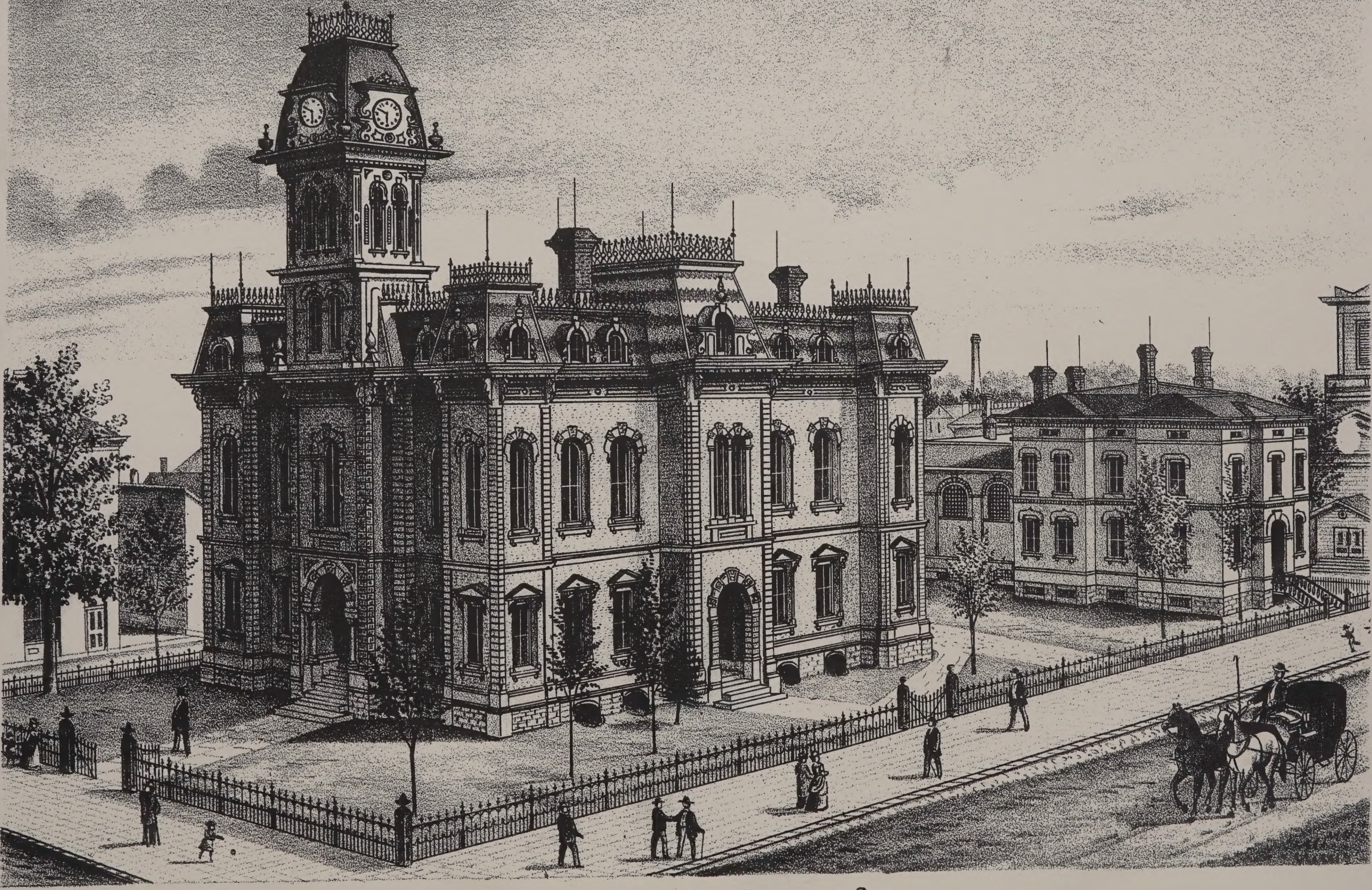

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, DEFIANCE, OHIO.

HISTORY

OF

DEFIANCE COUNTY,

OHIO.

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, ETC.;
MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND
PROMINENT MEN; FARM VIEWS; PERSONAL
REMINISCENCES, ETC.

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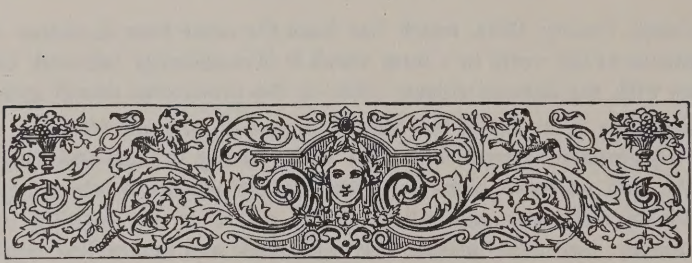
PREFACE.

THE history of Defiance County, Ohio, which has been for some time in course of preparation, is herewith presented to the patrons of the work, in a form which it is confidently believed will prove satisfactory to all, being in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued some two years ago.

The work was undertaken in the belief that there is a proper demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts and with what patience of research we have accomplished the task we leave to the judgment of our patrons, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meager public documents, inaccurate private correspondence and numberless conflicting traditions, we make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned, and, while we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we claim to have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

To the citizens of the county for the co-operation we have at all times met with, and to all who in any way contributed to the work or aided us in its preparation, we tender our thanks; we especially desire to mention the names of Jacob J. Greene, William C. Holgate, H. N. Prentice, William Carter and Alfred P. Edgerton, who furnished us with many facts and events of by-gone days.



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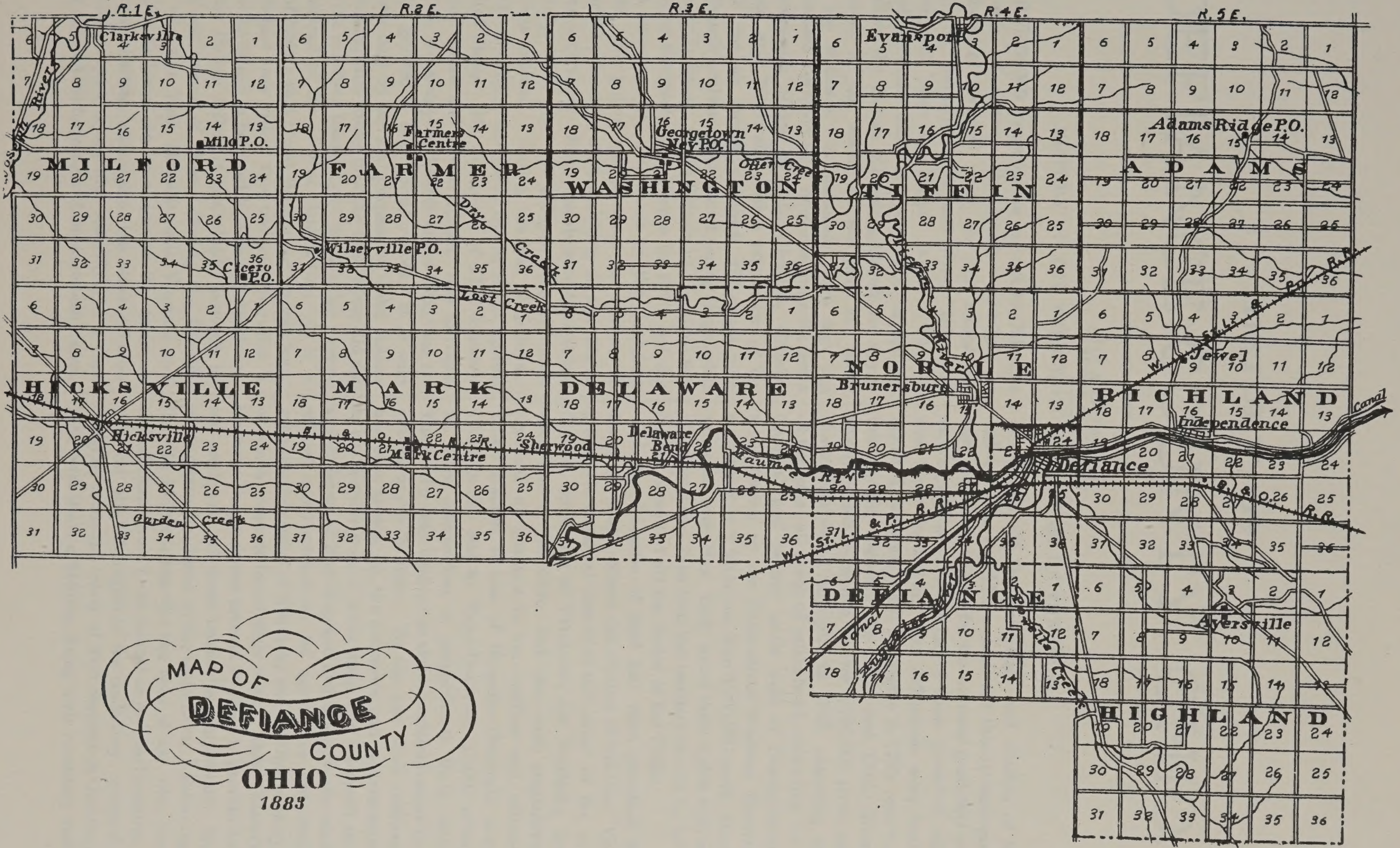
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R.3 E.
R.4 E.
R.5 E.
MILFORD
FARMER
WASHINGTON
TIFFIN
ADAMS
HICKSVILLE
MARK
DELAWARE
NOBLE
RICHLAND
DEFIANCE
HIGHLAND
Clarksville
Milo P.O.
Farmers Centre
Georgetown
Ney P.O.
Evansport
Adams Ridge P.O.
Wilseyville P.O.
Cicero P.O.
Hicksville
Mark Centre
Sherwood
Delaware Bend
Brunersburg
Jewel
Independence
Defiance
Ayersville
St. Joseph River
Dry Creek
Lost Creek
Otter Creek
Tiffin River
Maumee River
Garden Creek
Auglaize River
Powell Creek
Canal
W. St. L. & P. R.R.
B. & O. R.R.

HISTORY OF

DEFIANCE COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO.

A HUNDRED years carries us back to Ohio in a state of nature; its forests unbroken by the labors of civilized man; its rich mines unopened; its beautiful lakes and rivers free from all navigation save the Indian canoe. The silence of solitude rested over its whole extent, except where the Indian villages gathered the sparse population, or the shout of the hunt or battle broke the stillness. A hundred years ago the Northwestern Territory that now comprises the great and prosperous States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, with a population of 9,000,000, was an almost unknown wilderness, with a few French settlements scattered among large tribes of roaming Indians. Great Britain had received this territory by her treaty with France in 1763, but she did not encourage its settlement by the American colonists. Her policy was to leave the Indians in undisturbed possession of it, and keep up a profitable commerce with them. Such was its condition on the 4th of July, 1776, when our independence of Great Britain was declared. During the war of Independence, Great Britain used these Indian tribes against the United States. By the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain, this territory west to the Mississippi and south to the Ohio was reluctantly granted to the United States. It is said that it was only by the firm purpose of John Adams in negotiating that treaty that the Ohio River did not become the southern boundary of the British possessions, instead of the present Canada line. It is a matter of history that Great Britain maintained trading posts and forts within this territory long after it was ceded to us, and is believed to have aided and supported the Indian tribes in their deadly hostility to the first settlements of Ohio. During the Revolutionary war, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut had each set up claims to this territory under royal charters, although to the other colonies their claims seemed unjust, their assertions for a time seriously affected the formation of the American Union. It required all the patriotism and wisdom of the fathers of the republic to deal with this delicate question, so as to secure for the common good this vast empire, and not alienate any of these powerful colonies from the Union. The differences were finally adjusted, Virginia ceded her rights in 1785, reserving the territory between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, which amounted to over 3,700,000 acres, and Connecticut ceded her rights in 1786, reserving out of her grant all north of latitude 41, extending for a hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania, since known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, amounting to a little less than 3,700,000 acres. Massachusetts and New York ceded their rights with no other condition than that the territory should be held for the benefit of all the States of the Union.

Large bounties of land had been promised by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the line. Virginia, who regarded herself as the owner of the unlimited territories of Tennessee and Kentucky and northwest of the Ohio, had also made magnificent promises of bounties to her soldiers and officers. These bounties, in case of Brigadier Generals, were 10,000 acres; and to Major Generals, 15,000 acres; all other officers less, in proportion to their rank. Those who were entitled to these bounties became impatient to receive them. By the war their business had been broken up, the commerce and manufactures of the country were of little value, and the small and sterile farms of New England and the Atlantic coast offered small attractions for agriculture compared with the rich lands of Kentucky and the Ohio country, of which accounts found their way to these Eastern States. Congress was pressed by them to provide for the settlement of these territories, particularly the great region northwest of the Ohio River. Believing that the Indian tribes who had been at war with the United States were to be treated as defeated enemies, with no absolute rights in the lands they occupied, Congress made the treaty of Fort Stanwix in October, 1784, with the Six Nations, fixing their boundary west by the west line of Pennsylvania, and giving to the United States all north and west of the Ohio. The treaty of Fort McIntosh was made on January 21, 1785, with the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas, who were then supposed to represent the Indians in actual occupation of Ohio, fixing their boundary by the Cuyahoga River on the east, and a line from the portage between the Cuyahoga and Muskingum to the head-waters of the Miami at the old French Fort, thence along the east side of the Maumee to Lake Erie, as a southern boundary of the lands of the Indians of Ohio. As soon as this was done, surveys were ordered by Congress, and preparations for immigration to the Ohio country were discussed. But northeast of the Ohio was yet unoccupied under authority of the United States. The Moravians had a successful mission on the Tuscarawas River, where civilization had made its home, and white families and Indians were enjoying comparative comfort and prosperity. This mission was in charge of Brothers Ziesburgen, John Heckewelder, Jengman, Senseman and others. Mary Heckewelder was born at this misson, April 16, 1787, and is supposed to be the first white child born in Ohio. The history of this mission is one of the most interesting and saddest in Ohio history. It would be pleasant, did space permit, to pay a deserving tribute to the love and faithfulness of those devoted men and women and recall that scene of peace and Christian civilization which found its temporary home among those savages of the wilderness. Here they founded their villages, beautifully called Shoenbrun, the beautiful spring; Guadenhutten, tents of grace; and Salem, peace. But the want of space compels us to turn to other scenes, to learn from them, if we may, the source of Ohio's strength and glory.

On the 20th of May, 1785, Congress considering the United States to be the rightful owners and in possession of the lands ceded by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of the lands in the "Western Territory," directing therein how surveys should be made. In these surveys, Section 16 was reserved for the use of schools, and four other sections were reserved for further disposal by Congress. Although many changes were made in the laws relating to lands in Ohio, this policy of providing for schools was continued throughout.

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

This ordinance was passed on the 13th day of July, 1787. As this ordinance is spoken of so often, and has so often been eulogized, it is well for us to know exactly what it is, and what part of it is entitled to eulogy. For we will find that parts of it became exceedingly distasteful to the early settlers of Ohio, and were bitterly denounced by them very early in our history. This ordinance first provides certain temporary rules of property, which were subject to future legislation, regulating descents, dowers, wills and deeds. It provides for the rights of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, or Port Vincents, as it is therein called, which were to be subject to the laws of Virginia at the time. Then it provides for a temporary government. This was to consist at first of a Governor, Secretary and three Judges, to be appointed by Congress. The Governor and Judges were to have the power to adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, that might be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and not disapproved by Congress. All officers were required to be residents for certain periods of time, and all to be land owners; the Governor to own 1,000 acres; the Secretary and Judges each 500 acres. When the district should contain 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age, they were to elect a House of Representatives. Its members were to own each 200 acres of land, and those only could vote for representatives who owned 50 acres of land. These Representatives were elected for two years. They were to select ten names of citizens of the territory, each owning 500 acres of land, out of which Congress selected five persons who composed the council, and whose term was five years. The Governor, Council and Representatives formed the Legislature. This Legislature had power to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles of the ordinance declared and established, and to repeal and alter those made by the Governor and Judges. All bills passed by a majority of the Council and the House had to have the assent of the Governor. He also had power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the assembly, when in his opinion it should be expedient. He also had power to form counties, appoint all magistrates and other officers, not otherwise directed by the ordinance, during the temporary government. The third division of this ordinance contains a declaration of certain fundamental principles of government and the rights of man. Among these are the rights to worship and to religious opinions. It also declares that no law ought ever to be made that shall in any manner interfere with or effect private contracts, engagements bona fide, and without fraud, previously made. It declares that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." It further declares that "the utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians, their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded, or disturbed unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress, but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

Article 6 declares that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," to which a proviso was attached that fugitives from labor or service could be reclaimed. It is to this third part of the ordinance that the eulogies of many of our statesmen and citizens have been given, and to-day, in the light of almost a century of Ohio's history, cannot we unite in those eulogies? Mr. Webster, in his celebrated controversy with Hayne says, that this ordinance was drawn by Nathan Dow, of Massachusetts. "It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration, and certainly it has happened to few men to be the author of a political measure of more large and enduring consequence. It fixes forever the character of the population northwest of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impresses upon the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any other than free men. It laid the interdict against personal servitude not only deeper than all local law, but deeper also than all local constitutions. Under the circumstances then existing, I look upon this original and reasonable provision as a real good attained. We see its consequences at this moment, and shall never cease to see them perhaps while the Ohio shall flow." In another part of this discussion, he said of this ordinance: '" It need hardly be said that that paper expresses just sentiments on the great subject of civil and religious liberty. Such sentiments were common and abound in all our State papers of that day. But the ordinance did that which was not so common, and which is not even now universal; that is, it set forth and declared, as a high and binding duty of government itself, to encourage schools and advance the means of education, on the plain reason that religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind."

"One observation further. The important provision incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, restraining legislative power in questions of private right, and from impairing the obligations of contracts, is first introduced and established, as far as I am informed, as matters of expressed written constitutional law in the ordinance of 1787."

In the sketches of the history of Ohio prefixed to Chase's Statutes, and published in 1833, Gov. Chase says:

"After establishing the freedom of conscience, the sacredness of personal liberty, the inviolability of private contracts, and the security of private property; after recognizing the duty of the Government to foster schools and diffuse knowledge; and after enjoining the observance of good faith toward the unfortunate and ignorant Indian, and the performance toward them of these offices of kindness and peace which so adorn and grace the intercourse of the mighty with the weak, as if resolved to omit nothing which might be thought justly to belong to an instrument providing for the erection of free States, the framers of the ordinance, in the last article, declare 'there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.' Well might he say of this ordinance, never probably in the history of the world did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill and yet so mightily exceed the anticipation of legislators. The law has been described as having been a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became by that act a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants so far as its provisions did not conflict with the terms of the cession of the States."

"This remarkable instrument," he says again, "was the last gift of the old confederation of the country, and was a fit consummation of their glorious labors." At the time of its promulgation the federal constitution was under discussion in the convention and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national Government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble.

Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and those not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to the Indians. On the whole, the articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are, indeed, the general principles of freedom, unadulterated by compromise with circumstances, the effect of which are visible in the Constitution and history of the Union."

While Congress had under consideration the measure for the organization of a territorial government northwest of the Ohio River, the preliminary steps were taken in Massachusetts toward the formation of the Ohio Land Company, for the purpose of making a purchase of a large tract of land in said Territory and settling upon it. On the passage of the ordinance by Congress, the aforesaid land company perfected its organization, and by its agents, Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Maj. Winthrop Sargent, made application to the Board of Treasury, July 27, 1787, to become purchasers, said board having been authorized four days before to make sales. The purchase, which was perfected October 27, 1787, embraced a tract of land containing about a million and a half of acres, situated within the present counties of Washington, Athens, Meigs and Gallia, subject to the reservation of two townships of land six miles square, for the endowment of a college, since known as Ohio University, at Athens; also every sixteenth section, set apart for the use of schools, as well also every twenty-ninth section, dedicated to the support of religious institutions; also Sections 8, 11 and 26, which were reserved by the United States for future sale. After these deductions were made, and that of donation lands, there remained only 964,285 acres to be paid for by the Ohio Land Company, and for which patents were issued.

At a meeting of the directors of the company, held November 23, 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam was chosen Superintendent of the company, and he accepted the position. Early in December, six boat builders and a number of other mechanics were sent forward to Simrall's Ferry (now West Newton), on the Youghiogheny River, under the command of Maj. Haffield White, where they arrived in January, and at once proceeded to build a boat for the use of the company. Col. Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper, and John Matthews, of Massachusetts, and Col. Return J. Meigs, of Connecticut, were appointed surveyors. Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting to secure a teacher and chaplain, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. Daniel Story, who some time during the next year arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, in the capacity of the first missionary and teacher from New England.

Early in the winter the remainder of the pioneers, with the surveyors, left their New England homes and started on their toilsome journey to the Western wilderness. They passed on over the Alleghanies, and reached the Youghioghemy about the middle of February, where they found their companions who had preceded them. The boat, called the "Mayflower," that was to transport the pioneers to their destination, was forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide and of fifty tons burden, and was placed under the command of Capt. Devol. "Her bows were raking, or curved like a galley, and strongly timbered; her sides were made bullet proof, and she was covered with a deck roof," so as to afford better protection against the hostile savages while floating down toward their Western home, and during its occupancy there, before the completion of their cabins. All things being ready, they embarked at Simrall's Ferry, April 2, 1788, and passed down the Youghioghemy into the Monongahela, and thence into the Ohio, and down said river to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they arrived April 7, and then and there made the first permanent settlement of civilized men within the present limits of Ohio. These bold adventurers were re-enforced by another company from Massachusetts, who, after a nine weeks' journey, arrived early in July, 1788.

Many of these Yankee colonists had been officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and character, and of sound judgment and ability. In short, they were just the kind of men to found a State in the wilderness. They possessed great energy of character, were enterprising, fond of adventure and daring, and were not to be intimidated by the formidable forests nor by the ferocious beasts sheltered therein, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages, who stealthily and with murderous intent roamed throughout their length and breadth. Their army experience had taught them what hardships and privations were, and they were quite willing to encounter them. A better set of men could not have been selected for pioneer settlers than were these New England colonists—those brave-hearted, courageous, hero-emigrants to the great Northwest, who, having triumphantly passed the fiery ordeal of the Revolution, volunteered to found a State and to establish American laws, American institutions and American civilization in this, the wilderness of the uncivilized West. If any State in our American Union ever had a better start in its incipient settlement than Ohio, I am not aware of it. Gen. Washington, writing of the bold pioneers, said that "no colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." Having had a personal army acquaintance with Gens. Putnam and Parsons, and with Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, and probably with many other leading members of this pioneer colony, his favorable opinion of them is entitled to great weight.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Of course, no time was lost by the colonists in erecting their habitations, as well as in building a stockade fort, and clearing land for the production of vegetables and grain for their subsistence, fifty acres of corn having been planted the first year. Their settlement was established upon the point of land between the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, just opposite and across the Muskingum from Fort Harmar, built in 1786, and at this time garrisoned by a small military force under command of Maj. Doughty. At a meeting held on the banks of the Muskingum, July 2, 1788, it was voted that Marietta should be the name of their town, it being thus named in honor of Marie Antionette, Queen of France.

SURVEYS AND GRANTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio River was the seven ranges of Congress lands, and was done pursuant to an act of Congress, of May 20, 1785. This tract of the seven ranges is bounded by a line of forty-two miles in length, running due west from the point where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses the Ohio River; thence due south to the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of Marietta Township, in Washington County; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington are, in whole or in part, within the seven ranges.

The second survey was that of the Ohio Company's purchase, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, of July 13, 1785, though the contract was not completed with the Ohio Company until October 27, 1787. Mention of its extent, also the conditions, reservations, and circumstances attending the purchase, have already been given; 100,000 acres of this tract, called donation lands, were reserved upon certain conditions as a free gift to actual settlers. Portions of the counties of Washington, Athens and Gallia are within this tract, also the entire county of Meigs. The donation lands were in Washington County.

The next survey was the "Symmes Purchase" and contiguous lands, situated to the north and west of it, and was made soon after the foregoing. The "Symmes purchase" embraced the entire Ohio River front between the Big Miami and Little Miami Rivers, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and reaching northward a sufficient distance to include an area of 1,000,000 acres. The contract with Judge Symmes, made in October, 1787, was subsequently modified by act of Congress bearing date of May 5, 1792, and by an authorized act of the President of the United States, of September 30, 1794, as to amount to only 311,682 acres, exclusive of a reservation of fifteen acres around Fort Washington, of a square mile at the mouth of the Great Miami, of Sections 16 and 29 in each township, the former of which Congress had reserved for educational and the latter for religious purposes, exclusive also of a township dedicated to the interests of a college; and Sections 8, 11 and 26, which Congress reserved for future sale.

The tract of land situated between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, known as the Virginia Military Lands, was never regularly surveyed into townships, but patents were issued by the President of the United States to such persons (Virginian) as had rendered service on the continental establishment in the army of the United States (hence the name), and in the quantities to which they were entitled, according to the provisions of an act of Congress of August 10, 1790. "It embraces a body of 6,570 square miles, or 4,204.800 acres of land. The following counties are situated in this tract, namely: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, and Union entirely; the greater or less portions of the following, to wit: Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Warren, Greene, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Hardin."

Connecticut ceded all lands in the Northwest to which she claimed title to the United States (except the tract which has been known as the "Western Reaserve"), by deed of cession bearing date of September 14, 1786; and in May, 1800, by act of Legislature of said State, renounced all jurisdiction or claim to the "territory called the Western Reserve of Connecticut." That tract of land was surveyed in 1796, and later into townships of five miles square; and in the aggregate contained about 3,800,000 acres, being 120 miles long, and lying west of the Pennsylvania State line, all situated between 41° of north latitude and 42° 2′. Half a million acres of the foregoing lands were set apart by the State of Connecticut in 1792 as a donation to the sufferers of fire (during the Revolutionary war) of the residents of Greenwich New London, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New Haven, and other Connecticut villages whose property was burned by the British; hence the name "Firelands," by which this tract taken from the western portion of the reserve has been known. It is situated chiefly in Huron and Erie Counties, a small portion only being in Ottawa County. The entire Western Reserve embraces the present counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage and Trumbull; also the greater portion of Mahoning and Summit, and very limited portions of Ashland and Ottawa.

French grant, is a tract of 24,000 acres of land bordering on the Ohio River, within the present limits of Scioto County, granted by Congress in March, 1795, to certain French settlers of Gallipolis, who, through invalid titles, had lost their lands there. Twelve hundred acres were added to this grant in 1798, making a total of 25,200 acres. The United States Military Lands were surveyed under the provisions of an act of Congress of June 1, 1796, and contained 2,500,000 acres. This tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, hence the title by which it is known. It is bounded by the seven ranges on the east, by the Greenville treaty line on the north, by the Congress and refugee lands on the south, and by the Scioto River on the west, including the county of Coshocton entire, and portions of the counties of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Holmes.

The Moravian Lands are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, situated, respectively, at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, all on the Tuscarawas River, now in Tuscarawas County. These lands were originally dedicated by an ordinance of Congress dated September 3, 1788, to the use of the Christianized Indians at those points, and by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, were surveyed and patents issued to the society of the United Brethren, for the purposes above specified.

The Refugee Tract is a body of land containing 100,000 acres, granted by Congress February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces during the Revolutionary war and took up arms against the mother country and in behalf of the Colonies, and thereby lost their property by confiscation. This tract is four and one-half miles wide, and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto River at Columbus into Muskingum County. It includes portions of the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum.

Dohrman's grant is a township of land six miles square, containing 23,040 acres, situated in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County. It was given to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, of Lisbon, by act of Congress of February 27, 1801, "in consideration of his having, during the Rovolutionary war, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war." The foregoing is a list of the principal land grants and surveys during our Territorial history, in that portion of the Northwest that now constitutes the State of Ohio. There were canal land grants, Maumee road grants, and various others, but they belong to our State, and not to our Territorial history.

TREATIES MADE WITH THE INDIANS.

By the means of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded with the Iroquois or Six Nations (Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas), October 22, 1784, the indefinite claim of said confederacy to the greater part of the valley of the Ohio was extinguished. The Commissioners of Congress were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee. Cornplanter and Red Jacket represented the Indians.

This was followed in January, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas relinquished all claim to the Ohio Valley, and established the boundary line between them and the United States to be the Cuyahoga River, and along the main branch of the Tuscarawas to the forks of said river near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headwaters of the Great Miami and the Maumee or Miami of the Lakes, thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. This treaty was negotiated by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee for the United States, and by the chiefs of the aforenamed tribes.

A similar relinquishment was effected by the treaty of Fort Finney (at the mouth of the Great Miami) concluded with the Shawnees January 31. 1786, the United States Commissioners being the same as the foregoing except the substitution of Samuel H. Parsons for Arthur Lee.

The treaty of Fort Harmar, held by Gen. St. Clair January 9, 1789, was mainly confirmatory of the treaties previously made. So also was the treaty of Greenville, of August 3, 1795, made by Gen. Wayne on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the Northwestern Indians, which re-established the Indian boundary line through the present State of Ohio, and extended it from Loramie to Fort Recovery, and from thence to the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River.

The rights and titles acquired by the Indian tribes under the foregoing treaties were extinguished by the General Government, by purchase, in pursuance of treaties subsequently made. The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga River was secured by a treaty formed at Fort Industry, in 1805. The lands west of Richland and Huron Counties and north of the boundary line to the western limits of Ohio were purchased by the United States in 1818. The last possession of the Delawares was purchased in 1829; and by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1832, by Colonel John Johnston and the Wyandot chiefs, that last remnant of the Indian tribes in Ohio sold the last acre they owned within the limits of our State to the General Government, and retired, the next year, to the far West, settling at and near the mouth of the Kansas River.

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Congress, in October, 1787, appointed General Arthur St. Clair, Governor; Maj. Winthrop Sargent, Secretary; and James M. Varnum, Samuel H. Parsons and John Armstrong, Judges of the Territory, the latter of whom, however, having declined the appointment. John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his stead in February, 1788. On the 9th of July, 1788, Gov. St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and finding the Secretary and a majority of the Judges present, proceeded to organize the Territory. The Governor and Judges (or a majority of them) were the sole legislative power during the existence of the first grade of Territorial government. Such laws as were in force in any of the States, and were deemed applicable to the condition of the people of the Territory, could be adopted by the Governor and Judges, and, after publication, became operative, unless disapproved of by Congress, to which body certified copies of all laws thus adopted had to be forwarded by the Secretary of the Territory.

The further duty of the Judges, who were appointed to serve during good behavior, was to hold court four times a year, whenever the business of the Territory required it, but not more than once a year in any one county.

THE SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

After it shall be ascertained that 5,000 free male inhabitants actually resided within the Territory, the second grade of Territorial government could, of right, be established, which provided for a Legislative Council and also an elective House of Representatives, the two composing the law-making power of the Territory, provided always that the Governor's assent to their acts was had. He possessed the absolute veto power, and no act of the two Houses of the Legislature, even if passed by a unanimous vote in each branch could become a law without his consent. The conditions that authorized the second grade of Territorial government, however, did not exist until 1798, and it was not really put into operation until September, 1799, after the first grade of government had existed for eleven years.

EARLY LAWS OF THE TERRITORY.

The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and was entitled "An act for regulating and establishing the militia." Two days thereafter the Governor issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, which included all the territory east of the Scioto River to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio River and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary; Marietta, the seat of the Territorial government, also becoming the county seat of Washington County.

Quite a number of laws were necessarily adopted and published during 1788 and the following year. From 1790 to 1795 they published sixty-four, thirty-four of them having been adopted at Cincinnati during the months of June, July and August of the last named year, by the Governor and Judges Symmes and Turner. They are known as the "Maxwell Code," from the name of the publisher, and were intended, says the author of "Western Annals," "to form a pretty complete body of statutory provisions." In 1798, eleven more were adopted. It was the published opinion of the late Chief Justice Chase, "that it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had so good a code of laws." Among them was that "which provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory." Probably four-fifths of the laws adopted were selected from those in force in Pennsylvania; the others were mainly taken from the statutes of Virginia and Massachusetts.

LOCAL COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS.

Among the earliest laws adopted was one which provided for the institution of a County Court of Common Pleas, to be composed of not less than three nor more than five Judges, commissioned by the Governor, who were to hold two sessions in each year. Pursuant to its provisions, the first session of said court was held in and for Washington County, September 2, 1788. The Judges of the court were Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Col. Archibald Crary. Col. Return Jonathan Meigs was Clerk, and Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff. Elaborate details of the opening of this, the first court held in the Northwest Territory, have come down to us, showing it to have been a stylish, dignified proceeding. Briefly, "a procession was formed at the Point (the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio River) of the inhabitants and the officers from Fort Harmar, who escorted the Judge of the court, the Governor of the Territory, and the Territorial Judges to the hall appropriated for that purpose, in the northwest block-house in "Campus Martius." "The procession," says Mitchener, "was headed by the Sheriff, with drawn sword and baton of office." After prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, the court was organized by reading the commissions of the Judges, Clerk and Sheriff; after which the Sheriff proclaimed that the court was open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

On the 23d day of August, 1788, a law was promulgated for establishing "General Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace." This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor, who were to hold four sessions in each year. The first session of this court was held at "Campus Martius" September 9, 1788. The commission appointing the Judges thereof was read. "Gen. Rufus Putnam and Gen. Benjamin Tupper," says Mitchener, "constituted the Justices of the quorum, and Isaac Pearce, Thomas Lord, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., the assistant Justices; Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, Sr., was Clerk. Col. Ebenezer Sproat was Sheriff of Washington County fourteen years. The first grand jury of the Northwest Territory was impaneled by this court, and consisted of the following gentlemen: William Stacy (foreman), Nathaniel Cushing, Nathan Goodale, Charles Knowles, Anselm Tupper, Jonathan Stone, Olive Rice, Ezra Lunt, John Matthews, George Ingersoll, Jonathan Devol, Jethro Putnam, Samuel Stebbins and Jabez True."

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

Washington County, embracing the eastern half of the present State of Ohio, was the only organized county of the Northwest Territory until early in 1790, when the Governor proclaimed Hamilton County, which included all the territory between the Big and Little Miami Rivers, and extended north to the "Standing Stone Forks" on the first-named stream.

The following is a list of all the territorial counties organized; also the date of organization, with their respective county seats:

COUNTIES.	WHEN PROCLAIMED.	COUNTY SEATS.
1. Washington	July 27, 1788	Marietta.
2. Hamilton	January 2, 1790	Cincinnati.
3. St. Clair	February, 1790	Cahokia.
4. Knox	In 1790	Vincennes.
5. Randolph	In 1795	Kaskaskia.
6. Wayne	August 15, 1795	Detroit.
7. Adams	July 10, 1797	Manchester.
8. Jefferson	July 29, 1797	Steubenville.
9. Ross	August 20, 1797	Chillicothe.
10. Trumbull	July 10, 1800	Warren.
11. Clermont	December 6, 1800	Williamsburg.
12. Fairfield	December 9, 1800	New Lancaster.
13. Belmont	September 7, 1801	St. Clairsville.

It will be observed that Hamilton was the second county organized. There were situated within its limits, when organized, several flourishing villages, that had had their origin during the closing months of 1788 and early in 1789. Columbia, situated at the mouth of the Little Miami, was the first of these laid out, its early settlers being Col. Benjamin Stites, of "Redstone Old Fort" (proprietor), William Goforth, John S. Gano, John Smith (a Baptist minister, who afterward became one of Ohio's first United States Senators), and others, numbering in all twenty-five persons or more, though some of them arrived a little later.

Cincinnati was the next in order of time, having been laid out early in 1789, by Col. Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman and Israel Ludlow. Several not very successful attempts had also been made at various points between Cincinnati and the mouth of the Great Miami by Judge Symmes.

The early settlers of Hamilton County were principally from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. Judge Symmes and Burnet were representative men in the Miami Valley from New Jersey, Jeremiah Morrow and Judge Dunlavy from Pennsylvania, William H. Harrison and William McMillan from Virginia, and Col. Robert Patterson and Rev. James Kemper from Kentucky.

The Scioto Valley, the next in order of time, was settled chiefly by Virginians and Kentuckians, represented by Col. Thomas Worthington and Gen. Nathaniel Massie, two of its prominent settlers.

And the early settlements along Lake Erie, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, whose representative men were Gov. Samuel Huntington and Hon. Benjamin Tappan, were established by men not a whit inferior to those above named. And the good that Gen. Washington said of the New England Colony that settled Marietta could, with very slight modifications, be said of most of the settlers and pioneers of the aforesaid settlements.

EARLY TERRITORIAL VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

The following is a list of the principal villages and towns in the Northwest Territory, started and built up during Territorial rule, with the time of the first survey of lots, together with the names of their proprietors:

Marietta—Laid out in 1788 by Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Land Company.

Columbia—Laid out in 1788 by Benjamin Stites, Maj. Gano and others.

Cincinnati—Laid out in 1789 by Robert Patterson, Matthias Denman and Israel Ludlow.

Gallipolis—Laid out in 1791 by the French settlers.

Manchester—Laid out in 1791 by Nathaniel Massie.

Hamilton—Laid out in 1794 by Israel Ludlow.

Dayton—Laid out in 1795 by Israel Ludlow and Gens. Dayton and Wilkinson.

Franklin—Laid out in 1795 by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper.

Chillicothe—Laid out in 1796 by Nathaniel Massie.

Cleveland—Laid out in 1796 by Job V. Styles.

Franklinton—Laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivant.

Steubenville—Laid out in 1798 by Bazaliel Wells and James Ross.

Williamsburg—Laid out in 1799.

Zanesville—Laid out in 1799 by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire.

New Lancaster—Laid out in 1800 by Ebenezer Zane.

Warren—Laid out in 1801 by Ephriam Quinby.

St. Clairsville—Laid out in 1801 by David Newell.

Springfield—Laid out in 1801 by James Demint.

Newark—Laid out in 1802 by William C. Schenck, G. W. Burnet and John Cummings.

Cincinnati, at the close of the Territorial government, was the largest town in the Territory, containing about 1,000 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1802, with the following as its first officers:

President—David Zeigler.

Recorder—Jacob Burnet.

Trustees—William Ramsay, David E. Wade, Charles Avery, William Stanley, John Reily, Samuel Dick, William Ruffner.

Assessor—Joseph Prince.

Collector—Abram Cary.

Town Marshal—James Smith.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

The following exhibit gives a full list of the officers of the Territory, with the date of service, including the delegates to Congress:

Governor—Gen. Arthur St. Clair, served from 1788 to 1802.

Secretaries—Winthrop Sargent, served from 1788 to 1798; William H. Harrison, served from 1798 to 1799; Charles Willing Byrd, served from 1799 to 1805.

The latter gentleman was also elected Governor during the closing months of the Territorial government, Gov. St. Clair having been removed from office in 1802 by President Jefferson.

Treasurer—John Armstrong, served from 1792 to 1803.

Territorial Delegates in Congress—William H. Harrison, served from 1799 to 1800; William McMillan, served from 1800 to 1801; Paul Fearing, served from 1801 to 1803.

Territorial Judges—James Mitchell Varnum, Samuel Holden Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed Judges for the Northwest Territory by Congress, in October, 1787; the latter, however, declined and John Cleves Symmes was appointed to the vacancy in February, 1788, and he accepted.

Judge Varnum died in January, 1789, and William Barton was appointed his successor, but declined the appointment; George Turner, however, in 1789, accepted it. On the 10th of November, 1789, Judge Parsons was drowned in attempting to cross Big Beaver Creek, and Rufus Putnam became his successor March 31, 1790. In 1796, he resigned, and Joseph Gilman succeeded him. The Territorial court was composed of three Judges, two of whom constituted a quorum for judicial purposes, and also for the exercise of legislative functions in co-operation with the Governor.

NAMES.	WHEN APPOINTED.	END OF SERVICE.
James M. Varnum....	October, 1787...	January, 1789.
Samuel H. Parsons...	October, 1787...	November 10, 1789.
John Armstrong......	October, 1787...	Refused to serve.
John C. Symmes.....	February, 1788.	
William Barton......	———, 1789...	Refused to serve.
George Turner.......	———, 1789...	
Rufus Putnam.......	March 31, 1790..	Served until 1796.
Joseph Gilman.......	———, 1796...	

"Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was appointed (says Judge Burnet) after the first session of the Territorial Legislature, of which he was a member, and probably continued in office to the close of the Territorial government, but I have not been able to verify said conjecture."

HOSTILITY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES—MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

From the time of the organization of the government of the "Northwest Territory," in 1788, until the ratification of the "treaty of Greenville," sometimes called "Wayne's treaty," in 1795, the attitude of many of the Western Indian tribes toward the white settlers in the Northwest Territory was that of extreme, unrelenting hostility. The military organization which had marched against them, before the establishment of civil government in the great Northwest, had signally failed to subjugate them, or secure a permanent cessation of hostilities. The disastrous expedition of Gen. Braddock in 1755, of Maj. Wilkins in 1763, of Col. Bradstreet in 1764, of Col. Lochry in 1781, and of Col. Crawford in 1782, and the disgraceful and murderous expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Tuscarawas, in the last named year, only tended to inflame the hostile Indian tribes, and inspire them with greater courage in their hostile movements and aggressive measures against the white settlers. The fruitless, if not abortive, campaigns of Col. McDonald in 1774, of Gen. McIntosh in 1778, and of Gen. Broadhead in 1781, of course, led to no salutary results. Even the successful campaigns of Col. Boquet in 1763–64, of Lord

Dunmore and Gen. Lewis in 1774, and of Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778, failed to secure a permanent peace with the Western Indian tribes. The inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were, therefore, from the 7th of April, 1788, when the first immigrants arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum, until the treaty of Greenville was concluded in August, 1795, constantly liable to the stealthy but deadly attacks of the perfidious, merciless savage tribes of the Northwest. But they met their dastardly, cruel, relentless foe in the spirit of genuine manhood—of true, determined, unflinching heroism! They were men worthy of the heroic age of the West! Bravely did they bear themselves during those seven years of toil and privations, of dread and apprehension, of suffering and sorrow, of blood and carnage.

To secure the speedy termination of those savage atrocities the National Government early organized number of military expeditions, the first of these being that of Gen. Harmar, in 1790, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the military department of the West. He had a few hundred regular troops under his command, stationed chiefly at Ft. Harmar and at Ft. Washington, which served as the nucleus of his army. The great body of his troops, however, numbering in all above fourteen hundred, were Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers, the former being under the immediate command of Col. John Hardin, and the latter of Col. Trotter. The expedition left Ft. Washington and marched to the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers (now Ft. Wayne, Ind.), where detachments of the army, under command of Col. Hardin, on the 19th and 22d days of October, encountered the enemy and suffered mortifying defeats. Of course, the campaign failed to give peace or relief from apprehended barbarities.

The next year Gen. St. Clair, the Governor of the Territory, who had a Revolutionary record of patriotism and ability, organized an expedition, whose strength somewhat exceeded that of Gen. Harmar's. It met with a most disastrous defeat, November 4, 1791, near the head-waters of the Wabash, now in Mercer County, Ohio, the battle-field being known as Ft. Recovery. Of 1,500 men in the battle, more than half of them were either killed or wounded, and it was indeed a great calamity to the disheartened and greatly harassed pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

Immediately after the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, the Federal Government took the preliminary steps to raise a large army to operate against the hostile tribes, for the purpose of finally and permanently subjugating them. Military preparations, however, progressed slowly, and the summer of 1794 had nearly passed before the confederated hostile Indian tribes were met in battle array by Gen. Wayne's army. The battle was fought at the Maumee Rapids, near Perrysburg, and Ft. Meigs, in Wood County, Ohio, and is known as the battle of "Fallen Timbers," though sometimes called the battle of the Maumee. Wayne's army numbered more than three thousand men, well disciplined, and ably officered, 1,600 of whom being mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky, commanded by Gen. Charles Scott, of said State, who was the second ranking officer in the army, and who, as well as Gen. Henry Lee (the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution) and Gen. William Darke, had been favorably considered by President Washington in connection with the chief command of the expedition. The choice, however, fell upon Gen. Wayne, the old companion in arms of the President, and to him is justly ascribed the honor of defeating the Indian tribes commanded by the celebrated Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, on the Maumee, August 20, 1794, and of permanently breaking the power of a very formidable Indian confederacy. Cessation of hostilities followed this victory, and a peace, which the General Government had vainly sought by friendly negotiation, was secured—a peace which continued for many years, even, until after the northwest territory had "ceased to be," and the important incidents and events connected therewith had passed into history.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND GRADE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Governor having satisfactorily ascertained that the conditions existed entitling the territory to the second grade of government, that is, that there were "5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age," within the Territory, he, on the 29th day of October, 1798, took the preliminary steps to effect that object, by issuing his proclamation, directing the qualified voters to hold elections for Territorial Representatives on the third Monday of September, 1798. The election was held in pursuance of said proclamation, which resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen to constitute the popular branch of the Territorial Legislature for the ensuing two years:

MEMBERS OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF 1799–1800.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington County.
Paul Fearing, Washington County.
William Goforth, Hamilton County.
William McMillan, Hamilton County.
John Smith, Hamilton County.
John Ludlow, Hamilton County.
Robert Benham, Hamilton County.
Aaron Caldwell, Hamilton County.
Isaac Martin, Hamilton County.
Shadrack Bond, St. Clair County.
John Small, Knox County.

John Edgar, Randolph County.
Solomon Sibley, Wayne County.
Jacob Visgar, Wayne County.
Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire, Wayne County.
Joseph Darlinton, Adams County.
Nathaniel Massie, Adams County.
James Pritchard, Jefferson County.
Thomas Worthington, Ross County.
Elias Langham, Ross County.
Samuel Findlay, Ross County.
Edward Tiffin, Ross County.

The above-named gentlemen met at Cincinnati on the 22d of January, 1799, and nominated ten men, whose names they forwarded to the United States Congress, five of whom were to be selected by that body to constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory. They then adjourned to meet on the 16th of September, 1799.

On the 22d of March, 1799, either the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, or the President of the United States (authorities are not agreed), chose from among those whose names had been suggested to them the following gentlemen, to compose the first Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, their term of office to continue five years, any three of whom to form a quorum:

Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County.
Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Knox County.
Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County.
James Findlay, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County.
David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County.

The ordinance of 1787 named Congress as the authority in whom was vested the right to select five from the list of ten persons to constitute the Territorial Council. But it will be borne in mind that said ordinance was passed by a Congress that legislated in pursuance of the articles of confederation, while yet we had neither President nor United States Senate, hence authority was given to Congress to make the selection. But it is highly probable that the aforesaid authority was subsequently transferred to the President, or to the Senate, or to them jointly.

FIRST COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Both the Council and House of Representatives met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and effected a permanent organization. The Council perfected its organization by the election of the following officers:

President—Henry Vandenburg.
Secretary—William C. Schenck.
Door-keeper—George Howard.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abraham Cary.

The House of Representatives completed its organization by electing, as its officers, the following gentlemen:

Speaker of the House—Edward Tiffin.
Clerk—John Riley.
Door-keeper—Joshua Rowland.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abraham Cary.

Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them. They also elected William H. Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, a Delegate to Congress, by a vote of eleven to ten that were cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, then a promising young lawyer of Cincinnati, and who then held the office of Attorney General of the Territory. The first session of the Territorial Legislature was prorogued by the Governor December 19, 1799, until the first Monday of November, 1800, at which they re-assembled and held the second session at Chillicothe, which, by an act of Congress of May 7, 1800, was made the seat of the Territorial government until otherwise ordered by the Legislature. This, the second session of the Territorial Legislature, was of short duration, continuing only until December 9, 1800.

On May 9, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing the Indian Territory, with boundaries including the present States of Indiana and Illinois, and William H. Harrison having accepted the office of Governor of said Territory, it devolved upon the Territorial Legislature, at its second session, not only to elect a Delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation, but also to elect a Delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from the 4th of March, 1801, to the 4th of March, 1803. They were both reputed to be men of ability.

By the organization of the Indiana Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory, and with them, of course, Henry Vandenburg, of Knox County, President of the Council; also, Shadrack Bond, of St. Clair County; John Small, of Knox County, and John Edgar, of Randolph County, members of the popular branch of the Legislature.

On the 23d of November, 1801, the third session of the Territorial Legislature was commenced at Chillicothe, pursuant to adjournment. The time for which the members of the House of Representatives were elected having expired, and an election having been held, quite a number of new members appeared. The Council remained nearly as it was at the previous sessions, there being not more than two changes, perhaps only one, that of Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, Wayne County, who took the place of Henry Vandenburg, thrown into the new Territory. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County, was chosen

President of the council, in place of Henry Vandenburg.

The House of Representatives at the third session of the Territorial Legislature was composed of the following gentlemen:

Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County.
William Rufus Putnam, Washington County.
Moses Miller, Hamilton County.
Francis Dunlavy, Hamilton County.
Jeremiah Morrow, Hamilton County.
John Ludlow, Hamilton County.
John Smith, Hamilton County.
Jacob White, Hamilton County.
Daniel Reeder, Hamilton County.
Joseph Darlington, Adams County.
Nathaniel Massie, Adams County.
Zenas Kimberly, Jefferson County.
John Milligan, Jefferson County.
Thomas McCune, Jefferson County.
Edward Tiffin, Ross County.
Elias Langham, Ross County.
Thomas Worthington, Ross County.
François Chabert de Joncaire , Wayne County.
George McDougal, Wayne County.
Jonathan Schieffelin, Wayne County.
Edward Paine, Trumbull County.

The officers of the House during its third session were as follows:

Speaker of the House—Edward Tiffin.
Clerk—John Reily.
Door-keeper—Edward Sherlock.

The third session of the Legislature continued from the 24th of November, 1801, until the 23d of January, 1802, when it adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on the fourth Monday of November following, but that fourth session was never held, for reasons made obvious by subsequent events.

Congress, on the 30th of April, 1802, had passed an "act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the River Ohio to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of the aforesaid enactment, an election had been ordered and held throughout the eastern portion of the territory, and members of a Constitutional Convention chosen, who met at Chillicothe on the 1st day of November, 1802, to perform the duty assigned them. Edward Tiffin, Esq., of Ross County, was chosen as President, and on taking his seat in the chair delivered the following address:

"GENTLEMEN: I beg you to be assured that I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on this important occasion; the duties of the chair will, I presume, be pleasing and easy, for, from the known character of the gentlemen who compose this convention, there can be no doubt but that the utmost propriety and decorum will be observed, without the aid of interference from the chair. Whatever rules you may adopt for the government of the convention, shall be strictly observed; and in every decision which may be required from the chair the utmost impartiality shall be evinced."

Thomas Scott, Esq., was chosen as Secretary and William McFarland Assistant Secretary.

The convention continued in session twenty-nine days, adjourning on the 29th of November, 1802, having formed the first constitution of the State, which met with the approbation of the people, and under which they lived and prospered till A. D. 1851, when the new constitution was adopted.

When the time had arrived for commencing the fourth session of the Territorial Legislature, the aforesaid Constitutional Convention was in session, and had evidently nearly completed its labors, as it adjourned on the 29th of said month. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom being also members of the Convention), therefore, seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial Government was inevitable, deemed it inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The Territorial Government was ended by the organization of the State Government, March 3, 1803, pursuant to the provisions of a constitution formed at Chillicothe, November 29, 1802, by the following-named gentlemen: Joseph Darlinton, Israel Donalson and Thomas Kirker, of Adams County; James Caldwell and Elijah Woods, of Belmont County; Philip Gatch and James Sargent, of Clermont County; Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter, of Fairfield County; John W. Browne, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Kitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Reily, John Smith and John Wilson, of Hamilton County; Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff, and Bazaliel Wells, Jefferson County; Michael Baldwin, Edward Tiffin, James Grubb, Thomas Worthington, and Nathaniel Massie, of Ross County; David Abbot and Samuel Huntington, of Trumbull County; Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Rufus Putnam, and John McIntire, of Washington County.

Joseph Darlinton, of Adams County; Francis Dunlavy, Jeremiah Morrow and John Smith, of Hamilton County; John Milligan, of Jefferson County; Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington, of Ross County; and Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County, were the eight gentlemen of the last Territorial Legislature that were also elected members of the Constitutional Convention.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

CONTRIBUTED BY H. N. PRENTICE.

IN preparing this paper for the history of Defiance County, it is beyond my hopes, as it is above and beyond my ability, to enrich the literature of our geology, or add much of interest or value to the history of Defiance County. Moreover, the task seems the less necessary and the less encouraging, as our fields of geology have already been passed over by an able corps of engineers sent out by the State, made up of gentlemen of known ability, educated and trained expressly for the work, and of whom it may in truth be said discharged their responsible and important duties with the ability and fidelity commensurate with the trust, conferring honor upon themselves and rendering a lasting and important service to the State; and I might be excused for mentioning, in this connection, that in view of the value of their reports, with their accompanying maps and charts, it is to be regretted that so few of them are to be found in neat and conveniently arranged libraries, while so many are left to gather dust and mold in the book room in the basement of the State capitol.

OUR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

Of this class of rocks our geologists give us but a meager complement on our side of the anticlinal arch. It seems that one corner of the State has lost, by erosion, all our carboniferous rocks, if, indeed, we ever possessed any. Therefore, we have no coal measures, no carboniferous limestones or conglomerates. With these and the Waverly group, and the Erie shales gone, we are brought down to the Huron shales, on which our drift beds rest. Below the Huron shales, in a descending order, we have the Hamilton group, the carboniferous limestones, the Oriskany sandstones, the water lime, the Niagara, the Clinton and the Cincinnati groups, which ends the Upper Silurian system, and carries us down upon the metamorphosed rocks—the Laurentian and Huronian —of the Eozoic age. But as our sedimentary rocks are so ably and so thoroughly written up elsewhere, it seems like a waste of space and a misapplication of time again to go over the ground with them here. Not so, however, with

OUR DRIFT GEOLOGY.

Every well that is bored, every railroad cutting, every cellar that is excavated—in fact, almost every furrow that is turned by the farmer's plow, develops some new phase in our surface geology. Hence, our drift groups present a feature in our geology that is deserving of more than a passing notice. Indeed, from the fact of these groups being immediately identified with the history of Defiance County, and because they form one of the most eventful and important chapters in the geological history of our globe, they are deserving a far better mention than my limited knowledge of our geology will allow me to bestow upon them. As is well known, Defiance County is embraced within the so-called drift districts of the Maumee Valley. The coating of earth that serves to conceal and to level up and smooth over the uneven surfaces of the older and deeply eroded underlining rocks of our valley, has, undoubtedly, an ice origin, and made up—in part, at least—of material foreign to this locality, and transported—drifted—hundreds of miles, from Northern New York the highlands of Canada and the LakeSuperior regions. Among our drift material we find sands, gravels—coarse and fine—stones of all shapes and sizes, bowlders of red and gray granites, quartz, gneiss, together with black granite bowlders and copper-bearing rocks from Lake Superior. While these, for the most part, may be considered as foreign representatives, we may safely conclude that our own rocks, severally and collectively, have been drawn upon for drift material, and, judging from the character and preponderance of blue clay in their composition, one would suppose that the Huron shales had furnished their full quota. The general appearance of these groups would indicate that they have been ground up, stirred together and worked into a mass of mud, and dumped from some immense transport into a "higgledy-piggledy, pell-mell mass," as Mr. Geikie is pleased to term it, with but little reference to order or arrangement; and, if the stony record be not deceptive, at different times, and at periods widely separated from each other. Hence, these drift groups have ever been an enigma to the geologist wherever found—not only confounding the novice, but a puzzle even to old veterans in the field. Dr. Newberry says of the drift: "While it is true of other groups that a few words may suffice to convey a clear idea of them, or, at least, the few things we have learned of them, the drift phenomena are too complicated, too little known, to be so summarily dismissed." In truth, it may be said of the drift, that in many respects it is even yet an unsolved problem—strange and intricate. Now, the mode of laying down the sedimentary rocks that form the frame-work of our globe, is simple and easily comprehended; the mechanical assorting of the materials, the manner of their deposition and the order of their superposition, are all in keeping with the known principles of cosmical law, and in harmony with the geological idea, yet the drift presents a wide and strange departure. Here the chain of sequence of events seems to be broken—the order and harmony destroyed.

But, after all, as our geologists would have us believe, these seemingly incongruous appearances presented by the drift beds have much of reality about them. Their confusion becomes less and less confused the more they are studied and the better we become acquainted with them; so that these seemingly disordered groups are, in reality, not so disorderly as a first sight would indicate. Our geologists grant them distinct groupings in a manner as other rocks. The first, or principal, division separates them into two groups, denominated the upper and lower drift. The lower drift goes by the name of tile or bowlder clay, and is characterized as the unmodified drift, and presents itself as a tough, waxy blue clay, interspersed, more or less, with belts and heaps of sand, gravels and bowlders—for travelers—with traces of coal, traces of wood, and occasionally bits of bone. The bowlders being more or less rounded and polished and sometimes scratched and grooved, indicating the rough usage they have been subjected to as graving tools in graving the rock over which they were forced, while being firmly held in the folds of the great ice raft that transported them hither. When these clays form the surface soil—as in the absence of the upper drift—although possessing all the elements of fertility, they are not in high favor with the farmer, as they yield a reluctant submission to the plow and cultivation, and are not disposed to accept kindly the genial influences of sunshine and rain, and, withal, require a deal of labor and much skillful handling to convert them into acceptable seed beds for farm crops. The lowest of the drift beds rest immediately upon the stratified rocks, sometimes, however, with a layer of gravel beneath them. These gravel beds, wherever they occur, are an acceptable find to the well digger, as they are ever water-bearers.

Typical of the upper, or modified drift, is a belt or layer of fine sand, resting on the bowlder clay. These sands, so far as they extend, constitute the reservoirs for wells in common use for families, and, when not too much water-worn, and consequently are rough and angular, serve a useful purpose for mortar for plastering houses and for stone and brick work. But often they occur as quicksands, and much too often, and much too quick, at times, for the convenience or safety of the laborer; and so fine, sometimes, are they, and so runney, that some well-diggers say of them that they will run through a crevice where water would hardly make the attempt.

Above, and resting on this belt of sand, is a heavy coating of brown or yellow clay, denominated brick-clay, more or less interspersed with sand and gravel, and not unfrequently a scattering of bowlders, some of which are chiseled and scratched as those in the lower beds. This description proximately, or in a general way, covers the whole ground of the drift beds, wherever found, for they are characteristically alike the world over. Prof. Geikie, a Scotch geologist, who, probably, has given more time and a closer attention to the phenomena of the drift than any man living, says, "After reading a description of the drift beds of New England, I was struck with their close resemblance to those of my own country."

If, however, we go into a minute description, or an ultimate analysis of the arrangement of the surface deposits of our Maumee Valley, we will hardly find any one description that will hold good even for the next farm. The borings of one well may differ materially from the borings of the next well, although in close proximity. Indeed, I have observed in Defiance City a marked difference in two sides of the same cellar; on one side occurred belts of sand, and wedge-shaped beds of gravel that were entirely wanting on the other side. No wonder, then, that our geologists give these changes and alterations in wonderful profusion and variety. On the whole, the phenomena of the drift are exceedingly interesting, and our drift groups become more and more interesting to us the more we learn of them; not alone because of their peculiar characteristics, or because they form our farms and fields—lands whereon we grow our crops, plant our orchards and build our homes—but they become interesting to us because of their antecedents and associations; because they are involved in, and are identified with, the great world-change of which the rocks bear testimony everywhere. It is from their records we read the story of the great ice age, when our summers had shortened and our winters had increased in length and severity, and our hemisphere placed under an Erebus of perpetual winter and ice and snow had swathed the ground as with a winding-sheet of death. Then it was that great glaciers, snow-fed monsters, who make their homes in the bleak regions of the north—grown to continental dimensions by the snow-accumulations of ages—came coursing down the frost-bound slopes and careered over our continent. Slowly but persistently pushing their way onward—pausing for no obstacle—they rasped down the summits of high mountains, and scraped out the basins of great lakes, and with the gathered fragments, chips and rubbish, they invaded our valley and further on, till the warmth of the returning summer of the great year ended their career, and they were forced to lay down their rich accumulation of earth and stones they could no longer hold, and retire forever from our valley, and our rocks became clothed with a wealth of soil, from the fertility of whose elements we, at the present day, are gathering the harvest of a profitable agriculture.

GLACIATION.

During the last glacial period, according to Prof. Agassiz, our continent was glaciated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the extreme north to the latitudes of Cincinnati and New York. Moreover, according to statements, this ice-sheet must have been of enormous dimensions, as were the glaciers that issued from it. The great *mer de glace* that occupied the divide between the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay, says Prof. Dana, was 12,000 feet, or more than two and a quarter miles in thickness; while the glacier that passed over the New England States is estimated to have been from 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. Just how thick or how broad those glaciers were that performed the drift work of our valley, our geologists have failed to give us any very definite idea. Judging from indications, however, they were no pigmies, even of their kind; and when we come to consider the fact that a sheet of ice 8,000 feet in thickness exerts a pressure of more than two hundred tons upon every square foot of surface, we need not be surprised to learn that the granite summits of the Laurentian Hills were reduced 1,500 feet by the eroding processses practiced upon them by the glacial ice, nor need we be astonished to find huge blocks—rounded and grooved—with lesser stones mixed up in the clays that form the drift groups of our valley; so that if the student finds small stones protruding from the sides of some railroad cutting, or a bowlder poised on the steeps of a river bank, or perched on some lofty summit, he is not to infer that they are growths, *in situ*, or that they were dropped from some passing iceberg, but rather that they were carried there by glaciers. For, as Mr. Croll says, "If a glacier can pass over the tops of mountains more than two thousand feet high, it can carry stones and bowlders along with it."

Besides the deep, broad, rock excavations that hold the waters of our great lakes, the tear and wear of our underlying rocks, the deep-wrought channels and depressions they present, together with the piles of rubbish and heaps of *debris* with which our valley has evidently been strewn, are but the legitimate results of glacier action. For the reader is not to infer from the smooth and even appearance our valley presents, with hardly a hill or hollow to relieve the eye or break the monotony, that its features were never roughened, or its surface never disturbed by moraine inundations, or thrown into hills and depressions by moving masses of glacier ice.

EROSION.

Now, as the forces of nature are never idle, erosion, or waste of surface, becomes a part of our geology, and as our valley has lost eighteen feet of her surface since the close of the last glacial period, and Lake Erie has gained a hundred feet of sediment, it is not hard to anticipate the time when our valley will be carried into the lake, and that basin will be filled to its rim with sedimentary deposits; introducing to the coming hammer-bearer a new feature in our geology. The principal agents employed in these leveling processes are frosts, rains, streams and currents, and although ages have been consumed by these leveling agents, yet every day witnesses the altered outline or the eroded surface of some bluff or river bank, caused by the last hard freeze and subsequent thaw, or the last storm that broke against its brow or coursed down its sides. While the tiny stream, as well as the swollen flood, is ever busy with the loosened materials, assorting and arranging them in the order of their several specific gravities, and hurrying them away to lower levels, to fill some river channel, or lake basin, or other depression, carrying farthest the finer clays—held longest in suspension; leaving behind the coarser sorts—sands and gravels; while the grosser kinds—stones and bowlders—may scarcely be moved at all—rolled over, perhaps, or made to occupy lower positions by the removal of the loose earth that served to hold them in position. Thus, for example, the Lower Maumee receives the fine sediment of clay brought down by the upper branches of the stream; at Defiance rests the sands and gravels; while the Upper Maumee, and the higher stretches of the Auglaize, are largely *montanic* in many localities.

MODIFICATIONS.

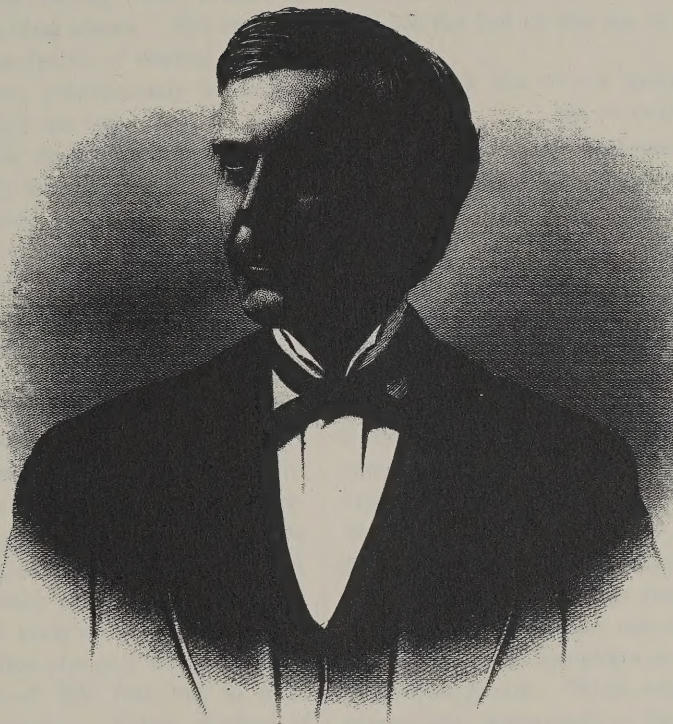
Then, again, as, according to theory, during the cold seasons of the glacial period our valley had become, to some extent, submerged, and the strong current set in motion by the increased strength of the northern trades, would, in a like manner, serve to assort the sands from the clays as they were washed from the surface of our soils, dropping the sands first, in accordance with their gravities, reserving the fine clay—held longest in suspension—as an outer or upper covering. Thus we can see, or think we can see, just how the broad sheet of sand, with its covering of clay, was laid down over a large surface of Defiance County, stretching, as it does in some directions, far over the territory of our neighbors. But it is not alone with these surface changes that the geologist is chiefly concerned, for these changes and modifying processes are going on in all depths of our drift formations. Intercalated beds of sand and gravel become more and more pronounced year by year and day by day, while gravel beds are continually forming and increasing in thickness in the channels and depressions of the underlying rocks. These occurrences are due to the action of water. Rains that fall upon the surface of the ground find their way, by percolation, into these beds, carrying away the lighter clay sediment and fine sands, leaving the clean-washed, coarser gravel to accumulate and increase at the expense of the beds of clay. "The trouble with our soils is," said a neighboring farmer to me one day, as he was trying to stir up his stubborn clay, "they were not properly stirred and thoroughly mixed." A hint for a more liberal use of long manure and other mechanical appliances for lightening the soils. Beds of coarse and fine gravels are frequently found in a kind of pocket repositories, deep in the beds of clay, as in and about Bryan, forming excellent repositories for water for wells, as do those gravel beds that lie deep down in the depressions of our rocks. Experienced well-diggers tell us that the farther down the bore is extended without striking the rock, the greater the chances for a deep and permanent reservoir of pure water.

THE GREAT SCANDINAVIAN GLACIER.

The wanderings of this great glacier—thanks to the enduring rocks, whose hardened surfaces have been able to hold the imprint of its graving-tools—has been traced by British geologists, from the Scandinavian mountains, south over Norway and Sweden, thence in a curve to the right, sweeping westward over Denmark and the British Islands, to its final plunge into the deep waters of the northern Atlantic. ' Prof. Geikie estimates this glacier to have been 2,000 feet thick, with a breadth of eighty miles, and, when coalesced with the Scottish glacier, its dimensions was such as, in passing over the bed of the German Ocean, to have displaced the entire waters of that sea. Besides, the work performed by the glacier would seem to have been commensurate with its dimensions; for it is said to have forced its way up the rugged steeps and over the tops of the Scottish hills, that were more than 2,000 feet high, and, in the meantime, performing for that country just what the North American glacier did for us, filled their valleys and glens with drift material precisely in character—only differing in constituent material—with our own valley drifts. But how far these glaciers are able to travel is not definitely known, as their wanderings can never be very great in any direction till cut off by the heat of the sun, or broken in pieces by the waters of some deep sea. Those geologists, however, who have given the subject of these glaciers their greatest attention, are of the opinion that they would go on indefinitely, if backed by material aid, however rough or uneven the grounds might be over which they had to travel. Mr. Geikie is of the opinion that the waters of the German Ocean, with an average depth of 160 feet, offered no obstacle to the movement of the great Scandinavian glacier, although it was effectually broken to pieces in the deep waters of the Atlantic. Mr. Croll says that "if the waters of Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait were as shallow as the North Sea, those Greenland glaciers would cross upon and over the American continent."

Now, the presence of these glaciers upon our continent would have the effect, as no one need be told, to reduce the temperature of our climate to that of Greenland, and condemn our valley to Arctic sterility.

These things being true, then—anomalous as it may appear—we are indebted for the geniality of our climate, and the productiveness of soils, to that great ocean current that flows down from the polar regions, and sweeps its way through Baffin's Bay and Davis Strait into the North Atlantic, and which we are accustomed to associate in our minds with nothing better than fleets of icebergs and frozen seas. For when we take into consideration the vast amount of rubbish brought down by the Greenland glaciers and cast into these basins, we can hardly resist the conclusion that long ago, had not this channel been kept clear by the powerful and persistent efforts of this current, these basins would have been filled up, permitting these glaciers, fed by the thirty-foot annual snows that fall upon Greenland, "to pass upon and over the American continent." Mr. Geikie has this to say of Greenland and its glaciers: "The superficial area of Greenland cannot be less than 750,000 square miles, so that the country is almost continental in its dimensions. Of this great region, only a little strip, extending to 74° north latitude, along the western shore, is sparsely colonized—all the rest is a bleak wilderness of snow and ice. The coasts are deeply indented with numerous bays and fiords or firths, which, when traced inland, are almost invariably found to terminate against glaciers. Thick ice frequently appears, too, crowning the exposed sea cliffs, from the edges of which it droops in thick, tongue-like and stalactitic projections, until its own



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weight forces it to break away and topple down the precipice into the sea. The whole interior of the country, indeed, would appear to be buried underneath a great depth of snow and ice, which levels up the valleys and sweeps over the hills. The few daring men who have tried to penetrate a little way inland, describe the scene as desolate in the extreme—far as the eye can reach, nothing save one dead, dreary expanse of white; no living creature frequents this wilderness—neither bird, nor beast, nor insect—not even a solitary moss or lichen can be seen. Over everything broods a silence deep as death, broken only when the roaring storm arises, to sweep before it pitiless, blinding snows. But even in the silent and pathless desolation of central Greenland, the forces of nature are continuously at work. The vast masses of snow and ice that seem to wrap the hills and valleys as with an everlasting garment, are, nevertheless, constantly wearing away, and being just as continuously repaired. The peculiar properties of ice, that prevent it accumulating upon the land to an indefinite degree, are just as characteristic of Greenland as those of Alpine countries. Fast as the snows deepen and harden into ice upon the bleak hills of Greenland, the ice creeps away to the coast, and thus from the frozen reservoirs of the interior innumerable glaciers pour themselves down every fiord and opening to the sea. Only a narrow strip of land along the coast-line is left uncovered by the permanent snowfield or *mer de glace*—all else is snow and ice. Some of the glaciers attain a vast size. The great Humboldt is said by its discoverer, Dr. Kane, to have a breadth of sixty miles at its termination. Its seaward face rises abruptly from the level of the water to the height of 300 feet, but to what depths it descends is unknown. Other glaciers of large size occur frequently along the whole extent of the northwestern shores of Greenland, among which is that of Eisblink, south of Goodhaab, which projects seaward so as to form a promontory some thirteen miles in length. This immense glacier flows from an unknown distance in the interior, and buries its face to a great depth in these.

A submarine bank of debris forms a kind of semicircle some little way in front of it, and may owe its origin, in part, to the stream that issues from underneath the glacier, but a bank would, necessarily, gather in the same place, even although no water whatever circulated below the ice. When this glacier, in its downward progress, first enters the sea at the head of a fiord, it must have towered, for many hundred feet, above the level of the waters; but, as it continued on its course, and crept onward over the deepening bed of the fiords, it gradually buried its lofty face in the waves, until, when it reached the lower end of the fiord and entered the open sea, its front rose only a little height above the reach of the tides. Thus, the sloping platform of ice that faces the sea, however lofty it may be, must bear only a small proportion to the much greater thickness of ice concealed below. It is well known that ice is not, by any means, so heavy as water, but readily floats upon its surface. Consequently, whenever a glacier enters the sea, the dense, salt water tends to buoy it up; but the great tenacity of the frozen mass enables it to resist for a time. By-and-by, however, as the glacier reaches deep water, its cohesion is overcome, and large segments are forced from its terminal front, and floated up from the bed of the sea to sail away as *icebergs.*"

LAKE BEACHES DUE TO THE SHIFTING OF THE EARTH'S CENTER OF GRAVITY.

Among the many interesting features presented in the surface geology of our valley—involving, as it does, a problem difficult of solution—are our Lake Beaches, or Sand Ridges, as they are called. These ridges, of which there are many, are too familiar to the people of our valley to require any very extended description from me. Suffice it to say of these, that they compose a series of broad, flat belts of sands, much denuded, apparently, by rains and streams—traversing our valley in a uniform direction, running parallel to each other, and conforming, in a general way, to the present shore-line of Lake Erie. Now, while there is no difference of opinion among our geologists as to these ridges being thrown up by shore waves of some large body of water, yet there is a difference of opinion, and some uncertainty, manifested by our philosophers as to the primary cause of this phenomenon. What caused the advance and retrocessional movements of these bodies of water, that they should cast their shore waves with the uniformity and regularity required to form these ridges, one after another in the order of time, and with so good a degree of regularity in point of elevation one above another, and above the surface water of the lake? Our Ohio geologists claim, in their reports, that these ridges are due to land upheaval; they tell us, in substance, that there was a time when our great lakes were all merged in one, and that their united waters stood at a much higher level than now; indeed they may have covered the whole country. In process of time, however, a change ensued. Those mysterious subterranean forces by which the solid crust of our globe is elevated and depressed, began to act. The water gradually retired, and the higher portions of our valley began to appear. Step by step the land rose out of the water, till at length the site of the upper, or first formed, of the ridges made its appearance above the water surface. There then occurred an interval of rest, lasting sufficiently long for the shore waves to form this ridge. Then, again, these forces bent their backs for another upheaval, and the land began again to rise, and continued to rise until the site of the second ridge was above the water. Then there was another pause, and another interval of rest, lasting long enough for the second ridge to form. Then another rise and another rest, and so on till all of the ridges were produced. Then these forces retired from their labors; the land stood still and the waters retired to within their several lake basins, where they still remain. Now, this may be a good enough theory, in accounting for these ridges, and may be the true theory, for aught we know to the contrary; for surely there is nothing more true than that land and water—continent and ocean—are continually changing places. While in some places the land is rising above the water, in other places the water is rising over the land. What are our so-called rock formations but so many proofs of elevations? What are our coal fields but evidences of a succession of depressions and elevations? But what, among other things, seems faulty in this theory, consists in bestowing the character of that uniformity of action and method of movement, necessary to form these ridges, upon those mysterious subterranean forces whose principal occupation seems to consist in propagating volcanoes and earthquakes, and causing such like disturbances in the bosom of mother earth as are characterized by internal heat in connection with explosive gases. Then, again, supposing these forces had acted thus circumspectly, and performed these upheavals after the manner credited to them by our geologists, it is easily seen their efforts would have availed nothing in the way of the formation of these ridges. For, had this upheaval movement extended to any considerable portion of our continent, the lakes themselves would have been involved in the general rise. They, too, would have gone up with the land, and the relative position of land and water would have still remained the same. On the other hand, if this rise had been confined to a small section of our valley, not including the lakes, it is evident that, while such a limited rise might have answered the purpose of forming these ridges, it would have certainly and effectually destroyed our river system. But of this there is no geological evidence anywhere to be found; on the contrary, our principal rivers and streams run in the same direction, and over the same channels they occupied before the glacial period—as a general thing, they are older than the glacial period. A moment's reflection would satisfy any one that a very small rise at Toledo would cause the Maumee to abandon its channel, and turn its course upstream. But, instead of this, our staid old stream still pursues her onward course to the lake as of yore, and by the same route, only at a hundred feet or more of elevation, made necessary by the accumulations of drift material brought on by glacier action.

Indeed, the facts go to show that these ridges were produced by the rise and fall of water, and not by upheaval and depression of land surfaces, and that they were produced by the oscillation of sea level during the glacial period. That such an oscillation would be produced by the shifting of the earth's center of gravity from one side to the other of the present equator is evident, resulting from the enormous ice-cap that would be formed, first on one hemisphere and then on the other. Now, in accordance with the precessional movement of the equinoxes, which brings around an entire cycle of the seasons in 21,000 years or thereabouts, a ridge would be formed in the interval of each of these cycles, of the winter of the *great year*, as Sir Charles Lyell is pleased to term it. Now, as the last glacial period commenced 240,000 years ago, and ended 80,000 years ago—embracing a period of 160,000 years—this would give time, as easily seen, for some six or seven high-water periods during the glacial epoch, which corresponds very nearly with the number of our ridges. Mr. Croll is of the opinion, however, that some of these ridges may have been, and doubtless were, formed by the beating waves of floods, caused by the sudden thawing of snow and ice in the higher portion of our continent. These suggestions are thrown in for what they are worth. The reader can draw from them his own conclusion.

GLACIERS AND GLACIER MOVEMENTS.

The subject of glaciers and the manner of their movement have ever been a mystery among physicists; and, although theories innumerable have been advanced from time to time in explanation of the phenomena, yet how glaciers move still remains an open question. Yet, however diversified the opinions of scientists may be on the subject of glaciers and glacial ice, there is one point on which all are agreed; and that is, that ice is the strangest and most peculiar substance in nature. While a body of ice ever maintains itself as a hard, obdurate substance, as unyielding as glass to strain or tension, its behavior is not unlike wax or tar. Ice in a glacier accommodates itself to any and all inequalities of surface over which it travels, assuming a differential movement; proceeding faster at the top and middle, and slower at the bottom and sides; spreading out where the channel is broad, and gathering itself in where the channel is contracted to a gorge; and all of these movements without melting or breaking.

Now, how does a glacier assume all these anomalous conditions? In undertaking to answer this question in accordance with the ideas of modern science, we must first look a little way into the nature and properties of ice. In the first place, ice is not a hard, compact mass, as its appearance indicates—like a body whose particles are close packed upon each other—but a body of ice is made up of angular crystals, incapable of close contact, but joining each other only at their points. Hence, ice is a porous body, exhibiting throughout its entire mass innumerable cavities or interstices. Now, in this arrangement lies the whole secret of glacier motion; for, in virtue of this arrangement, a glacier avails itself of that potential agent heat, in propelling itself along, not bodily, but molecule by molecule. A molecule of ice, on being attacked by a heat particle, instantly melts, and in its liquid form gravitates to lower levels, occupying an interstice lower down in the mass, where it instantly freezes, and, in assuming the crystalline form parts with the heat energy by which it was melted. This energy becoming free, immediately attacks a neighboring molecule, which also melts, and falls into a still lower interstice; and so on until the heat particle may pass through the entire mass of ice, melting its way molecule by molecule, and as the molecules of ice continue to gravitate from higher to lower levels, it follows as a consequence that the vertical dimensions of the ice sheet will diminish, and as the form and size of the ice crystals are constant the lateral dimensions of the ice sheet will increase, so that, where ice forms on a level surface, it spreads out in all directions, like molasses on a table. But an Alpine glacier, in making its descent, seeks some gorge or channel in the sides of the mountain, through which it flows, and maintains its entirety till, on reaching lower levels, it is arrested by the heat of the sun. A Greenland glacier, however, where the temperature of the atmosphere remains almost continually below the freezing point, flows through its fiord into the sea, where its terminal front is broken into fragments by the buoyancy of the water, and it floats away as icebergs. In this manner Greenland gets rid of its surplus ice, and the great *mer de glace* that envelops the country is maintained in its normal dimensions, although the eternal snows of Greenland fall almost continuously the year round. This, in brief, is the philosophy of glacier motion, and there is wisdom in its conception, for were not the mountains provided with this mode of getting quit of their ice, every drop of water the seas contain would be carried up in vapor by the atmosphere and condensed into snows, would fall upon their summits to remain, and the whole earth would become dried up and frozen up.

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF DEFIANCE COUNTY.

MUCH has been written heretofore by the geologist, traveler and agriculturist concerning the famous black swamp region on the northerly edge of which lies Defiance County. Though cursing in former years the depth of water, which well-nigh submerged the luckless traveler, and the adhesiveness of the soil hindering rapid transit, all have agreed that when the enterprise of man should make itself felt in the application of common sense to the natural laws of drainage, the retiring waters would disclose to the rapturous gaze of the husbandman a land of richness and fertility unequaled by that of the valley of the Nile. The prophecy has been fulfilled, and though scarce sixty years have elapsed since the forester's ax first broke the primeval stillness of its forests, to-day witnesses the wisdom of our fathers in choosing for their home the land where plenty always is.

Defiance County, though one of the youngest counties of the State, having been made a distinctive geographical subdivision in 1845, had made rapid progress as a county, in its productions and manufactures, because of this fertility of soil and the abundant forests of oak, hickory, ash, elm and other valuable varieties of timber which clothed its whole expanse. Gradually, year by year the encroachments of progress have laid bare the virgin soil and exposed its surface to the ambitious husbandman, who has here as elsewhere been the pioneer of substantial enterprise and civilization.

Defiance County has an area of about 414 square miles or nearly 256,606 acres. It is divided into twelve townships, viz.: Adams, Defiance, Delaware, Farmer, Hicksville, Highland, Mark, Milford, Noble, Richland, Tiffin and Washington. Each of these townships is comprised of thirty-six square sections or miles, except four—Defiance, Highland, Noble and Richland. Defiance has about 16,965 acres;

Noble about 13,795 acres; Richland, 22,108 acres, and Highland, about 22,807 acres in all.

The Maumee, Auglaize, Tiffin and St. Joe Rivers water and drain these broad acres. Nature has done much for the county through these trunks sewers, and the convenience in the item of transportation alone has added thousands of dollars to its permanent wealth.

The Maumee River, the largest of these streams, has its commencement in the northeastern portion of the State of Indiana, and is formed by the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers. Its general course from its source is in a northeasterly direction, entering Defiance County at the southwest corner of Delaware Township, and, meandering through the south portion of that township, enters Defiance Township on its northwest corner, follows the line between Noble and Defiance Townships, flows almost due east, passes through Sections 23 and 24 of the latter township and enters Richland Township; from thence, bearing in the same general northeasterly course it finds its outlet in Lake Erie. At Defiance, the body of the Maumee is swollen by the waters of the Auglaize River which is commonly known as a branch of the Maumee. The Auglaize has its source about a hundred miles southerly from the city of Defiance, and being supplied by the waters of a multitude of small streams on its course northward, forms at its emptying into the Maumee a stream of considerable magnitude—this stream enters the county near the southwesterly corner of Defiance Township, and bearing in a northeasterly direction forms a confluence with the Maumee River in Section 24 of the latter township.

Tiffin River has its course in Southern Michigan, flows south, entering Defiance County at the northwest corner of Tiffin Township, traverses the central and western portions of that township and enters the north side of Noble Township near the center thereof and flowing southeast empties into the Maumee near the city of Defiance; this stream is much smaller at its place of discharge than either the Maumee or Auglaize Rivers.

The St. Joe River enters and leaves the county at the northwest corner of Milford Township, having scarcely four miles of its length therein.

The soil of Defiance County is varied. Adams Township, one of the best farming regions of the county and the largest producer, is generally of a rich, black, sandy loam soil, and is famous for its production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The general level of the township is high and is well drained, its waters flowing southeasterly to the Maumee River.

Tiffin Township, like its neighbor, Adams Township, has much the same soil, though if anything it has more of an admixture of strong, rich clay. Its productions are mainly wheat, corn and oats. This township is cut by the Tiffin River, and is in the main well drained, its surplus waters flowing through numerous small creeks to the above named river. The surface of this township is undulating.

Washington Township, which stands high as producing large crops, has the rich, black, sandy loam and clay for its soil. Some portions of the township are not yet thoroughly drained, and a considerable quantity of timber is still standing. Wheat, corn and oats are its principal productions. Its waters flow to the Tiffin River, and there are a number of artesian wells in this township.

Farmer Township is one of the older townships. The soil is mostly a rich, black, sandy loam, and the high state of cultivation which it is under makes it one of the foremost in the county. In the northwest corner is a tamarack swamp, in part the head of Lost Creek. Near this for some distance the land is of a black muck formation. Its small streams flow southeasterly and find an outlet in the swamps of Mark Township, whence it reaches the Maumee River.

Milford Township has much waste, marshy land, but artificial drainage is fast reclaiming the land, which is of black muck formation. Much of the land is strong clay and black, sandy loam. It has within its boundaries several small lakes—Ladd's Lake being the most notable, it being the deepest. Around these lakes the land is quite rolling. The general surface of the township is undulating. The cereal productions rank high. Lost Creek heads in part in the township. The valley of the St. Joe is celebrated for its fertility and its enormous yield of wheat. The water-shed of the township runs from the northeast to the southwest, the waters on the west thereof running to the St. Joe River and those on the east to the Maumee.

Hicksville Township. The easterly and southerly sides of this township are still quite heavily timbered with soft wood—mostly elm. The soil, more particularly in the north part of the township, is of black, sandy loam, and rich as any soil under the sun. In the southerly part of the township we find much of the black loam, but mingled with clay. There are on the south and east extensive marshy tracts which are being rapidly drained, exposing a black, mucky formation. Platter Creek Marsh and Gordon Creek Marshes lie partly in this township. The natural drainage is all in a southeasterly direction to the Maumee River. The westerly and northerly parts of the township are higher and undulating, while the southerly and easterly portions are somewhat flat. The productions of this township are extensive, and mainly the cereals—wheat, corn and oats

Mark Township lies lower than any other township of the county. Platter Creek Marsh and Gordon Creek Marshes being mainly in this township, the artificial drainage, is extensive and systematic, and many thousands of acres of the black muck land have been reclaimed within the last decade. We find little clay in the township, and it is believed that in time this township will be the most productive in the county. The streams and drainage all tend to the Maumee River.

Delaware Township, while having much rich land, has much clay land unfit for large production, the bottom lands of the valley of the Maumee, exceptionally rich and productive, being added to in strength each year by the deposits which the freshets bring down. There is still some low land which a little drainage will entirely reclaim. The waters on the north tier of sections drain to the Tiffin River, while the balance all drain to the Maumee, now on the southeast.

Noble Township is the smallest in the county, and has some hard clay and much strong, productive land. The land for a distance back from the Maumee and Tiffin Rivers is rolling and irregular, but the river farms are fertile as well as most of those farther back. In the north of this township we find a quantity of the rich black sandy loam. The waters drain mostly to the Tiffin River.

Defiance Township, containing the city of Defiance, is one of the least productive of the county. However, the strong clay soil of which most of its area is supplied, is excellent for wheat. We find some black sandy loam and rich river bottom lands which here as elsewhere will grow anything requiring strength and richness of soil. The surface of the township is regular except near the rivers. The waters of the south portion of the township flow to the Auglaize River; those on the north to the Maumee. Immediately south of the city of Defiance, on the Auglaize River, there is an inexhaustible deposit of shaly rock from which hydraulic cements are made. This rock crops out in and near this stream, and extends far back into the surface for miles. The river at and along these croppings is paved with this natural flooring. Geologists assert the large extent of this rock, and ere-long the leading industry of the city of Defiance will be the manufacture of hydraulic cement, the principal outcroppings of which are about three miles south of the city. Near this point is Blodget's Island, in the Auglaize River, on which is situated a large mound, probably of the era of the mound builders. In height this mound is about twenty-five feet, in circumference about 200 feet. Its location is near the center of the island, which is circular in form. Explorations made into the side of the pile indicate its use at some time as a place of interment of the dead.

Richland Township has a great variety of soil along the river, the lands are rich and strong. We find black, sandy loam, clay and yellow sand. On the north part of the township there is still standing a quantity of timber, mostly soft wood. Along the river, particularly upon the north side thereof, the farms are of high productive quality, and the total area of the township under cultivation is well farmed. The natural drainage is to the Maumee River.

Highland Township has much rich, productive land, and some less productive. Its sand ridges are in the main very sustaining to crops of cereals. There is some land off the ridges which is still in timber, both hard and soft wood; there is little poor land in the township. The southwest portion of the township drains to the Auglaize River, and the balance to the Maumee.

The productions of wheat, corn and oats for the year 1881, as returned by the several townships, is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHEAT. 1882.	CORN. 1882.	OATS. 1882.
Adams	61,922	76,845	35,364
Defiance	18,480	18,089	9,774
Delaware	29,359	31,000	14,360
Farmer	33,620	83,195	36,030
Hicksville	23,346	53,794	17,069
Highland	31,732	54 980	17,713
Mark	19,056	21,121	12,721
Milford	23,584	53,760	27,407
Noble	19,040	18,184	9,896
Richland	2,181	69,840	22,102
Tiffin	45,725	61,170	22,023
Washington	38,893	44,291	....

CHAPTER IV.

THE MIAMIS.

ACCORDING to John B. Dillon, the mild and fertile region now included within the boundaries of the State of Indiana was at the time of its discovery by Europeans, claimed and possessed by the Miami confederacy of Indians. The Miamis proper, who, in former times, bore the name of Twightwees, formed the eastern and most powerful branch of this confederacy. "The dominion of the confederacy extended for a long period of time over that portion of Ohio which lies west of the Scioto River and over the whole of Indiana, over the southern part of Michigan and over the principal part of the State of Illinois, lying southeast of Fox River and the River Illinois. The tribe have no tradition of their migration from any other part of the country, and the great extent of the territory which was claimed by them may be regarded as some evidence of the high degree of national importance which they formerly maintained among the Indian tribes of North America."

The Miami tribe were of Algonquin lineage and spoke much the same language or dialect as the Delawares, the Shawnees and Wyandots. In stature for the most part, the Miamis were of medium height, well built, heads rather round than oblong, countenances agreeable, rather than sedate or morose, swift on foot and excessively fond of racing, both on foot and horse. Some of them were quite tall and yet retained fine forms. They were noted for their cleanly habits and neatness of dress.

The Miamis unlike most other tribes, were much whiter or fairer in color. This peculiarity attracted the attention of the French and other foreigners. Their color partly arose from inter-marriage with the French who frequently sought such alliances, and became quite influential with the tribe. The squaws cultivated the corn and other vegetables and performed most of the field labor. The warriors were regarded as hunters, and provided most of the game upon which the tribe subsisted. They went to war and were regarded as being above drudgery and toil. The men were proud and haughty, though generally evincing strong attachments for their squaws and children. The tribe for a long period lived along the banks of the Wabash, the St. Joseph and the Maumee, formerly called by the tribe the "Omee." Here the Miami lived doubtless centuries before the first civilized settlement in America had begun; his squaws cultivated the maize and performed the common hardships of life, while the red man hunted the buffalo, the elk and other wild game; and speared the fish in the beautiful Maumee or Bean Creek, as they basked in the sunshine, or devoted himself to plays and games, or went forth to secure the trophies and honors of war, from his camp fires, upon the banks of the Maumee or the grand Glaize.

Ever eager to advance the interests of their respective Governments, the French and English were always antagonists in their missionary enterprises. The French from Canada were industrious in their efforts to propagate the Catholic faith among the Western tribes. In 1672, the Indians residing along the Maumee and the southern shore of Lake Michigan were visited by the missionaries, Allouez and Dablon, who opened a mission among the Miamis. There followed, between 1672 and 1712, the following: Rebourde, Membre, Hennepin, Marquette, Pinet, Benneteau, Bosles, Periet, Berger, Meoniet, Marest, Gravier, DeVille and Charden, who endured many privations and dangers to propagate their religion among the various tribes.

Hennepin pushed the mission in 1680 to the Illinois tribes, and, though peacefully heard, complains that the mission accomplished but little. The Indians could not comprehend the mysteries of the Christian religion, but silently heard his story and suffered their children to be baptized. When asked why they remained silent, they informed him that "their habit was always to hear the speaker tell his story in a courteous manner without contradiction and at the same time judging of its truth or falsity;" while white men declare the religion of the red man to be false! This they thought very rude and unjustifiable. They never disturb a man because of his religious belief. The result was that his mission produced no lasting impression.

About this time the Five Nations of New York became involved in a war with the Colonists of Canada, which continued until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, which retarded the ambition of the French in planting colonies in the Northwest and the valley of the Mississippi. Between 1680 and 1700, several efforts were made by French missionaries to establish missions along the southern shores of Lake Michigan for the purpose of converting the Indians of Illinois. These missions were composed of a few Frenchmen under the lead of the celebrated La Salle, the missionary and explorer, and attracted the attention of many adventurers to the Illinois country, and about the year 1700 a small number of them settled on the banks of Kaskaskia River and became the founders of a village of that name.

La Salle pushed his discoveries in the new country until the Mississippi, the great river of North America, was discovered and traced to its mouth, by this ambitious explorer and his followers in 1682. The Government of France immediately took measures to plant a line of forts connecting their Canadian possessions with the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. By the efforts of La Salle, a small fort was built on the lake shore, forming a missionary station and trading post on the borders of the River St. Joseph of Lake Michigan. Hennepin, in his notes, states that the fort was situated at the mouth of the St. Joseph on an eminence, with a kind of a platform naturally fortified. It was pretty high and steep, of a triangular form, defended on two sides by the river and on the other by a deep ditch, which the fall of the waters had made. We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot we began to build a redoubt of eighty feet long and forty feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about twenty-five feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort the more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November, 1679, about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bears' flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in this place, because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired leave to go hunting to kill some wild goats (deer). Mr. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. "We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday; and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love." This fort, when completed, was named "Fort Miami," and was within the dominion of the Miami nation. This was the sixth fort erected by the French, and guarded the routes to the great father of waters, via the Wisconsin and Illinois Rivers. Another fort was built near the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, near the present site of Ft. Wayne, where settlements of French traders began to collect at an early period, which extended to Vincennes and other points. Time wore on. The church of Rome was the church of the Frenchmen of the day; and his God was not the God of the Englishman. The contest was for surpemacy, and destined to be a bitter one; the vantage-ground seemed to be on the side of the French; but 1749 came, and the English began to make inroads on the French dominion as traders; this year La Jonquiere, then Governor of Canada, found English traders at Sandusky exerting an influence against French traders among the Wyandots, and encouraged by the Iroquois of New York, who had been unwittingly insulted by Champlain in 1609 by uniting with a party of Algonquin Indians. The English sided with the Iroquois and encouraged their animosities against the French settlements. This feeling among the New York tribes continued until the fall of French power in Canada in 1760.

Ke-ki-ong-gay was the great capital of the Miamis, and from the importance exerted by the tribe was regarded the "great gate" of the tribe through which all great enterprises must pass before they were given the consent of the confederacy. It stood where the city of Ft. Wayne now stands, and at the junction of St. Joseph and St. Mary's, near the head of the Maumee, up which the French missionaries and Miami warriors anciently passed in their bark canoes and pirogues.

From 1774 (Dunmore's war) to 1794, the victory of Wayne on the Maumee, the Miamis along the upper waters of the Scioto, the Mad and Little Miami Rivers in Ohio, and the Wabash River and the Miami village in Indiana, the Miamis, Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares and other tribes gave the border settlers of Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania much annoyance by their hostile raids along the Ohio River. The treaty of Ft. Harmar was expected to quiet their hostility, but failed to pacify the Miamis, Shawnees, and others who were still anxious to reserve all the territory northwest of the Ohio, and still visited the settlers of the borders and committed many murders and thefts. During this time, the hero Gen. George Rodgers Clark led an expedition into the territory of Southern Ohio and Indiana, to humble the pride and cruelty of the Miamis and other tribes. The Indians were still treacherous and cruel. Simon Kenton visited the Shawnees with his Kentuckians to punish their horse-stealing, and was taken prisoner. The Indians continued hostile, contending for the whole of Ohio. Boats were frequently taken on the Ohio and the crews murdered and scalped by the Indians. In self-defense, it finally became necessary to send an expedition against them, commanded by Gen. Harmar. This led to the war of 1791 to 1795, when the Miamis and other tribes were completely humbled by the great campaign of Gen. Wayne.

" Tracing the history of the Miami Indians from the present time backward through a period of 150 years, we must pass painfully over a long and mournful picture of ignorance, superstition, injustice, war, barbarity and the most debasing intemperance," says Dillon "they fell into decay from habits of indolence, idleness, drunkenness and barbarism. Intemperance is the bane of the red man, and under its influence the American Indians are rapidly disappearing. At the present time a few small, mixed and miserable bands constitute the remnant of the once powerful Miami nation. Their misfortunes and vices which they learned from the white race still cling to them, with unabated power to degrade and destroy. Thus, with the light of civilization beaming around them, the last fragments of one of the most powerful aboriginal nations in North America are rapidly passing away from the earth forever. There are but a few remnants of this people in Indiana, the rest having long since been transferred to reservations west of the Mississippi.

The Miamis were less cruel in war than the New York tribes, but had many customs that were revolting in their nature. Gen. Cass, in a speech delivered at Ft. Wayne July 4, 1843, at the celebration of the opening of the canal, said: "For many years during the frontier history of this place and region, the line of your canal was a bloody war-path, which has seen many a deed of horror, and this peaceful town has had its Moloch, and the records of human depravity furnish no more terrible examples of cruelty than were offered at its shrine. The Miami Indians, our predecessors, in the occupation of this district, had a terrible institution whose origin and object have been lost in the darkness of aboriginal history, but which was continued to a late period, and whose orgies were held upon the very spot where we now are. It was called the man-eating society, and it was the duty of its associates to eat such prisoners as were preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belonged to a particular family and the dreadful inheritance descended to all the children, male and female. The duties it imposed could not be avoided, and the sanctions of religion were added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast was a solemn ceremony, at which the whole tribe was collected as actors or spectators. The miserable victim was bound to a stake and burned at a slow fire, with all the refinements of cruelty which savage ingenuity could invent. There was a traditionary ritual which regulated with revolting precision the whole course of procedure at those ceremonies. Latterly, the authority and obligations of the institution has declined and I presume it has now wholly disappeared. But I have seen and conversed with the head of the family, the chief of the society, whose name was White Skin—with what feeling of disgust I need not attempt to describe. I well knew an intelligent Canadian who was present at one of the last sacrifices made at this horrible institution. The victim was a young American captured in Kentucky toward the close of our Revolutionary war. Here where we now are assembled, in peace and security, celebrating the triumph of art, and industry, within the memory of their present generation, our countrymen have been thus tortured, and murdered and devoured. But, thank God, that council fire is extinguished. The impious feast is over; the war-dance is ended; the war-song is sung; the war-drum is silent, and the Indian has departed to find, I hope, in the distant West, a comfortable residence, and I hope also to find, under the protection, and, if need be, under the power of the United States, a radical change in the institutions and general improvement in his morals and condition. A feeble remnant of the once powerful tribe, which formerly won their way to the dominion of this region, by blood, and by blood maintained it, have to-day appeared among us like passing shadows, flitting round the places that know them no more. Their resurrection, if I may so speak, is not the least impressive spectacle, which marks the progress of this imposing ceremony. They are the broken columns which connect us with the past. The edifice is all in ruins, and the giant vegetation which covered and protected it lies as low as the once mighty structure, which was shelved in its recesses. They have come to witness the first great act of peace in our frontier history, as their presence here is the last in their own. The ceremonies upon which you heretofore gazed with interest, will never again be seen by the white man, in the seat of their former power. But thanks to our ascendancy, these representations are but a pageant; but a theatrical exhibition, which, with barbarous motions and sounds and contortions, show how their ancestors conquered their enemies, and how they glutted their revenge in blood. To-day, this last of the race is here; to-morrow they will journey toward the setting sun, where their fathers, agreeable to their rude faith, have preceded them, and where the red man will find rest and safety."

The tribe seems to have continued these barbarisms almost to the last. Like the Shawnees and Delawares, they burned prisoners and captives.

LITTLE TURTLE.

This chief was of mixed origin—half Mohican and half Miami, and son of a chief; born at his village on Eel River, about 1747, he very early became the war chief of the Miamis. In stature he was a short, well built, with symmetrical form, prominent forehead, heavy eye-brows, keen, black eyes and a large chin. His Indian name was Me-che-kan-nah-quah, and he was noted for his bravery and wisdom in the councils of the tribe with whom he was allied. In leading his army of braves to sure victory, one hour, it is said, he was cutting and slashing with his tomahawk with the ferocity of a tiger, and the next hour was calm and passive as a child. At the treaty of Greenville, he proved himself to be a full match for Wayne in the councils of the tribes, for shrewdness and far-reaching diplomacy. After the treaty he returned to his people and gave his adherence to the United States, which he freely supported as long as he lived. He, with his tribe, resisted the invasion of Harmar in 1790–91, and met Gen. St. Clair with all his savage confederates, which resulted in the defeat of St. Clair's army at what was afterward Ft. Recovery. Upon the approach of the army of Wayne, he again prepared to meet that heroic commander at the battle of Fallen Timbers, in 1794. But the Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, was made the commander of the Indian forces and led that army. The result of that battle is well known. It was fought against the advice of Little Turtle, and resulted in disaster to the Indians. In all those battles, the Little Turtle proved himself a brave and discreet chief. In the war of 1812, though urged by Tecumseh, he refused to take sides with that wily leader of the Shawnees. He was content with the treaty of Greenville and remained near Ft. Wayne. He died on the 14th of July, 1812, at his lodge at the old orchard, a short distance north of the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers, in the yard fronting the house of his brother-in-law, Capt. William Wells

The chief had long suffered with the gout, and had come there from his place of residence, at his village on Eel River, about twenty miles from Ft. Wayne, to be treated by the United States Surgeon at the fort. It was a solemn and interesting occasion. After the treaty of Greenville, he had remained the true friend of the Americans and the United States Government, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was borne to the grave with the highest honors, by his great enemy, the white man. The muffled drum, the solemn march, the funeral salute, announced that a great soldier had fallen, and even enemies paid tribute to his memory. His remains were interred about the center of the old orchard, with all his adornments, implements of war, and a sword presented to him by Gen. Washington, together with a medal of the likeness of Washington thereon— all laid by his side and hidden beneath the sod in one common grave. This remarkable chief possessed a great mind. For many years he was the leading chief among the Miami tribe, surpassed for bravery and intelligence by none of his race. He is said to have possessed a very inquiring mind and never lost an opportuuity to gain some valuable information.

CHAPTER V.

THE HISTORY OF THE SHAWNEES. BY DR. GEORGE W. HILL, OF ASHLAND, OHIO.

IN an address delivered before the New York Historical Society, December 6, 1811, by Gov. De Witt Clinton, on the origin and history of the Iroquois Nation, he says: "There is a strong propensity in the human mind to trace up our ancestry to as high and as remote a source as possible, and if our pride and our ambition cannot be gratified by a real statement of facts, fable is substituted for truth, and the imagination is taxed to supply the deficiency. This principle of our nature, although liable to great perversion, and frequently the source of well-founded ridicule, may, if rightly directed, become the parent of great actions. The origin and progress of individuals, of families and of nations, constitute biography and history—two of the most interesting departments of human knowledge. Allied to this principle, springing from the same causes, and producing the same benign effects, is that curiosity we feel in tracing the history of the nations which have occupied the same territory before us, although not connected with us in any other respect. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavored, and it would be foolish if it were possible. The places where great events have been performed, where great virtues have been exhibited, where great crimes have been perpetrated, will always excite kindred emotions of admiration or horror. And if that man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona, we may with equal confidence assert that morbid must be his sensibility and small must be his capacity for improvement who does not advance in wisdom and in virtue from contemplating the state and the history of the people who occupied this country before the man of Europe."

It will be interesting to all ethnologists, and those engaged in the study of archæology, to take a general geographical and historical view of the Shawnee Nation, which formerly owned and inhabited the valleys of the Ot-ta-wa and Auglaize, before they came into the possession of the present inhabitants of Allen County by treaty and sale. We enter upon this task the more cheerfully from the conviction that no part of Ohio contained a braver race, or one which furnished a more interesting and instructive history. The Shawnees have, since their intercourse with the white man, been conspicuous for the possession of many remarkable chiefs and leaders of great military talent—men distinguished in war and in treaties for their shrewdness and far-seeing diplomacy.

Originally, the nation was called Chaouanons by the French, and Shawanoes by the English. The English name Shawano changed to Shawanee, and recently to Shawnee. Chaouanon and Shawano are obviously attempts to represent the same sound by the orthography of the two languages, the French 'ch' being the equivalent of the English 'sh.' The Shawnee nation originally migrated from the north, perhaps Canada, and used largely the dialect of the Wyandots or ancient Hurons. Their eccentric wanderings, their sudden appearances and disappearances, says a noted writer on Indian history, perplex the antiquary and defy research. In all history the Shawnees were noted for their restless disposition, frequently changing their residence and migrating hundreds of miles.

The Shawnees, by permission of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, emigrated from the South, perhaps the coast of Florida, some time prior to 1682, and located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. The Five Nations regarded them as inferiors, and did not permit them any representation in the great Northern confederacy, but simply designated them as brothers and relations. We find, however, that when William Penn landed at Coaquannuck, the present site of Philadelphia, in 1682, and entered into a mutual understanding with the Iroquois, the Delawares and other Indian tribes inhabiting Pennsylvania, concerning the purchase of lands and a league of peace, the Shawnees were sufficiently numerous and powerful to be present at the consultation.

In June, 1682, a conference for ratifying the treaty appears to have been held under a large elm tree at Shackamaxen, near the Delaware River. The chiefs of the Five Nations, the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Mingoes and the Gan-aw-eese, from the Potomac River, were present, and received compensation for lands, and the right to occupy the country by the colony of Penn, in cloth, blankets, strouds and other valuables.

The Shawnees were of Algonquin descent, and spoke much the same dialect as the Iroquois, and it is tolerably certain that they were of Northern or Canadian origin. If it be true, as suspected by some, that they were a remnant of the ancient Eries, or Andastes, who fell under the fury of the relentless Iroquois in 1655, who fled their country and became widely scattered in North and South Carolina, Florida and the wilds of Kentucky, the fact of their return to the upper waters of the Susquehanna, some thirty or forty years after the conquest of their country south of Lake Erie, seems easy of explanation. Certain it is, that at the conquest of the Eries by the Five Nations, great numbers of the fallen tribe were killed on the various fields of battle, while large numbers were captured and carried home to grace the triumph of the Iroquois, and, to carry out their savage customs, burned to the stake. Tradition also declares that great numbers of the Eries were incorporated into the body of the Iroquois nation, and thenceforward regarded as a part of that people; while, desiring to escape Iroquois vengeance, great numbers of the fallen Eries fled to the far South, and obtained a home among the Creeks and the tribes in Georgia and Florida.

From the date of their contact with Europeans, the Shawnees were regarded as the most restless of all the Indian tribes. Like the Mohawks, they were cruel to their enemies, fierce in war, and rarely forgot or forgave an insult or injury.

The Algonquin family, at one time, appears to have possessed all the territory from Cape Canso and the Bay of Gaspe, to the branches of Mississippi, from the Cumberland River to Cape Fear, and probably from the Savannah to the land of the Esquimaux in the far North.

As early as 1682, the integrity of the Shawnees was so far admitted by the Iroquois and other tribes in attendance upon the treaty of William Penn that a copy, in parchment, of the treaty, was deposited with them for safe keeping, and more than forty years afterward was produced at another conference by the chiefs of the Shawnees.

After the conference of 1682, large bands of the Shawnees removed to Winchester, Va., and from thence to the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, and thence to the head-waters of the Congaree, in South Carolina, thence to the head-waters of the Mobile, adjoining the Creeks, and thence to the Wabash River, in Indiana, where La Salle found them in 1684, and was joined by thirty of their warriors in his expedition to discover the mouth of the Mississippi, after which we hear no more of these restless warriors.

As early as 1698, over seven hundred warriors or fighting men of the Shawnees had returned and located upon the head-waters of the Susquehanna, by permission of the Five Nations, then occupying Northern New York and Pennsylvania.

For a period of nearly forty years, say from 1698 to 1745, we nearly lose sight of this wandering and restless people. Between that time and 1755, large bands of the Shawnees settled on the Allegheny River, near the present site of Pittsburgh, the former home of the fallen Andastes and afterward removed to Cape Girardeau, between the Whitewater and the Mississippi. In 1755, the Shawnees aided the French in repelling the expedition of Gen. Braddock.

In 1701, forty-four years before the English invasion of Fort Du Quesne, Wapatha, a great chief of the Shawnees, held a conference with William Penn at Philadelphia, in which it was agreed that a good understanding between the said Penn and the several Indian nations there assembled, should be forever maintained, and thenceforward they should be as one head and one heart, and live in peace, friendship and unity as one people.

In 1715, Opes-sah, a great chief of the Shawnees, attended another council, held at Philadelphia, at which the pipe of peace was smoked. We are not informed of the location of the Shawnees represented by him, but are told he came a great distance, possibly from the Cumberland River, or the wilds of the Scioto or the Little Miami, in Ohio.

We are unable to fix the exact date of the arrival and settlement of the Shawnees in Southern Ohio; but from certain statements of the Wyandots, who gave them permission to occupy that territory, their settlement must have occurred about 1750.

The first treaty between the United States and the Shawnees, as a separate people, was held at the mouth of the great Miami, January 31, 1786. In that treaty the limits of their lands and future hunting-grounds are defined, while they relinquish all title or pretence of title in their lands, to the United States. The Wyandots protested against this treaty, contending that the lands ceded by the Shawnees to the United States belonged to them, and that the restless disposition of the Shawnees caused so much trouble, both to them and the United States, that they felt it to be their duty to dispossess them entirely.

It will be remembered that, from 1755, the Shawnees were jealous of the encroachments of the colonists of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and met the pioneer settlements with gleaming tomahawks and scalping-knives. This hatred of the English was imbibed from the French, who had been expelled from the head-waters of the Ohio, and who, under the English, kept traders and spies among the Ohio tribes as late as the close of the Revolutionary war.

The depredations of the Shawnees upon the settlements in Virginia caused Gov. Dunmore, in 1774, to send an army for the invasion of the Indian tribes on the Scioto and Little Miami, in Ohio. In September, 1774, a great battle was fought at the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio, in which the Shawnees and their allies were defeated, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat across the Ohio River. The Shawnees were led by Cornstalk, a great chief, assisted by the celebrated chief and warrior, Blackhoof, equally distinguished for his bravery, oratory, shrewdness and generosity.

In the fall of 1774, Gov. Dunmore held a treaty, being the last English Governor of Virginia, with the Shawnees and their allies, not far from the present site of Circleville, Ohio, in which Cornstalk, Blackhoof, Logan, the Grenadier Squaw and other noted Indians participated. Peace was proclaimed, but was of short duration.

The arrival of Boone, the McAffees, the Harrods, the Hendersons, the Bullets, Hancocks, Floyds and others in Kentucky, from 1773 to 1776, again inflamed the jealousy of the Shawnees, and repeated raids were made against the new settlers to exterminate them. British agents fomented the discontent of the Ohio Indians, and in some instances planned and headed their expeditions against the white settlements. In 1777, the Shawnees became somewhat divided on the policy of continuing the war against the revolted colonies, then seeking independence from the mother country. Cornstalk, celebrated as a chief and leader, headed the anti-war party, and visited an American block-house, at the mouth of the great Kanawha, to warn the Virginians of the approaching storm and, if possible, avert the calamity of border invasion. He was accompanied by another chief, called Red Hawk. These messengers of peace were immediately seized and confined in the block-house, as hostages, to prevent the expected depredations of the Shawnees.

While thus confined, his son, Ellimpsico, who had also fought in the great battle at Point Pleasant in 1774, came to the fort to learn the fate of Cornstalk, his father. He had become uneasy at his long absence, and, prompted by filial affection, had come to seek him out in his exile. While in the fort, a few soldiers, who had crossed the Kanawha to hunt, were attacked by strange Indians, and a soldier by the name of Gilmore was killed. The result was, that a party of soldiers, in revenge for the death of Gilmore, proceeded to the block-house and shot Cornstalk, Red Hawk and Ellimpsico! This act—barbarous and unjustifiable—terminated all uncertainty, and precipitated the Shawnees upon the borders of Virginia and Kentucky, and was the occasion of repeated invasions from 1777 to the peace of 1795. under Gen. Wayne at Greenville.

The residence of the Shawnees extended along the Scioto at various points, from its junction to its headwaters. There was a large band at the present site of Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus. The band had villages near what is now London, Madison County, in Logan County, along Darby and Mad River, the Miami and other points, and finally at the Mackichac towns. The assaults upon emigrant boats along the Ohio soon rendered it dangerous for emigrants to Kentucky and elsewhere. Frequent expeditions into the Kentucky settlements, to take prisoners and steal horses, became so annoying, that Kenton and Logan and Clark, in self-defense, were compelled to head large forces to invade the Indian country, and finally the Indian war became so well contested that the United States supported quite a little army at North Bend, the future residence of Gen. W. H. Harrison, under Gen. Harmar. The presence of these forces was soon discovered by the Shawnees. As soon as the news reached the Indians, they began to move toward the scene of action, which it was supposed would be somewhere on the Miami or Maumee. Another village was established where Cincinnati now is, named Losantiville, which became the residence of Gov. St. Clair and his executive council. A fort, named after the father of his country, Washington, was erected in the new village, and the soldiers transferred from North Bend to it. By this demonstration the Shawnees, the Miamis, the Wyandots, the Delawares and other tribes were the more incensed, being already very jealous at the encroachments upon their hunting-grounds upon the north side of the Ohio.

The conduct of Gov. St. Clair upon this occasion was rather anomalous. Under his construction of the treaty of Muskingum, he decided, if upon any occasion it became necessary for Virginia or Kentucky to repel the attack of an enemy within the limits of the territory of Ohio, it would be necessary to first obtain the consent of its Territorial authorities, who proposed to act under the treaty of amity (that of the Muskingum) with the United States. This was tantamount to surrendering the Western country to the Indians, for no effective expedition could be carried over the Ohio River. The result was, the people of Kentucky were greatly harassed by the Ohio Indians, who were constantly sending over bands to steal horses, capture negroes and take white scalps and prisoners, without the means of redress! The continuance of these aggressions at length aroused the people of Kentucky, and, relying upon their own energies, they resolved to pursue their wily and fugitive enemy across the river into the river into their own forests and towns.

In April, 1790, Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, crossed the Ohio at Limestone, now Maysville, and was joined by Gen. Josiah Harmar and 100 regulars of the United States. They invaded the Scioto villages, but found them deserted. In the fall of 1790, Gov. St. Clair became convinced that more energetic measures were necessary. An attempt had been made to treat with the Indians, but had failed. The Government then took more effective measures to make the Indians feel the force of arms. Gen. Harmar had been appointed, under the old Congress, as Brigadier, and was now placed at the head of the United States troops, who amounted to 320 men. These were joined by about 1,200 Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia militia, and in September rendezvoused at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, with a view of attacking the Miami towns, often called *Omee* by the French.

After about seventeen days' march, the army reached the great Miami village, which they found set on fire by the Indians. The enemy, Parthian-like, kept out of the way of the unwieldy movements of the main army, until an opportunity for effective fighting presented, when they made a stand. The Indians were concealed in thickets on each side of a large plain near the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers, and ambushed their pursuers. About 700 Indians were engaged, which put the militia to a disgraceful flight without firing a single shot! The noted Miami leader and chief, Little Turtle, commanded the Indians. The regulars made a stand, but were mercilessly shot down until nearly all the officers and men were killed. After a few ineffective attempts to rally and renew the fight, we are informed that, after a few attempted surprises by the officers who accompanied Harmar, he returned, by easy marches, with all his artillery and baggage to Fort Washington by the 4th of December, 1790.

Thus the Miamis and Shawnees, with their allies, were successful in repelling the invasion of Harmar. The soldiers left on the field wounded or dead, were scalped and barbarously mangled by the Indians. This triumph increased their courage and audacity. They boasted of their ability to repel the whites, and became more relentless in their cruelties to prisoners captured on the Ohio River. They were much affected by the destruction of their villages, and the loss of a large number of their braves in skirmishes with Harmar's troops, all of which increased their ferocity toward the whites. The retreat of Harmar was construed into a victory on the part of the Indians, and did not in the least humble their leading chiefs. The Shawnees were commanded by Blue Jacket and Blackhoof, noted for their courage and cunning. The Delawares were led by Bockongahelas and Captain Pipe, relentless in their hate toward the pale faces, the latter of whom had caused the execution, by burning, of Col. William Crawford, on the Tymochtee, eight years prior to this battle.

The fierceness of the Shawnees remained unsubdued, but, if anything, more revengeful. The result was, that Gen. Harmar had to submit to a court martial, which gave him an honorable acquittal, when he resigned. Gov. St. Clair was appointed to succeed Gen. Harmar in command of the army. He had been a General in the Revolutionary army, and had a good deal of experience in the field. Large expectations were entertained concerning his ability to outwit and over-reach the furious red men of the forests of Western Ohio. Gens. Scott, Wilkinson, Innis, Shelby, Hardin and Logan crossed the Ohio River and invaded the Indian country. Gov. St. Clair at once began to organize a new expedition, which rendezvoused at Fort Washington. Many Revolutionary officers of distinction accepted a command in the new army. The soldiers, however, were mostly raw militia, and not noted for courage and discipline.

During the summer of 1791, the forces were collecting at the fort, to march early in the fall. The preparations to meet the wily savages of the Northwest were inadequate, and the troops were not reliable, many being from the haunts of towns, corrupt and lazy, and unwilling to submit to the hard discipline of regulars. No general officer from Kentucky would accept command, and the General Government drafted 1,000 men, and Col. Oldham was given the command. By September, St. Clair's army amounted to about two thousand regulars, a corps of artillery and several squadrons of cavalry. The militia, in the aggregate, amounted to 3,000 men.

The expedition left Fort Washington about the first of October, by the way of Fort Hamilton, now in Butler County, Ohio. The objective point was the Indian villages upon the Miami or Maumee of the lake. While these preparations for invasion were being made by Gen. St. Clair, the Indian chiefs were equally active. The Little Turtle of the Miamis, Blue Jacket and Blackhoof of the Shawnees, Bockong-a-helas and Pipe of the Delawares, and Crane of the Wyandots were actively engaged in an effort to organize a confederacy of tribes sufficiently powerful to drive the white settlers from the territory lying on the northwestern side of the Ohio River, receiving aid from Simon Girty, Alexander McGee and Matthew Elliott (the latter two sub-agents in the British Indian departments), and from a number of British, French and American traders, who generally resided among the Indians, and supplied them with arms, ammunition and clothing in exchange for furs and peltries. Under these influences, a confederation of Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Kickapoos and Ottawas was formed, and all the proper steps taken to confront the invaders of their territory. The British agents were particularly active in fomenting hate and revenge. The British Government had failed to evacuate the ports of Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, according to the definitive treaty of 1783, under the pretence that a part of that treaty, relating to the collection and payment of debts contracted by Americans and due to the King's subjects, had not been faithfully complied with by the Americans, to the detriment of the former; and, therefore, British agents justified themselves in stimulating Indian hostilities! These agents, also, enlisted the Mohawks of Northern New York, under their great chief, Joseph Brandt, who passed over British territory to aid the Little Turtle and Blue Jacket in repelling the forces of Gen. St. Clair.

The main body of St. Clair's army, under Gen. Butler, took up its line of march from Fort Washington, and, moving northward some twenty-five miles, on the eastern bank of the Great Miami, erected a post, which was called Fort Hamilton. On the 4th of October, the fort being completed, the army began its further advance for the Miami village, having marched forty-two miles, and the work was erected within six miles of the present site of Greenville, Ohio, which was named Fort Jefferson. Here the army remained until the 24th of October. It again set forward, and, after marching nine days, many of the militia deserted, and their provisions became short. Gen. St. Clair was a gouty old officer, and sick much of the way. On the 3d of November, the army reached the present site of the town of Recovery, Ohio, and encamped on the head-waters of the Wabash. The weather was quite cold, and the snow covered the earth. The Indians, by spies, kept watch of the advance of St. Clair, and the confederated tribes, inspired with great courage and determination, were already resorting to their usual strategy, to draw the white army into an ambuscade. They sometimes advanced, under their great leaders, the Little Turtle, Back-ong-a-he-las, Blue Jacket, Blackhoof, Pipe and Simon Girty, to within a short distance of St. Clair's advance, and then fell back. They had, under the Little Turtle, about 1,200 warriors.

Gen. St. Clair was now within fifteen miles of the Miami town. As a means of safety for the knapsacks of the soldiers, he ordered that a light work should be thrown up, and then intended to move on and attack the enemy in the morning. A short time before day, the Indian whoop and wild yell startled the army of St. Clair, already under arms, and at once the Indians began a furious attack upon the militia, which soon gave way, and, pell-mell, rushed into the midst of the camp, through Maj. Butler's battalion, creating the wildest disorder on every side, closely pursued by the Indians. The front ranks of St. Clair's army, by a well-directed fire, checked the Indian advance. The artillery was brought to bear on the Indians, but produced little effect. A bayonet charge was ordered, led on by Col. Darke, which drove the Indians back some distance, but they soon returned, and compelled Darke to give way. In the meantime, St. Clair's camp was attacked in flank and the troops began to huddle in the center. Butler and Darke's battalions renewed the charge, but with great loss; many officers fell, Maj. Butler himself being dangerously wounded, and afterward killed in his tent. The artillery was now silenced by the Indian sharpshooters, and the army commenced a stampede to regain the trail, and everything became precipitate. The panic assumed a terrible flight! The camp and artillery were abandoned—not a horse was left to remove the cannon—the soldiers threw away their arms as they ran, strewing the road for miles with them. The retreat began about 9.30 o'clock, and continued a distance of twenty-nine miles, to Fort Jefferson, where they arrived about sunset, having lost 39 officers and 593 men, 22 officers and 242 men wounded, and a loss of public stores amounting to $32,810. After the flight of the army, the Indians began to avenge their wrongs by perpetrating the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead who fell into their hands. Many of the Delawares, from the villages of Mohican, Johnstown and Greentown, in what is now Ashland County, were in the fight, and it is stated that the chief Armstrong, Captain Pipe, and the noted Tom Lyon, often related their exploits on that bloody field. Pipe claimed to have tomahawked men until his arms were weary with the bloody work! Believing that the whites desired all the lands, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

The remnant of St. Clair's army returned, as rapidly as possible, to Fort Washington, the Indians failing to give pursuit. They were, doubtless, too busily employed in plundering St. Clair's camp, and in avenging their imaginary wrongs on the poor, unfortunate soldiers left on the field of battle. All efforts against the Miami village were, for the time, brought to a close. The news of the defeat fell heavil upon the country, especially Kentucky. Many of her bravest sons were left dead upon the battle-field, and her borders would be again open to the ravages of the red man. The Miami village, now Fort Wayne, was looked upon as the gate of the West, just as Fort Du Quesne, in 1755, was to the English, in their contest with the French and Indians. The defeat of St. Clair greatly depressed Gen. Washington, then President. He had hoped for speedy relief to the sparse and greatly exposed settlements of the West, and relied largely upon Gen. St. Clair to carry out his designs and those of the Government to a successful termination. He seems to have had considerable confidence in St. Clair's capacity to carry out his wishes, though in his commands during the Revolution he was not a successful officer. In his great depression, Washington said to his private secretary, "It's all over; St. Clair's defeated—routed!" And then those present were "awed into breathless silence by the appalling tones in which the torrent of invective was poured forth by Washington." But this depression and invective were of short duration. The President resolved to send an army and a leader into the field to chastise, more effectually, the redman of Ohio. The whole range of the frontier settlements on the Ohio was exposed to the fury of the Indians, and the settlers were in danger of annihilation or expulsion, and immediate action was necessary.

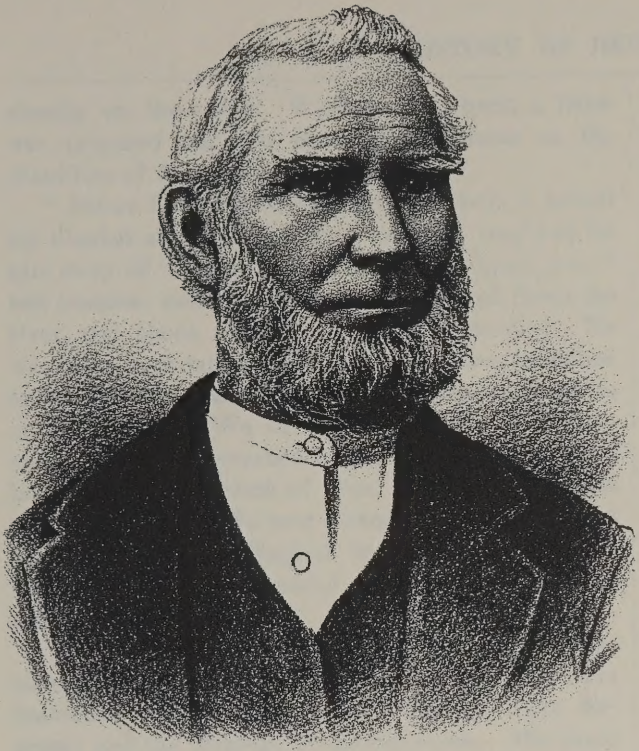
In the selection of a suitable commander, Gen. Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary officer of distinction, and a great favorite with the people, was proposed as a proper man to take command of the Western troops. He received the appointment, and at once commenced to organize an army to penetrate the Indian country. A factious Congress delayed the equipment of the army nearly two years. He did not advance until 1794, and, during the intermediate period, between the defeat of St. Clair and the advance of Wayne, the Indians, apprehensive of a renewed effort for their conquest, to some extent refrained from incursions on the border setttements, devoting all their energies in the formation of a confederation of Indian tribes, to drive the whites over the Ohio River.

In the meantime the Government was making strenuous efforts to establish peace and good will among the hostile tribes, by sending messengers with speeches and propositions to treat. The British were constantly inciting the Indians to acts of resentment, and most of the messengers were captured as spies and murdered near the rapids of the Maumee; and propositions of peace were spurned by the Indians. In these delays, Gen. Wayne tarried one winter at Legionville, on the eastern border of Ohio. All hope of concilliation being abandoned, he descended the Ohio, with his army, to "Hobson's Choice," near Fort Washington, and on the 6th of October, 1793, commenced to advance in the direction of Fort Jefferson, leaving a garrison at Fort Hamilton, now Butler County, Ohio, under Maj. Jonathan Cass, father of the late Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and, in about a month subsequently, established his headquarters at Fort Greenville, which he built after his arrival. He ordered the erection of a fort on the site of St. Clair's defeat of 1791, which was called "Fort Recovery." He then made an ineffectual attempt to treat with the Indians. The British interfered, and proposed to render the Indians sufficient aid to enable them to expel and destroy the Amercian settlers situated on the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The expedition of Gen. Wayne remained in comparative quiet, at the different posts—Jefferson, Greenville and Recovery—until the morning of the 30th of June, 1794, when Maj. McMahon, commanding an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, was fiercely assailed by a body of some 1,500 Indians, under the walls of Fort Recovery, assisted, as was believed, by a number of British agents and a few French Canadian volunteers. The Indians, for a period of about twenty-four hours, continued the assault, and then retired. The garrison lost twenty-two in killed, and thirty wounded and three missing. Two hundred and twenty-one horses were killed, wounded or missing. The Indians carried away their dead and wounded.

Jonathan Alder, who was then adopted and living with the Shawnees, participated in a part of these engagements, and gives a very full history of the movements of the red men. He says: "I gathered up all my effects that I had not sold, and started for the Mack-a-chack towns. I soon found that there would be a conflict between the whites and Indians. The Indians had been so successful against St. Clair, that they were very sanguine of success. They talked as though it would be an easy victory, but it turned out very different. Gen. Wayne was not to be caught in any of the traps set for him. Little Turtle and one other chief were for making a treaty of peace, but they were a long way in the minority, and consequently they were over-ruled. Preparations now began in earnest for the conflict. The Indians never insisted on my taking up arms against the whites, but left it for me to decide, and consequently I was never in a battle, except a short time in the first conflict of the great campaign. They had flattered me that it was going to be a very easy victory, and that Wayne was rich in everything that an Indian desired —horses, blankets and clothing of all kinds, together with guns and ammunition in abundance. They told me that if I did not wish to fight I need not do so. I studied it over some time, and thought I might as well have some of the good things he had as any one, and when the army got ready to move I went along. Gen. Wayne had been gradually moving down upon us, but very slowly and cautiously. There was not a night, after he got within one hundred miles of us, that an Indian spy was not within his picket lines. They said, when he was on the march, he fortified every evening so securely that it was next to impossible to get a horse out of his camp. Our runners and spies reported every day; they said that at night Wayne would cut down great trees, and fence in a tract of land large enough to hold his entire army and baggage, and that these fences were built so high, with these great trees and tops, that none could get at them, and but few could get out. But when they got into Fort Recovery, which they thought a safe place, they relaxed some of the caution used in traveling. Blue Jacket was chief and commander of the Shawnee forces. He moved upon Gen. Wayne's position, when he got within two or three miles of us, and the first thing I heard of any battle was the whites calling out 'Indians! Indians!' We had come suddenly upon about two hundred of Wayne's Light Horse. The Indians, on horseback, made a rush for them, and they, on foot, ran as fast as they could. The Indians pressed the whites so closely, that over fifty jumped off their horses and got into the fort as fast as they could, leaving their horses to run around outside. These horses were finely equipped, with saddles, bridles and a brace of pistols. The fort was soon surrounded, and a regular fire kept up on both sides for an hour or so. As soon as the fine horses were seen running around loose, I thought it was my chance to get one already equipped, if I could only catch it. I got within two hundred yards of the fort, behind a tree. The horses were running in every direction, very much frightened. Several times they passed close to me, almost near enough for me to reach their bridles; but whenever I moved toward them they would be off as fast as they could run. I saw Indians running, half bent, within fifty yards of the fort, after the horses; then they would take a circle around and back. An Indian that stood behind a tree close to me asked why I did not shoot, he loading and shooting as fast as he could. I told him I saw nothing to shoot at. He said, 'Shoot at them holes in the front, and perhaps you will kill a man.' I told him I did not want to shoot, and he replied that 'I had better get out of there, then, for if I did not I would be killed. 'Did you see the bark fly above your head a few minutes ago?' said he. I replied that I did. 'Well,' said he, 'just fall back out of reach, if you will not shoot, or you will get killed.' All at once, as he passed his head around the tree to shoot, I saw him drop his gun and clap his hand to his chin, and then stoop and pick up the gun with his other hand, and start and run, half bent, back as far as I could see him. They had shot him in the chin, and made a flesh wound. I stood where I was a short time, looking about to see if any one was near me. Just then I heard what I supposed to be a cannon fire behind me, but, as I afterward learned, it was only a shell which burst. I now began to feel very badly frightened, and supposed we were surrounded! While I was thinking what to do a cannon (mortar) fired in the fort, and a shell burst right over my head. The horses fell all around me, and then it was that I understood the cause of the report behind me. I started and ran back to the crowd; they held a council and concluded to give it up, as they were unable to take the fort by storm, but would try and take it by surprise. After night, we moved off down the river about a mile, and encamped. In meandering about to find some of my companions, I found one of Wayne's pack-horses. I haltered it, and concluded I had a horse, anyway. We built our fires and laid down. There were about five hundred Indians at the time, all lying in a circle. About midnight, I was awakened by the firing of guns. The firing was so rapid that I could not tell one report from another. I arose and looked around, but could see but five or six Indians in the circle where I had lain. They had all gone to try to take the fort by surprise, as they hoped. In about one hour, the firing began slacking up a little, so that I could tell one gun from another, and in about an hour more the Indians began to come in. The firing finally stopped altogether, and I listened to their talk as they came in. I learned that they had accomplished nothing, but a good many had been killed and a large number wounded.

"The next morning, the old chief (Blue Jacket) who was lying in the same circle with me, got up early and called for our attention. He said that 'they were out last night to try to take the fort by surprise, but were not successful, and that they had left one of the men of our circle lying close to the fort unattended, and that he must be brought away.' He said 'It would be an everlasting shame to the nation to let the man lie there and be murdered, as he surely would be, by the whites. As they had abandoned the idea of whipping Wayne in the fort, all we could do was to wait, and let Wayne come out and make an attack on us on the open ground.' He then said 'that some one who knew where our wounded brother lies would have to go, with others, and bring him off the field.' Big Turtle said he would go, for one, as he knew exactly where the wounded man fell, so that there would be no need of wasting time hunting for him. 'Who will be next?' said the chief. No one spoke, and the chief looked right at me, and said 'Young man, you will go, for another—and you—and you, for another,' said he, pointing to two more. He then said, 'None of you were out last night, in the fight, so, men, go and bring your comrade away.' The brush and small trees were cut off for two hundred yards around. As soon as we got inside of the fort, the whites commenced firing at us. We ran along in single file, one behind the other, stopping at every tree that was in our line large enough to shelter us. Here we would stop but a moment, and then run again. The bullets were flying like hail around us all the time. We had stopped behind a large tree near the open ground, when Big Turtle said, 'We were doing very wrong in stopping, as it gave them time to re-load. 'Now,' said he, 'when we start again, I shall not stop until I have gotten to the man; and, in order that there may be no confusion in taking hold of him, we will go out in the same way we came in; that is, I will lead going out. The one that is before going in, and the one behind going out, is in the most danger. We will arrange it in this manner, and thus escape some of the bullets.' When we started, there was a perfect shower of bullets flying around us; but we ran for the man, dodging from side to side. In this manner we ran, and it seemed to me, right up to the fort; for the man did not lay more than sixty yards from it. As soon as we came to him, we took hold according to instructions, and in no very tender manner either, but just seized him as best we could, and started to run, dodging about, just as we had come in. When we picked him up his shirt was a little up, and I saw that he was shot in the bowels, and it had turned green around the bullet-hole. I thought how foolish it was for four live men to risk their lives for one dead one. But we had little time to think of such matters, for as we picked him up it appeared to me as if the air was full of whistling balls, on either side and above us! How four men could pass through such a storm and come out safe, has always been a mystery to me; and now, after many years, I almost shudder to think of this terrible ordeal. Big Turtle was the only one touched by a bullet; one had grazed him in the thigh, and there were four or five bullet-holes in his hunting-shirt, which was swinging loosely about him. The wounded man groaned mournfully as we ran with him, but we had no time to spare for his comfort. When we got to the woods the firing ceased, and we laid the wounded man down, to rest ourselves. Thanks, devout and sincere, went up to the Great Spirit for our safe deliverance from the great danger through which we had passed. We carried the half-dead man to the Indian army, which was



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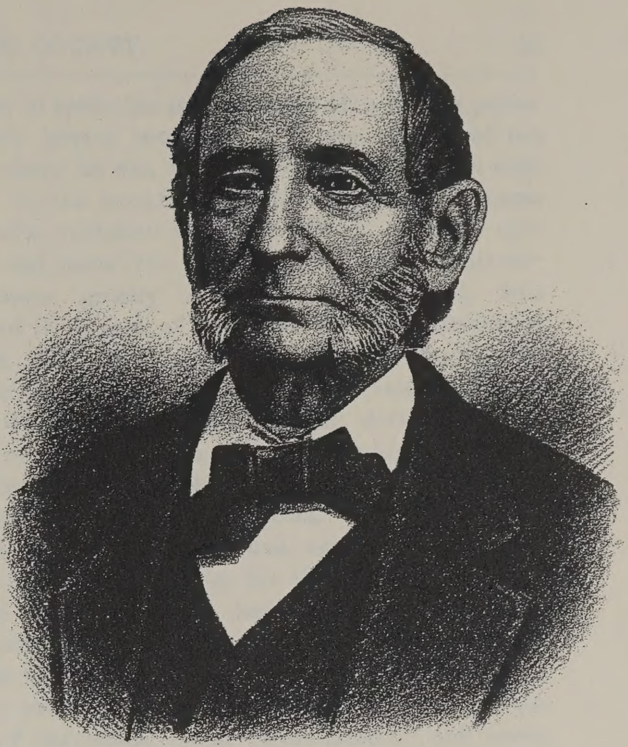
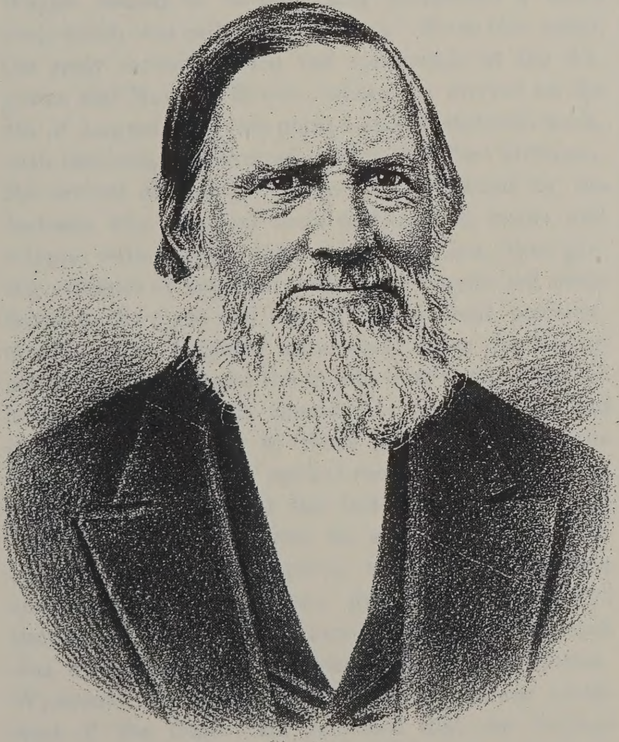


Benjamin Fowler



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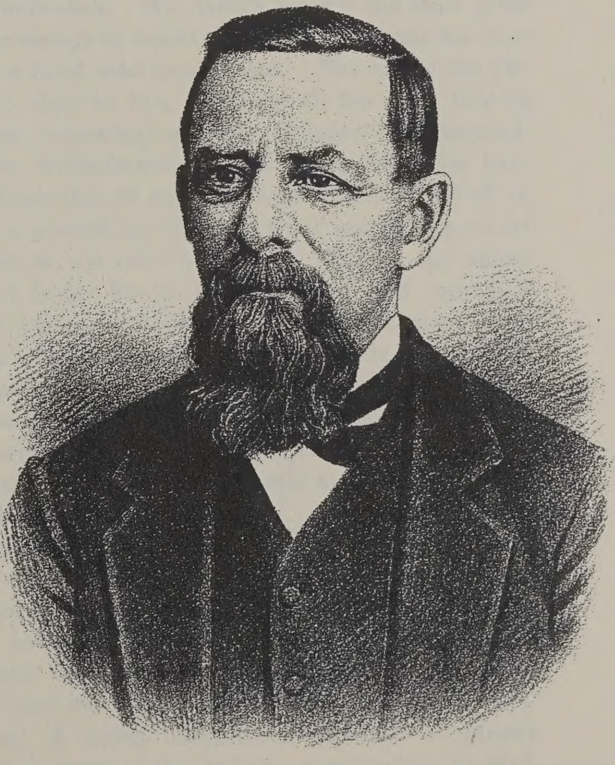


Amos Fowler

already on the move. When we got back, a litter was prepared and the poor fellow hoisted on the shoulders of four men.

"Before I started on this perilous trip, I lashed my blanket and kettle on my horse, and they had let him stray off. There being no time to hunt him, I lost blanket, kettle and horse! We moved down the river, and about noon the wounded man died. He was taken to a fallen tree, the leaves were scratched away, and he was buried scarcely deep enough to cover his body. We then went down to Fort Defiance, where we remained about two weeks, until we heard of the approach of Gen. Wayne, for he was closely watched. We now picked up everything and started for the old English fort, near the Maumee Rapids. Here we prepared for battle, at the lower end of the long prairie."

We think it due to the memory of Mr. Alder to state, that his account supplies many things that have heretofore been omitted, in the affair at Fort Recovery and the strategy of the Shawnees. His notes have never appeared in print, and the only copy in existence is in the possession of the writer.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with some sixteen hundred mounted volunteers, having arrived at Fort Greenville on the 26th of July 1794, and joined the regulars under Wayne, the army began its march on the Indian towns along the Maumee. After the army had passed Fort Recovery, about twenty-four miles to the north, Gen. Wayne caused to be built and garrisoned a small post, which was called Fort Adams. From this point, the army moved toward the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, where he arrived on the 8th of August. At this point a strong stockade work, with bastions, was erected, and called Fort Defiance. His arrival at that point was unanticipated by the Indians, who deserted their settlements, towns and villages with a good deal of precipitation, thus giving evidence of apparent surprise. Wayne had made feints to the right and left of his present position, striking the Auglaize some forty miles further up some days before, and the chiefs were really deceived at the actual route he intended to advance, and had given attention only to those points, while Wayne finally advanced by a central route, and thus gained the grand emporium of the Indians without loss of blood. While at Defiance, he sent Christopher Miller, a former Indian captive, with a speech, under a special flag, to the Indians, proposing to treat, and thus spare the effusion of human blood. The speech was directed to the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Wyandots, and all other nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio. He proposed that the Indians should appoint deputies, to assemble, without delay, at the junction of the Auglaize and the foot of the rapids, to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace. Miller's answer proposed to Wayne a delay of ten days where he was, and then they would treat with him. In the meantime, an old captive, by the name of Wells, withdrew from the Miamis by their consent, and came into the camp of Wayne. This circumstance greatly mortified Little Turtle, who deemed it ominous of the defeat of the confederated tribes. The slow movement of Wayne toward the Miami village had caused many Indians to feel no little distrust as to their ability to defeat the great chief of the Americans, who was creeping like a huge anaconda upon their strongholds.

On the 15th of August, Gen. Wayne moved his forces toward the rapids, and came to a halt a few miles above that point on the 18th, and the next day began the erection of a temporary garrison for the reception of stores and baggage, the better to reconnoiter the enemy's ground, which lay behind a thick, bushy woods, and the British fort which was at the foot of the rapids, called "Fort Miami," and seven miles in advance of the new work, which he called "Fort Deposit." The Miamis became more undecided as to the policy of attacking Wayne, notwithstanding the British had promised aid. At the general council of the tribes, held on the 19th of August, Little Turtle was earnest in his efforts to persuade the Indians to make peace with Wayne. He said, "We have beaten the enemy twice, under separate commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief *who never sleeps.* The night and the day are alike to him. During all the time that he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace." One of the chiefs derided Little Turtle for his advice, and intimated that it originated from cowardice. The council broke up, and the Turtle, at the head of his braves, took his stand to meet and give battle to the invader, and the desires of Blue Jacket, head chief of the Shawnees, were assented to by a majority of the chiefs of the various tribes. Wayne could not assent to a further delay.

On the morning of the 20th of August, the army again advanced in columns, agreeably to the standing order of march; the legion on the right with flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brig. Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brig. Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Maj. Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced.

so as to give timely notice to the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war. In this manner the army of Wayne advanced about five miles, when the corps of Maj. Price received a severe fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass. The legion immediately formed in two lines, in the close, thick woods, which extended for miles to the left and front, the ground being covered with fallen timber, the result of a tornado which made it impassable to cavalry, and afforded a fine covert for the Indian warrior. The Indians had formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for nearly two miles at right angles with the river. The weight of the fire soon revealed the extent of their lines, and showed that they were in full force in front and in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn the left flank of Wayne. Wayne's second line advanced to support the first, and Maj. Gen. Scott was directed to gain and turn the right flank of the Indian army, with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route. At the same time, Wayne ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and, when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again. At the same time, the legionary cavalry moved to the left flank of the Indians, next to the river, and there was a general advance. All orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, and the impetuosity of the charge by the first line was such, that the Indians, Canadian militia and volunteers were driven from their concealment in so short a time, that the second line of the legion of the mounted volunteers was unable to participate in the action, the enemy having been routed and driven more than two miles through the woods by less than half their own number (?). The Indians are supposed, by the officers of Wayne's army, to have numbered about two thousand, while the troops engaged against them were short of nine hundred. The Indians, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight, and dispersed in terror and dismay, leaving the gallant forces of Wayne in quiet possession of the field of battle, which extended to the British fort. Wayne remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn-fields of the enemy were consumed and destroyed to a considerable distance above and below the British fort. Among the houses destroyed was the store of Col. McKee, the British agent—the principal stimulator of the war between the United States and Indians.

On the 27th, the army returned to Fort Defiance, laying waste, as it moved, villages and corn-fields, for a distance of fifty miles along the Maumee. The fort was repaired and made substantial, and the army remained there until the 14th of September, 1794, when the legion began its march for the Miami village, where it arrived on the 17th, when the army rested in a fortified camp until the country was reconnoitered and a proper site selected to build a garrison. The work was completed by the 22d of October, and the garrison placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck, when a salute of fifteen rounds of cannon was fired and the garrison named "Fort Wayne," the present site of the city of that name.

Gen. Wayne, with the main body of the regulars, took up his line of march for Fort Greenville, where he arrived on the 2d of November. After the close of the battle on the 20th of August, he invited the Indians to a friendly meeting, but they, for some time refrained from entertaining a proposition to treat, in the hope that the British would render them assistance. Gen. Simcoe, Alexander McKee, Simon Girty and other British officers, taking advantage of this uncertainty, invited Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, Bock-ong-a-helas, Blackhoof and Tecumseh, then a young Shawnee warrior of great promise, to an Indian council to be held at the mouth of the Detroit River. In the meantime, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was, through the efforts of John Jay, the American Envoy, established between the United States and Great Britain. The news of this treaty destroyed all hope of British aid for the Indians, and their chiefs began to assemble at Greenville, with a view of arranging the preliminaries for a final treaty.

Before giving the result of the campaign, it will be interesting to hear what Mr. Alder says concerning the great battle of "Fallen Timbers." He continues: "Our camping place was about two miles below the prairie. The women and children were sent down about three miles below the fort, and, as I did not wish to fight, I was sent to Upper Sandusky, to inform some warriors there of the great battle that was about to be fought. I remained at Sandusky until the fight was over. Although the camp was below the lower point of the prairie, the fighting ground was to be just at the lower point of it, hoping to fight Wayne in the open ground, while the Indians would be in the timber. The Indians estimated their number at 3,500 (?), but perhaps it was not so large. It was, however, a large army, and much larger than the whites supposed. There were 400 friendly Indians from New York, under Brant, that the whites knew nothing of. They happened not to get in the fight, and as soon as it was over they made their way back to their homes, and it was kept a secret by all the various tribes.

Wayne came on down the river, and halted at the upper end of the prairie, expecting the Indians would attack him; but in that he was mistaken. If an Indian expects to go into battle he eats nothing that morning, for the reason, that if a man is shot in the bowels, the internals are not so apt to be severed as if they are full; so, when Wayne made his appearance, the Indians were ordered not to eat any breakfast, as they expected to fight that day. Accordingly, they were all on the ground in good order and in good spirits, for they confidently expected another St. Clair defeat. They stayed all day, but Wayne did not attack them. They fell back at night and ate their suppers and lay on their arms all night, expecting a night attack, but all remained quiet. The next morning they came out as before, eating no breakfast, and the result was the same—Wayne did not attack. Again they fell back, and then called a council of the chiefs. They said that this thing of eating one meal a day would weaken the men, so that they would not be fit for action, and there was no knowing how long Wayne would hold off; and if this thing continued eight or ten days the men would be almost worthless. They thought that Wayne had learned from prisoners of their peculiarity in this respect, and no doubt that it was strategy on his part not to fight until the men were weakened. Hence, they concluded they would not be in such a hurry again, and so the order was given for the men to eat as usual the next morning, before starting out. The next morning they went to cooking and eating, and as soon as they were through they started for the ground. Some were on the ground by daylight while others were in their beds. This was the third morning that they had been on the ground, waiting for an attack. Just as the sun was rising, Wayne's army came down the prairie, in the direction expected, but sooner than the Indians anticipated, and they were not prepared for him. There was not, at this time, more than one-third of the army on the ground. Some were cooking, some eating and some on their way to the grounds. The firing began before Wayne got in reach, in order to hold his men in check until the Indian forces could come up; but it had no effect. The old General just moved right on, as though nothing was the matter. He had sent his light horse around to the right of the Indians, so as to surround them. At the same time that he opened fire, the cavalry commenced blowing their bugles in the rear, and cut off the balance of the Indians from reaching the ground. The Indians who were on the way, and those who were eating when the firing commenced, started on the run to join the army. Those who were on the way, when they came to the cavalry, finding that they were cut off, ran back, hunting those who were behind, so that there were persons running both ways in great confusion. Some broke through the lines of the cavalry, and of those that were surrounded a great many broke for the timber, while others plunged into the river. Those of the Indians who did not get shot or drowned in the river, made their escape. Such an awful rout was scarcely ever seen. Some stood their ground, and were either killed or taken prisoners. The slaughter was very great, and the Indians were so terror-stricken that they never attempted to rally themselves. As all the principal chiefs were either killed or taken prisoners, the battle was very short and decisive. The Indians fled down the river to the British fort, but, when they got there, the soldiers stood, with bayonets charged, in the doorway and would not let them in. Wayne followed the fugitives but a short distance, and then fell back. The British commander at the fort told the Indians to push on, for if he let them in, Wayne would attack the fort and destroy all of them. This conduct of the British commander did more to make peace between the Indians and Americans than any one thing during the war: for, before the war, the Indians had been promised aid and protection, and now, when they were in the worst possible condition, they had thus been rudely pushed from the doors of the fort and refused shelter! It was an act they never forgot; and, rather than apply again for British protection, they made application to their victorious enemies, and obtained security upon a more solid foundation." This inhuman act of Maj. Campbell was thrown into the teeth of Gen. Proctor by Tecumseh, in the war of 1812, just before the battle of the Thames.

The statement of Mr. Alder overturns the whole theory of the battle. Wayne, and all those who have attempted to give an account of that wonderful victory, go upon the presumption that he was contending against the united forces of the confederated tribes, and that about one-half of his men had actually met and routed the entire Indian army! If Mr. Alder be correct, the fact really was, that a part of Wayne's forces met a fraction of the army, under the command of Little Turtle, and took it by surprise, and, before the chief could be re-enforced, put the Indians into inextricable confusion, and a great rout and flight necessarily followed.

About the 1st of June, 1795, Indian deputations from the different tribes began to assemble at Greenville, with a view to the consummation of a treaty. Having failed to obtain assistance and active co operation from the British Government, the Indians became disheartened, and gradually yielded to a proposition to treat by Gen. Wayne. The chiefs and deputations assembled at Fort Greenville, and entered into a council to form a treaty. The time occupied extended from the 16th of June to the 10th of August, 1795. The point to be settled was a future line between the United States and the Indians. The real cause of this bloody and cruel war was the treaty of Fort Harmar, better known as the "Treaty of the Muskingum," held at Marietta, in January, 1789. It was alleged, by Little Turtle and other chiefs, that said treaty was a fraud, and effected altogether by the Six Nations (Iroquois of New York), who seduced some of their young men to attend it, together with a few Chippeways, Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares and Pottawatomies, and that most of the land ceded belonged to the Miamis, which people were entirely ignorant of a treaty. The Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees, who were permitted to occupy Ohio hunting-grounds by the favor of the Miamis, Little Turtle contended, had no right to dispose of his lands. Gen. Wayne insisted upon the legality of the treaty of Muskingum, while the chiefs who opposed it insisted upon making the Ohio River the boundary of the Indian country. At the end of a long debate, the line was carried west, and extended in a direct course from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky River; and certain reservations, for forts, were made west of that line. The south line began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it enters Lake Erie, and ran up to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum. Crossing the portage, it followed down the Tuscarawas to Fort Laurens, an important military station about half a mile below the present town of Bolivar. From that point it ran directly west to Loramies Creek, a tributary of the Great Miami. Thence it followed a line almost due west of Fort Recovery, which point was very near the present eastern boundary of Indiana. It then ran in a southerly direction to the Ohio, striking that stream near the mouth of the Kentucky River, as first stated.

The Indians finally accepted the terms dictated by their conquerors, and signed the treaty, which was to be sacredly observed as "long as the woods grow and waters run." No former treaty, perhaps, was attended by so many noted chiefs and orators. The Little Turtle, whose Indian name was Me-che-cun-a-qua, displayed unusual ability as a diplomat, a thinker and orator. Indeed, it must be admitted that he was a full match for Gen. Wayne, who was an educated and experienced officer. The Little Turtle possessed many of the characteristics of the great Pontiac. His ability to organize and command was not inferior to any of the most distinguished chiefs of his race. The defeats of Harmar and St. Clair were due to the shrewdness and military strategy of this great chief; and a man of less caution and nerve than Gen. Wayne would have been defeated and crushed. He desired to treat before the battle of "Fallen Timbers," and after that disaster, on learning the best terms to be given by Wayne to the conquered, signed the treaty for his people, and faithfully kept its terms to his decease, which occurred on the 14th of July, 1812, at the age of sixty-five years.

Tarhe, or the Crane, a great Wyandot chief, took a leading part at the treaty, and was the orator for his people. He signed the treaty, and became a friend to the United States. He served, with a company of Wyandots, in the war of 1812, in the campaign of Gen. W. H. Harrison. He died at Cranetown, near Upper Sandusky, in 1818.

The great Delaware chief Bock-ong-a-he-las, who fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, was also at the treaty, and signed it. This great chief was present at the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785. He had been a leading chief in Eastern Ohio in 1781, and from thence, with other Delawares, had located on the Miami and White Rivers in Indiana. His name is attached to many treaties, down as late as 1817. He probably died on the Auglaise.

The great Shawnee chief Blue Jacket, Wey-a-pier-sen-wa, was also present at the treaty, and made several speeches. He was more sanguinary and precipitate than Little Turtle, and possessed less discrimination and judgment. His combative qualities were undoubted. He was among the last chiefs who came to treat. By his example, the Shawnees were slow to accept terms. He commanded about two thousand Shawnees and others at Wayne's great battle. He died, most probably, at the Ottawa town, on Auglaize, prior to the treaty at the "Foot of the Rapids," in 1817.

Joseph Brandt, Thay-en-da-ne-ca, the great Mohawk chief, seems to have been present near the battle field, with 400 Mohawks. Authorities have disputed the accuracy of this statement, which was first made, we believe, by the Indian historian, Mr. Stone, but the statement of Mr. Alder confirms that assertion, and we are persuaded of its accuracy. Brandt was the most brilliant and courageous chief of the Mohawks, and has left a personal history unequaled for bravery, eccentricity, cruelty and cunning.

The speakers from among the Shawnees were Blue Jacket, Red Pole, Puck-se-kaw, Black Wolf, Lame Hawk, Blackhoof, Kec-a-hah, Kekia-pil-athy and Captain Johnny. Among the Delawares, Bock-ong-a-he-las and three others. Captain Pipe, who cruelly caused the torture and death of Col. Crawford, on the Tymochtee, in 1782, is believed to have died just before the treaty, though his death is a mystery. It is contended that he lived as late as the war of 1812, on the Mohean.

The tribes at the treaty were the Miamis, Shawnees, Wyandots, Chippeways, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Weas, Eel Rivers and Kickapoos.

At the conclusion of the treaty, Gen. Wayne addressed the assembled chiefs and deputies as follows: "As it is probable, my children, that we shall not meet again in public council, I take this opportunity to bid you all an affectionate farewell, and wishing you a safe and happy return to your respective homes and families." After which the Indians quietly dispersed.

After the treaty, in the years 1807, 1808, 1809 and 1810, the Shawnees began to fall back on their reserves. Prior to the treaty of 1795, they were scattered pretty much all over Ohio, and along the streams in Indiana. Up to that treaty, they had been induced to sell portions of their hunting-grounds, in exchange for lands in the West and certain sums of money to be paid yearly. When the chiefs and warriors attended such treaties, they were often made drunk and badly cheated by the agents sent out by the Government. It was easily to be seen that the Indian title to all their lands in Ohio would soon be extinguished. Their Ohio hunting-grounds were the choicest upon the continent, and their leading chiefs found it necessary to take proper steps to prevent the whites from getting all such lands.

Tecumseh and the Prophet, his twin brother, were opposed to parting with their hunting-grounds. They had great influence among the Indians, and were both fine speakers, and could arouse the feelings of their hearers and influence their jealousies and passions as they desired. They held meetings all over the West, speaking to large crowds, declaring that they were not for war (?), but desired to unite the tribes into a kind of confederacy, to prevent the sale of their lands without a majority of all the chiefs of the confederacy consented to their sale, as they declared the white race was united State after State, and thus maintained their rights, while the Government, and the Great Father at Washington, was chief over all.

Such arguments were sensible and logical, and had a powerful effect upon the Indians. These meetings excited the fears of the white settlers, and the authorities of the State and United States began to take notice of the matter.

About the year 1804, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, commenced to agitate the question of an Indian confederacy to prevent the purchase and occupancy of their lands by the whites. Tecumseh visited the various tribes, and endeavored to enlist them in the combination, while the Prophet, who had, prior to this time, been a drunken profligate, proclaimed that he had been commanded by the Great Spirit to inform his red children that all their misfortunes were the result of abandoning their former mode of life, and that through him (the Prophet) they were now commanded to return to their former habits, to leave off the use of whisky and clothe themselves in skins instead of blankets. He fixed his headquarters at Greenville, and from that point his fame spread among the tribes, and he was soon surrounded by the most abandoned young men of the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas and Kickapoos. The leading chiefs of all these tribes, however, could not be induced to join his league, and the result was that many of them were assassinated by the orders of the Prophet, as mischievous men and witches, to get rid of their opposition and influence! Te-te-box-ke, a venerable Delaware chief, and many of his friends, were mercilessly burned at the stake on the charge of being witches and dangerous persons.

In September, 1809, a treaty was made at Fort Wayne, by which the title to a large tract of land extending sixty miles up the Wabash above Vincennes, belonging to the Miamis, was extinguished. This again aroused Tecumseh and the Prophet to renewed efforts to prevent any more sales. Tecumseh had been at the treaty of Greenville as a warrior, in 1795, and, with Blue Jacket, greatly regretted the loss of their lands, and while he was soliciting the Western and Southern tribes to help stop "the mighty water" that was about to sweep away all their lands, the Prophet was holding large meetings at Greenville and Tippecanoe. He was as cunning as he was fanatical and revengeful.

About this time, the Prophet ordered the execution of Leatherlips, a noted Wyandot chief, for pretended witchcraft, but really to get rid of his influence. Six Wyandot warriors were sent to put him to death. The warriors and their leader, Roundhead, went directly from Tippecanoe to execute him. They found him encamped on a stream about twelve miles above the present city of Columbus. When the warriors arrived, and their purpose was ascertained, several white men made an ineffectual effort to save his life. A council took place, and the warriors resolved to kill the chief, as ordered. An Indian, with much warmth, accused him with magic or witchcraft; but Leatherlips denied the charge. When the sentence of death was passed upon him, he returned to his camp, ate a dinner of jerked venison, washed, and dressed in his best Indian clothing, and painted his face. He was tall and dignified, and his hair quite gray. When the time of his execution arrived, he shook hands with those present, and turned from his wigwam and commenced to chant his death song. He then moved toward the point where the warriors had dug a grave. When he got to the grave, he knelt down and prayed to the Great Spirit. When he finished, Roundhead also knelt and prayed. Leatherlips again knelt and prayed, and when he ceased, one of the warriors drew from his skirts a keen, new tomahawk, stepped up behind the chief, and struck him on the head with his whole strength. The chief fell forward in the agonies of death. The executioner struck him again, once or twice, and finished his suffering. The body was buried with all his Indian ornaments, and the warriors and whites disappeared. An attempt has been made to fix the responsibility of this great crime upon the Wyandot chief Crane. Crane was the friend of the whites, and opposed to the schemes of the treacherous Prophet, and it is clear, never could have authorized the execution of a fellow Wyandot chief.

Mr. Alder says: "I was very well acquainted with the Prophet. He was not a warrior, but a low, cunning fellow. He prophesied many things that did not come to pass. He was a vain man, with a great amount of show, but with little sense. His powers of prophecy were not well sustained by the Indians in general; in fact, they had but very little faith in him."

Col. John Johnston says: "He was the twin brother of Tecumseh. His Indian name was Elsqua-ta-wa. As a man, he was void of talent or merit, a brawling, mischievous, Indian demagogue."

While residing on Mad River, the Shawnees were divided into four tribes or bands—the Mequachake, the Chillicothe, the Kiskapocoke and the Piqua. The priesthood was confided to the Mequachake, and the office of chief was hereditary. In other tribes, the office of chief was bestowed from merit or achievement in war. Their towns were scattered along the banks of the Scioto, the Mad River and the Little Miami, in Southern Ohio. Cornstalk, the great chief so cruelly assassinated at Point Pleasant, resided east of the Scioto River, on Sippo Creek, in what is now Pickaway County, and his sister, the Grenadier Squaw, who was six feet high, resided near him on the opposite side of the stream, in Squaw town. The principal town, Old Chillicothe, was located near the mouth of Massie's Creek, three miles north of the present site of Xenia. Piqua, memorable as the birthplace of Tecumseh and Elsqua-ta-wa, was situated on the north bank of Mad River, seven miles west of the present site of the city of Springfield, in Clark County. Upper and Lower Piqua, in Miami County, were not far from the present site of the city of Piqua.

After the destruction of the Macachack towns on Mad River, in what is now Logan County, Ohio, in 1786, by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, the Shawnees abandoned these towns, and gradually began a settlement on the Ottawa or Hog Creek, and at Wapakonetta, in what is now Auglaize—formerly Allen—County. They also had a few other villages in what is now Clark County, Ohio, and also along the streams in Indiana. In the fall of 1811, a good deal of uneasiness existed among the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots and other Western tribes, and British agents were very active in their endeavors to seduce the Ohio Indians into the British service, in case of a war with the United States. Tecumseh, Blue Jacket and the Prophet employed all their arts to induce the Little Turtle, Blackhoof, Back-ong-a-he-las and other noted chiefs to join the league; but the Turtle, having been overruled by the Blue Jacket in the battle of "Fallen Timbers," refused to follow the lead of the wily Shawnee again.

In the spring of 1812, Gen. Meigs convened a council at the village of Urbana, Ohio, and through Col. James McPherson, and the elder Walker, who had married a Wyandot, invited the Shawnee, Wyandot and Delaware chiefs and braves to meet him. They assembled about the 1st of June. The result was very satisfactory, and ended in an exchange of *wampum*, and in smoking the pipe of peace. The chiefs agreed to take sides with the United States; and protection was guaranteed their families, and a block-house was erected near Zanesfield, in what is now Logan County, for the protection of their women and children, where they were furnished, during the war, at the public expense, with provisions and clothing.

During this excitement and ferment among the Indians, British agents were constantly engaged in fomenting ill-will between the Indians and the border settlements. In fact, many English statesmen still entertained the opinion that the American colonies were not wholly lost to the mother country, and hoped, when the proper time arrived, by the aid of the Indian tribes and the supposed disaffected colonies, to regain sovereignty over the States. To this end, as has been observed, the tribes on our borders were secretly supplied with munitions of war, and instigated to commit depredations on the frontiers of Kentucky and Southwest Ohio. McKee, Elliott and Girty fanned the flame of hate and revenge, and, as the probabilities of war between the two countries became stronger, the Indians, following the lead of Tecumseh, became more audacious. In April, 1812, an embargo was laid, by Congress, on all the shipping in the ports and harbors of the United States; and soon after, an act authorizing the President to detach 100,000 militia, for six months, was passed and carried into execution, and a general declaration of war was expected. At this time, the war in Europe between France and the allied powers, continued to rage with unabated violence. England and France used every artifice to involve all the nations of Europe in the contest. At the same time, the British naval officers were carrying out the detestable doctrine of "*impressing American seamen*," in a manner so extensive and vexatious as in cause great distress among our seafaring people, and much inconvenience and risk to our merchants. The American Government repeatedly protested against these outrages, but could neither obtain indemnity for the past nor security for the future. The alternative of arms alone was left, to vindicate our rights and protect our maritime interests on the ocean, and hence, a formal declaration of war against Great Britain was made June 18, 1812.

The forces of the United States and of Ohio were marshaled for the contest with all speed. Gov. Meigs obtained permission of the friendly Wyandots, Shawnees, Mingoes and Delawares to march through their country without opposition; these Indians agreeing to abide faithfully by the treaty of Greenville, and remain neutral during the progress of the war. The forces of Gen. McArthur and Col. Cass in due time appeared on the Rivers Raisin and Huron, and thence to Brownstown, and finally to Detroit, where Gen. Hull, without an effort, ingloriously surrendered his forces to Gen. Isaac Brock, of the British Army This disaster sent a shudder through the poineer settlements of Ohio. Gen. W. H. Harrison was appointed to the command, and a new army was levied and organized. We are unable, for want of space, to trace the history of his campaigns until the close of the war. It will be sufficient to state that he was ably seconded by Col. Richard M. Johnson, Col. John Logan and Col. W. S. Hunter as aids, while the troops of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, under his command, sustained the reputation of their States by acts of valor and uncomplaining sacrifices until the declaration of peace.

The Government of the United States made an attempt, as soon as war was declared, to soften the jealousies of the Indians on our border. The various tribes were invited to a general council, to be held at Piqua on the 15th of August, 1812. They were invited to bring their families, and kindle a great council fire. Gov. Meigs, Thomas Worthington and Jeremiah Morrow were appointed Commissioners to meet them. The conference failed; for only a few Shawnees, Wyandots, Mingoes, Delawares, Ottawas and Miamis attended. Those present professed great friendship for the Government; but little confidence could be placed in any but the Shawnees and Wyandots. Blackhoof, Logan and the Crane appeared to be honest in their desires for peace, and wielded a good influence. The Government desired to provide for all peaceable Indians, and sent officers to conduct such to Urbana, Zanesville and Piqua, where they could be under the eye of the Government agents. The Mohegans and Delawares of the villages of Greenstown and Jerometown, in what is now Ashland County, were conducted to Urbana by Capt. Douglass, of Clinton, Knox County, where they remained, at Government expense, until peace was declared. The friendly Shawnees and Wyandots were variously employed, some as scouts and others as guides. While acting in the capacity of spy, a noted Shawnee half-blood, named Logan, was fatally wounded in a rencontre with the Pottawatomie chief Winemac and his braves. Logan will be remembered as having been taken a prisoner, when a boy, by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786, and adopted and educated, and received the name of his captor—Logan. His mother was a sister of Tecumseh and the Prophet. The family of Logan resided near Wapakonetta, whither he was taken after his death and buried by United States troops with the honors of war.

In the spring of 1813, the policy of the Government as to the employment of Indians as soldiers was, with some hesitancy, changed. Gen. Harrison held a council at Franklinton with the friendly Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas, in which it was agreed those tribes should be enrolled and take up arms in defense of the United States, as against the British and their Indian allies. Tarhe, the venerable Wyandot chief, for himself and people, and the chiefs of the other tribes, agreed to prevent their warriors from scalping prisoners and committing the barbaric acts which had characterized the Canadian Indians. With these stipulations, a corps of Indians was armed, and fully demonstrated that they could be controlled by the rules of civilized warfare, and successfully restrained from committing acts characteristic of savages, notwithstanding the assertions of British officers. The Indian soldiers are said to have been "uniformly distinguished by orderly and humane conduct."

The renegade young Shawnees, and those of other tribes, joined Tecumseh and fought desperately for the British at the battle of the Thames, where Col. R. M. Johnson was wounded in the thigh, hip and left hand, and is reputed to have killed Tecumseh, then a Colonel in the British service. It was the belief of soldiers who were present, and saw the rencontre, that Johnson killed the chief with a horse-pistol, in the attack, after his own horse had fallen, because Tecumseh fell at the point where the Colonel was down.

As Tecumseh was a chief of undoubted talent and of great courage, we deem it proper, in giving a sketch of the Shawnees, to call the attention of the reader to his history. The following is compiled from Drake's life of the chief: "Puckeshinwa, the father of Tecumseh, was a member of the Kiscopoke, and Methoataske, the mother, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawnee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio about the middle of the last century (1750). The father rose to the rank of chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, his wife returned South, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born at Piqua about the year 1768, and, like Napoleon, showed a passion for war in his youth. It is stated that the first battle in which he was engaged occurred on the present site of Dayton, between the Kentuckians under Col. Logan and some Shawnees. When about seventeen years of age, he manifested great courage in an attack on some boats on the Ohio River, near what is now Maysville, Ky. The prisoners were all killed but one, who was burned alive. Tecumseh, having witnessed the burning of the prisoner, expressed his strong abhorrence of the act, and by his eloquence persuaded his party never to burn any more prisoners. He rose rapidly as a warrior, and gained great popularity among his tribe. He was in the attack on Fort Recovery, and the battle of Fallen Timbers, in Wayne's campaign, and, in the summer of 1795, became a chief. He resided, in 1796, at Deer Creek, in the vicinity of the present site of Urbana, and afterward at Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798, by invitation of the Delawares, he removed, with his followers, to White River, Ind. In 1805, through the influence of Elsquatawa, his twin brother, a large number of Shawnees established themselves at Greenville, and Elsquatawa assumed the office of a prophet, and commenced a career of cunning and pretended sorcery that gave him great sway over the Indian mind. They remained at Greenville in the year 1806, and were visited by many Indians from the different tribes. The Prophet pretended to have dreamed many wonderful dreams, and claimed to have had many supernatural revelations, and by such stories convinced many that he was really the earthly agent of the Great Spirit. In 1807, Gov. W. H. Harrison sent a messenger to the head chiefs of the Shawnees, desiring them to disband their people at Greenville, as their conduct foreshadowed evil to the whites. The Prophet evaded the message and refused to go. In 1808, Tecumseh and the Prophet removed to Tippecanoe, and continued their efforts to induce the Indians to forsake their vicious habits, while Tecumseh visited the neighboring tribes to increase the Prophet's influence. In 1809–10, their conduct was such as to leave but little doubt that their intentions were hostile. The Prophet seemed to be most prominent, but Tecumseh, backed by British agents, was in reality the leader. In August, 1810, Tecumseh visited Vincennes, accompanied by forty warriors, to have a talk with Gov. Harrison. His manner on that occasion was haughty and menacing. He declared he was not for war, but desired to unite all the Indians to prevent the sale of their lands. His vehemence of speech fully indicated the purpose of the brothers, and after his departure Gov. Harrison proceeded to prepare for the coming contest. He sent a message to the Shawnees, bidding them to beware of hostilities; to which Tecumseh gave a brief reply, and visited the Governor with 300 warriors, in July, 1811, in which he exhibited the same haughty spirit that he evinced in the former meeting. Gov. Harrison prepared to disperse the hostiles at White River, and the battle at Tippecanoe followed. The result of that battle deprived the Prophet of much of his influence. In the spring of 1812, Tecumseh and his warriors visited Malden, and tendered their services to the British, and he was subsequently made a Brigadier General in the British Army, and was present at the ensuing battles against the Americans on land, until the battle of the Thames, in which he fell."

Mr. Alder, in his narrative, states that he was personally acquainted with Tecumseh, and that he heard an Indian once boasting how many white scalps he had taken. Tecumseh, the great chief, turned on him and said "he was a low, mean Indian; that more than half the number of scalps were those of women and children. Tecumseh said he had killed forty men with his own hands in single combat, but he had never taken the life of a woman or child." Tecumseh seems to have possessed, for a savage, many fine traits. To save his country was honorable and highly patriotic. He was a man of fine intellect, brave, fearless, and of pure integrity. He would ask nothing but his right, and would submit to nothing that was wrong. This great chief was born three-fourths of a century too late. With his talents for organization, seventy-five years earlier he would have rivaled Pontiac, and have done much to keep the pale faces east of the Ohio. It is not definitely certain whether the projected Indian confederacy originated with him. Whether it did or not, it must be conceded that he evinced great talents in carrying it forward: and the skill of Gen. Harrison was more than once baffled by the persistence of this great chief. When Proctor was about to retreat to the Thames, Tecumseh, having penetrated his designs, looked upon the British Commander with scorn. The manner of the death of the chief will, probably, ever remain unsettled. The Prophet, who accompanied the renegade Shawnees under the lead of Tecumseh to the British service in Canada, after the war returned to Wapakonetta, and went West of the Mississippi, with a large number of his tribe, in 1828, and died, in 1833, in Kansas, with cholera.

By a treaty, held at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, by Gen. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, the Shawnees were given a reservation around Wapakonetta, in the name of Blackhoof, and along Hog Creek of ten miles square, and in 1818, at the treaty of St. Mary's, twenty-five square miles, to be so laid out that Wapakonetta should be the center. At the same treaties, the Shawnees and Senecas in what is now Logan County, in and around Lewistown, received a reservation of forty square miles. The founder of the latter village is believed to have been the chief John Lewis, who married Mary, the Indian sister of the captive Jonathan Alder. The Shawnees continued to reside on these reservations until their final removal west of the Mississippi. None of the band of Tecumseh was included in the schedule of names appended in the treaty of 1817 at the Maumee Rapids, nor at St. Mary's. They had forfeited all right to protection by the Government of the United States, having joined the British in 1812.

As the Wapakonetta band was, at the time of removal, within the limits of Allen County, the names of the Shawnees of that reservation are as follows: "Qua-tu-wa-pee, or Capt. Lewis, of Lewistown, forty square miles. Tracts at Wapakonetta divided among the following: Blackhoof, Pam-thee or Walker, Pea-se-ca or Wolf, Shem-an-ita or Snake, Athel-wake-se ca or Yellow Clouds, Pem-thew-tew or John Perry, Ca ca-lawa or End of the Tail, Que-la-we War Chief, Sa-ca-chew-a, We-rew-e-la, Wa-sa-we-tah or Bright Horn, Otha-ra-sa or Yellow, Tep-e-te-seca, New-a-he-tuc-ca, Ca-awar-icho, Wa-cat-chew-a, Silo-cha-he-ca, Tapea or Sanders, Me-she-raw-ah, To-lea-pea, Poc-he-caw, Alowe-meta-huck or Lalloway or Perry, Wa-wel-ame, Ne-me-cashe, Ne-ru-pene-shequah or Cornstalk, Shi-she, She-a-law-he, Nam-ska-ka, Wa-cas-ka or David McNair, Sha-pu-ka-ha, Qua-co-wuw-nee, Neco-she-cu, Thu-cu-scu or Jim Blue Jacket, Cho-welas-eca, Qua-ha-ho, Kay-ketch-he-ka or William Perry, Sew-a-pen, Peetah or Davy Baker, Ska-poa-wah or George McDougal, Che-po-cu-ra, She-ma or Sam, Che-a-has-ka or Captain Tommy, General Wayne, Tha-way, Ohawee, We-a-re-cah, Captain Reed, Law-ay-tu-cheh or John Wolf, Te-cutie or George, Ske-ka-cump-ske-kaw, Wish-e maw, Muy-way-mano treka, Quas-kee, Thos-wa, Bap-tis-te, May-we-ali-upe, Perea-Cumme, Chock-ke-lake or Dam, Kewa-pea, Egà-ta-cum-she-qua, Wal-upe, Aqua-she-qua, Pemata, Nepaho, Tap-e-she-ka, La-tho-way-no-ma, Saw-a-co-tu or Yellow Clouds, Mem-his-he-ka, Ash-e-lu-kah, O-hip-wah, Tha-pae-ca, Chu-ca-tuh, Na-ka-ke-ka, Thit-huc-cu-lu, Pe-la-cul-he, Pe-las-ke, She-sho-lou, Quan-a-co, Hal-koo-ta, Laugh-she-na, Cap-a-wah, Ethe-wa-case, Que-he-thu, Ca-pia, Thuca-trou-wah or the Man Going Up Hill, Mag-a-thu, Te-cum-te-qua, Tete-co-patha, Kek-us-the, Sheat-wah, Sheale-war-son, Hagh-ke-la, Aka-pee or Heap Up Anything, Lamo-to-the, Ka-sha, Pan-hoar Peaitch-tham-tah or Peter Cornstalk, Capea, Shua-gunme, Wa-wal-ep-es-shec-co, Cale-qua, Teto-tu, Tas-his-hee, Nawe-bes-he-co or White Feather, She-per-kis-co-she-no-te kah, She-makih, Pes-he-to, Theat-she-ta, Mil-ham-et-che, Cha-coa, Lawath-skà, Pa-che-tah, Away-baris-ke-caw, Hato-cuino, Tho-mas-hes-haw-kah, Pe-pa-co-she, Os-has-he, Quel-co-shu, Me-with-a-quin, Aguepeh, Quellime." The foregoing contains the names of all males at Wapakonetta in 1817, being 126. Each person was allowed about five hundred acres, and if the tribe had remained and become civilized farmers, and cultivated their lands, would have been a wealthy people by this time.

THE SALE OF THEIR RESERVES.

In the year 1831, Hon. John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Shawnees and Senecas of Ohio, was instructed by the Department at Washington to approach those tribes on the question of disposing of their reservations and removal west of the Missouri, and it was done through James B. Gardner as Special Commissioner. The Shawnees had put little confidence in the integrity of Mr. Gardner, and entered into the proposed consultation with reluctance. Col. John Johnston, of Piqua, the old agent, who had served the Shawnees and other tribes included in his agency for over thirty years, had been removed by the President in consequence of his political opinions. This greatly grieved the Shawnees, for they had formed a very warm attachment for the old agent. He had been an honest, faithful and conscientious officer, and managed his department with strict economy and uprightness. During his official career he had handled vast sums of Government money, and never applied a dollar to private uses above his regular compensation. He did not speculate, as is the modern custom, in spoiled beef, nor submit to be subsidized by venal speculators in provisions, goods or furs, notwithstanding which, such was the heat of party rancor that the President removed him and appointed a partisan in his place.

The Society of Friends, at a very considerable expense, introduced farming among the Shawnees, built a grist and saw mill at Wapakonetta, when Col. Johnson was made the almoner of a female Friend in Ireland to the amount of £100 sterling, to be expended in stock and implements of agriculture among the Indians of his agency, which trust was faithfully executed. Acts such as the preceding, with the accounts transmitted through the Delawares of the just and humane government of the Quakers in Pennsylvania toward the primitive Indians, had made them repose great confidence in persons of their society. By such acts the Shawnees were induced upon the paths of civilization, and had made fair progress in clearing, improving and cultivating their reservations.

At that time (1831) a large proportion of them were living in good log cabins, surrounded by cultivated fields and orchards, and were in possession of horses, cattle and swine in large numbers. They were peaceful in their intercourse with the whites, and had commenced to educate their children in the Quaker schools. In the midst of their prosperity and peace, Commissioner Gardner sent a message to the Shawnees at Wapakonetta, informing them that he would be there in a few days to make proposals for the purchase of their lands. This was the first intimation of the kind that had reached their ears since they had entered upon their reservations, which the Government and declared they should occupy for an indefinite term of years. The message greatly surprised and alarmed them, for they had always dreaded such a contingency, guided by the history of the past, though they did not expect it so soon, having been so repeatedly assured by the Government that they should forever remain upon and own their lands, without being molested by any one. Having full faith in the guarantees of the Government, they had been induced to improve their lands and change their mode and manner of life. The message of Gardner produced great confusion of mind and uncertainty of purpose. The chiefs consulted their Quaker friends, as to the proper steps to be taken. It seemed almost incredible that the Government intended to thrust aside the plighted faith of the nation, and dispossess this handful of helpless Indians of so small a tract of land. Their Quaker friends advised them to refuse to sell or part with their lands.

In the meantime, the traders and others having claims on the Indians demanded immediate payment, and commenced offering the chiefs large bribes to induce them to sell, expecting to get their dues in that way, regardless of the fate of the poor Indians. In this way, the advice of the Quakers was overlooked, and the Indians induced to part with their improvements and wild lands. In a few days, Gardner notified the chiefs to meet him on a fixed day at Wapakonetta, and from that time until his arrival the utmost confusion, grief and alarm prevailed among the Shawnees. The head men met him in general council, when, through a new interpreter, Gardner delivered a long harangue, "describing the difficulties in the way of taxation, making roads, and the like, that were about to overtake them; adverting to the fact, also, that mean white men would soon ruin them with bad whisky; that white men would collect debts from them under their laws by seizing property, while an Indian's oath would amount to nothing; that white men would turn their horses in the Indian's grain field, and Indians be beaten by white men without remedy; and in this way continued to alarm their fears until he had produced a desire in his hearers to remove to the wilds of Kansas where they could feast on buffalo, elk and other wild game without working as the whites did. If they would consent to sell their lands and go West, the Great Father, President Jackson, would make them rich in a new and splendid country, which would never be within the limits of any State, where they could live by hunting! (How fallacious!) If they would sell their reservations in Ohio, the Government would give them 100,000 acres of beautiful land, adjoining the tract of fifty miles square which Gov. Clark, of Missouri, had ceded to their Shawnee brethren in 1825, and upon which they were now living, and for which the Government would make them a general warranty deed, in fee simple, forever; and further proposed that if they would part with their lands, they should have all that they could be sold for, over and above the cost of surveying and selling them, and the cost of removing and feeding them at their new homes, for one year after their arrival in that country, and as their friends, the Quakers, had erected a grist mill and saw mill for them at Wapakonetta, free of cost, the United States would build, at their own expense, good mills in their new country, in lieu of those they had in Ohio, and pay the Indians in cash the amount of what good men might adjudge their improvements to be worth, to enable them to improve their new homes, and that they should have new guns, and tools of every description, and all their lands would bring over 75 cents per acre the Indians should have, which would be placed in the United States Treasury, and five per cent interest paid them annually until they desired to draw the whole sum."

This address greatly divided the Shawnees; those having improvements desired to remain, while the idle and dissipated, influenced by the bribes and whisky of the traders, desired to sell and remove, and were largely in the majority. After considering the matter a few days, word was conveyed, by a few of the chiefs to the Commissioner at Columbus, to come on and close the contract. He attended, as requested, and renewed the same offer as before, and urged them to sell, saying they should listen to the white people, because they were wiser than the red people, as they were wiser than the blacks. Way-wel-eapy, a noted chief and orator of the Shawnees, replied to Mr. Gardner on the difference of the races in mental capacity, and "denied that the Great Spirit had made any mental distinction between the white, the red and the black people. He thought the Great Spirit had created all men alike, of the same blood; but if he did, as his friend, Mr. Gardner, had said, create them so very different that one race was so much superior to the others, how had he found out that it was his own race that was so much wiser than others? He thought if there was any difference, it was very likely that it was the Indians who had the most sense given them." He then said the Shawnees had agreed to sell their lands if he (Gardner) would give the amount offered at the former council, and, in addition, would pay their debts—which was common in Indian treaties. The Commissioner said he would have an additional clause attached to the sale, "*binding the Government to pay all their debts*," and leave the chiefs to determine the just amount of their indebtedness, and "*the Government would pay it out of its own money*." The chiefs then formally signed the treaty, without having it read prior to doing so.

In interpreting the new sale, they were terribly deceived. Gardner had refused to employ the old French interpreter, Francis DuChequate, who understood the Shawnee tongue perfectly, and had long been an employe of Col. John Johnston. What motives actuated the new Commissioner it is difficult to determine. When the Indians finally obtained a copy from the department at Washington, they found that they had been grossly deceived and wronged.

While these consultations were being held at Wapakonetta, the Lewistown Shawnees became greatly troubled and confused. They were filled with apprehensions for the future, and sent for their old friend and adopted son, Jonathan Alder. They sent him special word, and desired him to come up immediately. "He rode to the village, and they said they were about to sell their reserve, and, if he wished, they would give him a portion of the land. The Indians thought, perhaps, they could give him about one mile square. They had offered him land a number of times before that, provided he would come and live on it; but, as he had lived a long time with them and thought he would rather live among his white neighbors, and did not wish to raise his family in their midst, he had declined their offers; but now, as they were going to sell, they thought they would give him some land, to which they thought he was justly entitled. They had always contended that he was entitled to a portion of the reserve, as the Government had failed to give him any land. They said that in two weeks they would have a meeting to transact business, and there would be a motion to strike off a part of the reserve for him, and that, to this end, all the male Shawnees would be permitted to vote, and they desired him to be present. He remained a few days, visiting with his old friends, and then returned home. In the course of a month he again visited the village, and was informed that a motion to strike off a portion of land to him had been put, and failed. The Indians had debated and parleyed over it for two weeks, and the young men who had grown up since he had left the Shawnees, and knew nothing about him, had nearly all voted against the measure, and defeated it. Old Shawnees stated, however, that a resolution to give him land beyond the Missouri had been adopted unanimously, on the condition that he would go with them out, but they did not ask him to settle it until it suited himself and children. He reflected over the matter, and concluded that their reserve was so distant it would never do himself or children any good, and declined to go as proposed."

In this manner, the fall and winter of 1831-32 were spent in fruitless parleys. Gardner, in the spring of 1832, pressed the sale of their lands to a hasty issue. The chiefs hesitated to sign the transfer (desiring to pay all their just debts) until Gardner attached a special provision for that purpose to the treaty. In the meantime, the traders secured a recognition of all their pretended and just debts, and a bond for $20,000 was drawn up and signed, acknowledging the justness of their claims against the nation (?), which bond was indorsed by the Commissioner, and the books containing their claims were publicly burned. Almost as soon as the treaty was closed, it was rumored that they had been badly cheated, and that the bond just given would be paid out of the result of the sales of their reserve, instead of, as they supposed, by the Government. Upon learning the truth concerning the matter, John Perry, an aged and influential chief, wept like a child, and declared that his people "were ruined."

A delegation immediately visited Washington City, to see Gen. Lewis Cass, then at the head of the department, concerning the sale. Upon procuring a copy of the treaty, their fears were fully realized. The debts due the traders, the charge of erecting new mills and other expenses were all to be deducted (?) from the proceeds of the sales of their lands, and the President declined to rescind the treaty and rectify the wrong that had been perpetrated! An estimate of the value of their property was made, and it was shown that Gardner had actually wronged them out of $120,000. Gen. Vance, then a Member of Congress, upon the refusal of the department to grant redress, made application to Congress, stating their losses at $100,000; but finally McDuffy, of South Carolina, reported a bill for $30,000 in fifteen annual payments, for their Ohio lands. The amount of lands ceded about Wapakonetta, 66,000 acres, and 40,300 acres at Lewistown, which, at $2 per acre, would amount to the sum of $212,600; but including their improvements, mills, etc., were probably worth double that amount. Yet, we are gravely told that the United States has *fully paid for every foot of land purchased of the Indians in Ohio!* Is there to be no day of retribution? no day of settlement?

At that time, the Shawnees had large numbers of cattle, horses, hogs and other property, which they could not take with them. They sold most of their cattle, hogs and other property, and purchased clothing, wagons, guns and provisions, and settled their private debts with their neighbors, and got ready to leave; but their annuity of $3,000 was not paid until November, 1831, and the consequence was that they suffered greatly for food during the winter of 1831–32.

THE FINAL REMOVAL.

The time for their removal arrived, and David Robb and D. M. Workman were appointed Sub-agents for their removal. For some months before their final departure, the young men of the Shawnees, and the middle-aged who had not abandoned their old customs, were engaged in a round of dissipation brought on by the mean tricks of wicked traders to cheat the Indians out of every dollar's worth of property they could obtain. Whisky, that bane of the Indian, was largely distributed among the Indians by traders; in fact, all decency was violated by the wretches who dealt in fire-water. The better portion of the Shawnees were engaged, for weeks, in religious ceremonies, dances and amusements preparatory to their departure. They carefully leveled the graves of their dead, and removed all traces of the same.

Hon. John McIlvain accompanied the Lewistown Indians, and James B. Gardner those of Wapakonetta. The route was by way of Greenville, Richmond and Indianapolis. The Indians commenced to assemble in September, 1832, and mounted their horses, and such as had wagons seated themselves, while the Government teams hauled their provisions and clothing. Many of them bade a sad adieu to the hunting-grounds and graves of their fathers. It was a country dear to the Shawnee. Their braves had met Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, and fought bravely to retain it. Now, the pale face was to be the owner, and cared not at their departure. They could only look to the Great Spirit for preservation and future protection. All things being ready, their "High Priest" in front, like the leaders in ancient Israel, "bearing the ark of the covenant," consisting of a large gourd and the bones of a deer's leg tied to his neck, led the way. Just as they started, the priest gave a "blast of his trumpet," again indicative of the origin of the Shawnees, and then moved slowly and solemnly along, while the whole nation followed in like manner until they were ordered to halt and encamp in the evening; when the priest gave another blast, as a signal to stop, erect tents and cook supper. The same course was observed throughout the entire journey. The Shawnees who emigrated numbered 700 souls, and the Senecas who emigrated at the same time, 350. When they arrived at Greenville, they encamped at Tecumseh's point, and remained a da or two to take a final farewell of that place, so dear to their memories as the home of their fathers and the scene of so many Indian assemblies and heroic exploits. They had before them a journey of over eight hundred miles, across the open prairies, in an uninhabited country.

About one-fifth of the tribe remained at Wapakonetta and among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, until the spring of 1833. The Indians arrived at their new home about Christmas, 1832. Gardner accompanied them to the Mississippi and turned back, when Joseph Parks, a half-blood Quaker, who had the job of removing them, conducted them safely to their new home. They at once proceeded to raise cabins, split rails and make fences, but were very short of provisions, and had to depend largely upon such game as they could find. The buffalo, so glowingly described by Gardner, were not there! What a sad joke to the poor Indian! How faithless have tricky white men always been toward the red man! Is it a matter of surprise that the Indian should resent it? Their first crops were raised in 1833–34, prior to which they suffered a good deal with cholera and the diseases of the country. New mills were erected, but not, as promised, at the Government expense (!), but out of their money! In these troubles they were greatly relieved by the good Quakers, who again established schools among them, and endeavored to teach them the arts of civilized life; in which they made rapid progress, and soon became surrounded with the comforts resulting from an agricultural life.

Just prior to and at the time of the removal of the Shawnees, a number of very noted chiefs resided at their principal towns—Wapakonetta, Shawneetown and Lewistown—and it will be interesting to give a short sketch of each.

THEIR GREAT CHIEFS.

The most noted chief was the venerable Blackhoof, Cut-the-we-ka-saw, in the raids upon Kentucky sometimes called Blackfoot. He is believed to have been born in Florida, and, at the period of the removal of a portion of the Shawnees to Ohio and Pennsylvania, was old enough to recollect having been bathed in the salt water. He was present, with others of his tribe, at the defeat of Gen. Braddock, near Pittsburgh in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was known, far and wide, as the great Shawnee warrior, whose cunning, sagacity and experience were only equaled by the force and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. He was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made, nor negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repass the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the red men. He was the orator of the tribe during the greater part of his long life, and is said to have been an excellent speaker. Col. John Johnston says he was probably in more battles than any living man of his day, and was the most graceful Indian he had ever seen, and possessed the most natural and happy faculty of expressing his ideas. He was well-versed in the traditions of his people, and no one understood better their relations to the whites, whose settlements were gradually pressing them back, and could detail, with minuteness, the wrongs inflicted by the whites on his people. He remembered having talked with some of the aged chiefs who had been present at the treaty with William Penn in 1682. He fought the battles against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, hoping to retain their country, but when finally defeated, in 1794, he decided that further resistance was useless, and signed the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and continued faithful to its stipulations until his decease, which occurred in the summer of 1831, at Wapakonetta, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. In an interview with the late Col. George C. Johnston, of Piqua, Ohio, in 1874, he informed the writer that he was in Wapakonetta at the time of his death and attended his burial, which he describes as follows: " The Shawnees never bury their dead until the sun is in the tree-tops, late in the afternoon. On such occasions, they generally select six pall-bearers, who carry the corpse to the grave and place it therein, the grave being two and a half or three feet deep. When the chief Blackhoof was buried, in 1831, it was in the Indian manner. The corpse was wrapped in a clean, new Indian blanket, and a large quantity of new fine goods, consisting of calico, belts and ribbons, were placed about the deceased, who was laid upon a new, clean slab, prepared for the purpose; his gun, tomahawk, knife and pipe were by his side. All the Indians present were in deep distress, having their cloaks hanging loosely about them, their hair down on their shoulders, and were painted after the ancient manner. The chiefs sat about smoking, looking in solemn silence upon the remains of the great chief, who had led the tribe for nearly one hundred years, had been their faithful counselor in peace and war; had been present at Braddock's defeat, seventy-six years before, and for nearly a century had been in all the expeditions against the 'Long Knives.' In front of his wigwam was a large quantity of meat from wild animals, the result of a two days' chase by the young warriors selected for that purpose. It was in a pile, handsomely stacked and guarded. When the time came to proceed to the grave, six young warriors stepped forward and arranged the cloths neatly about the body, then placing large straps beneath it, took hold of the ends and started directly to the grave. The family of Blackhoof preceded the remains; then came the chiefs who were to succeed him, and then the warriors and others. The grave was about three feet deep, a puncheon being placed in the bottom and one on each side, twelve or fourteen inches wide, constituting a sort of rude coffin. The body was placed in it, and the clothing which had last been worn by him was laid upon the body, and his old moccasins, cut into strips, were thrown down also. No arms or implements were placed in the grave. Another puncheon, some three or four inches thick, was placed over him as a lid to the coffin. John Perry, a venerable and leading chief, took some small seeds or vegetable powder from a cloth, and, beginning at the left shoulder of the corpse and walking carefully around the grave, sprinkled the same as he went until he reached the place of beginning. When this was done, he started on the path leading to the wigwam, and was followed by all present, except those who were left to close the grave. They all moved off in single file, one after another, none looking back. Upon their return, smoking and conversation commenced, after which the feast began. The meats were consumed, and all the warriors returned to the wigwam or cabins. Blackhoof is said to have been opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners. He lived forty years with one wife, raising a large family of children, who both loved and respected him. He was small in stature—not more than five feet eight inches in height. He was favored with good health and unimpaired eyesight to the period of his death."

Quasky, his eldest son, was the successor to Blackhoof. He possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He went West with his people in 1832, and was living in 1853. He, like his father, was a fine speaker.

Blue Jacket. This chief, it will be remembered, commanded the Indian army at the battle of "Fallen Timber," in 1794, and with much reluctance signed the treaty with Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795. He was very bitter in his feelings toward the "Long Knives," who were rapidly settling upon the lands that formerly belonged to the red man. His feelings were quite as intense as those of Tecumseh, though he did not possess his abilities for organization. As a matter of prudence, he did not join Tecumseh in the war of 1812. He is supposed to have died at the Ottawa village, down the Auglaize, just prior to the treaty of Maumee Rapids in 1817. It appears that Gens. Cass and McArthur, in that treaty, made provision for his family at Wapakonetta, in which James, George and Charles Blue Jacket received each about one thousand acres in the reservation.

Bock-ong-a-he-las. This noted old Delaware chief mixed much with the Shawnees. He is supposed to have been born near Philadelphia, Penn., a few years after the treaties with Penn, and when he lived on the Auglaize was well advanced in age. In colonial days with Jacobs and other leading Delawares, he resided in Western Pennsylvania, and is believed to have been identified with the "Shingess," who entertained Washington, when a young man, in 1753 Shingess was an active warrior when Fort Du Quesne was taken in 1759. Heckewelder speaks of meeting him at the Tuscarora town on the Muskingum as early as 1760. As early as 1764, King Beaver, who was a brother of Bock-ong-a-he-las, was met by Gen. Gibson, at the mouth of Big Beaver. Just what time he settled in Western Ohio is not known. At the capture of Col. Hardin, Maj. Truman and others, in 1792, as bearers of a flag of truce from Washington, after having treacherously murdered Hardin, the Indians arrived near the Indian town of Auglaize and reported to the old chief, "who was very sorry they had killed the men, and said, instead of so doing they should have brought them along to the Indian towns, and then, if what they had to say had not been liked, it would have been time enough to have killed them. Nothing could justify them for putting them to death, as there was no chance for them to escape." This chief fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. He signed the treaty of 1795. He must have been over one hundred years old. He died at the Ottawa village on the Auglaize in 1804.

The next noted chief was Way-wel-ea-py, who was the principal speaker among the Shawnees at the period of their removal. He was an eloquent orator, grave, gay or humorous as occasion required. At times his manner is said to have been quite fascinating, his countenance so full of varied expression, and his voice so musical, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language. During the negotiation for the sale of their reserve, he addressed his people and Mr. Gardner several times. His refutation of Gardner's assumed superiority over the Indian race was complete, and full of irony. Col. George C. Johnston often met this chief at his trading post in Wapakonetta, and says he was fine-looking and cultivated the friendship of the pioneers. He was the principal speaker of the Shawnees, and delivered the opinions of the tribe at treaties and public assemblies. He removed West with his tribe, where he died in 1843.

Lollaway, John Perry, head chief of the Shawnees, often traded at the station of Col. Johnston. He signed the treaty of 1831, at Wapakonetta. He could converse fluently in English. He was a man of influence with his tribe, and of good habits. He was much grieved when he learned that the Shawnees had been deceived as to the value of their reservations. He went West in 1832, and died in 1843

Wa the-the-we-la, or Bright Horn, was another noted chief, who was present when Logan was mortally wounded in the contest with Winemac in 1812, and was severely wounded in the thigh in the same fight, but recovered, and lived at Wapakonetta. He was, with Blackhoof, the especial friend of Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. He was a brave man, and of sound integrity. He fought like a hero for our cause in the war of 1812. He was a large and commanding Indian in appearance, and was quite shrewd and intelligent. He died in 1826, at Wapakonetta.

La-wa-tu-cheh, John Wolf, was a Shawnee of some note. Col. John Johnston hired of him a trading house at Wapakonetta and he often accompanied the Colonel on his trading trips in the forest, among the different tribes. He died at Wapakonetta.

Henry Clay, son of Capt. Wolf, was educated, under the supervision of Col. John Johnston, at Upper Piqua, at the expense of the Quaker Friends. He afterward became a leading chief, and married the daughter of Hon. Jeremiah McLain, formerly a member of Congress from the Columbus district, in 1835. He was named after the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and was a man of considerable talent, and lived many years after his removal to Kansas.

Peter Cornstalk was a chief of some distinction. He is believed to have been a son of the celebrated chief Cornstalk of Chillicothe, who was assassinated at Point Pleasant, Va. His home was down the Auglaize. He was a large, fine-looking Indian, and a man of honor. He often visited the trading post, and became a warm friend of the whites. He was married, and went West with Elsquatawa, the Prophet, in 1828. He had a brother named Neru-pen-eshe-quah, who went West in 1832. Died about 1843.

The older stock of Shawnees have nearly all been called to the happy hunting-grounds. They were a brave race.

It is proper to observe that the Hog Creek, or Ottawa band, did not remove in 1832. They removed in the summer of 1833, and escaped many of the hardships the Wapakonetta and Lewistown bands endured the first winter, in erecting cabins and in preparing fields for crops in the spring of 1833. Joseph Parks, of Shawneetown, where the old council house yet stands, got the contract for removing this people. The band is given in Shawnee Township. They arrived in safety, under his lead, in 1833. The Shawnees raised but little in 1833, and suffered much the first winter. The good Quakers were active in their efforts to furnish all necessary aid.

In 1854, the Shawnees numbered about 900 souls; this included the white men who have intermarried with the nation, and are adopted as Indians. The Shawnees own about 1,600,000 acres of land, which gives about 1,700 acres each. They now have good dwelling-houses, provided with good furniture, which is kept in good order by their females. They live in the same manner as the whites, and quite as well. They have stables, corn-cribs, barns and other buildings; horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; wagons and oxen, carriages and buggies; farm implements, plows, harrows and hoes. There is abundance of wheat, corn, oats and hay raised, and all are contented and happy. Still, the white man craves their lands! In 1841, after much intrigue and cunning, they were asked by the Department to part with 1,000,000 acres of their reserve! "Forever," by the pale faces, means until the white man can again wrong the red man! Treaties last just that long, and no longer.

The home of the Shawnees is in Southern Kansas, along Mill Creek, Bull Creek, Wakarusa and their tributaries. The settlements are along the Blue and Osage Rivers, and are made up of splendid lands, and make very desirable homes. They sow a large amount of grain each year, and spare a large surplus, after supplying their own wants. They raise large numbers of cattle, and are quite successful as farmers. It will be seen, then, that these red men have fully adopted the white man's ideas of civilization. May they ever prosper.

With these reflections, we conclude the history of the Shawnees and their residence in Ohio. In a few years, there will be no more Shawnees, and, we fear, very few red men left on the continent.

"Did we not own this glorious land,
Each mountain, lake and river?
Were they not from His sacred hand
Our heritage forever?
Where tombs arise and harvests wave,
Our children used to stray;
We cannot find our fathers' graves—
Our fathers! where are they?
Like snow before His fiery glance,
Our tribes are swept away."

CHAPTER VI.

BRITISH EXPEDITION UP THE MAUMEE IN 1780.

DURING the Revolutionary war, an expedition was fitted out at Detroit, under command of Col. Byrd, consisting of 600 men, including Indians and Canadians, with two pieces of artillery, to attack Louisville and drive back the white settlers from Kentucky. The artillery and baggage were transported by water up the Maumee and St. Marys, across the portage, and thence down the Miami to the Ohio. On arriving at the Ohio, the contemplated attack on Louisville was abandoned, and the expedition crossed over into Kentucky, and proceeded up the Licking River, and on the morning of the 22d of June, 1780, appeared before "Ruddle's Station," a stockaded fort, announcing their arrival by discharge of cannon and summons to surrender. The formidable and unexpected force which they presented intimidated the garrison, and it immediately surrendered under the promises of being protected from the Indians. This promise, however, was shamefully violated, and the prisoners were all massacred. A small stockade, twenty miles distant, called "Bryant's Station," was likewise taken by the same force, and the whole region thrown into the utmost consternation. On account of a disagreement between the British and Indians, the force disbanded before the summer was over, and each returned their own way to the lakes —the Indians well laden with spoil.

A similar force under command of Gen. Hamilton, passed up the Maumee, and on down the Wabash, the same season, with the design of preventing the French posts on the Lower Wabash and Southern Illinois from falling into the hands of the Americans. This force was unlucky, having been surrendered to Gen. Clark, of Kentucky, at Vincennes. The British troops were suffered to return to Detroit, but their commander was placed in irons, and sent to Virginia, charged with having instigated the Indians to the greatest barbarities against the whites.

The British retained their posts and command in Michigan and on the Maumee, disregarding the treaty of 1783, until after Wayne's victory, when they withdrew beyond the lakes.

The transportation business on these streams was, even in that early day, an organized calling, possibly after a rude fashion, and we may suppose that these troops, their munitions and supplies, were passed along the rivers and over portages by contract or arrangement with associations or local tribes much as such transactions are accomplished by the Vanderbilts, Fisks and Garretts of our advanced civilization

At Defiance was then a stockade in the interest of the British, for protection of their traders and as a relay for messengers and places of rest and refreshment of troops on the march. The expedition above mentioned while passing out and back, doubtless halted at the "Point" to admire, to rest and partake of the abundance which tradition ever ascribed to this locality.

EARLY INDIAN COUNCILS.

Au Glaize, and Grand Glaize were names given by the French to this place; and it is known by these names in all written and historical accounts relating to it, prior to the erection of Fort Defiance, by Anthony Wayne, in August, 1794.

One of these early historical accounts speaks of a great council of all the Indian tribes being held at Au Glaize, in October, 1792, and says it was the largest Indian council of the times. That the chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were here; and representatives of the Seven Nations of Canada, and of Twenty-seven Nations beyond Canada. That Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the Six Nations of New York repaired thither. That three men of the Gora Nations were in attendance, whom it took a whole season to get there. "Besides these," says Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them."

The question of peace or war was long and earnestly discussed, the chiefs of the Shawnees being for war, and Red Jacket, the Seneca chief, for peace.

This convention represented a larger territory than any convention we have an account of before or since, being held on the American Continent. It seems to have been a natural intuition that led the red men of the forest to see that this was the strategic center of North America. And when the "Monroe Doctrine" shall extend our National Domain from the Arctic Circle to the Isthmus of Darien, we will expect a like appreciation by the modern white men of that generation. In the year 1782, a remnant of the Moravian Christian Indians took refuge at Defiance after the massacre on the Muskingum. The good seeds sown by these Christians at that early day may in part account for the estimable habits and character of those Delawares, with whom young Brickell made his home, whilst in captivity; as well as for the Christian virtues that afterward distinguished so many living in that vicinity.

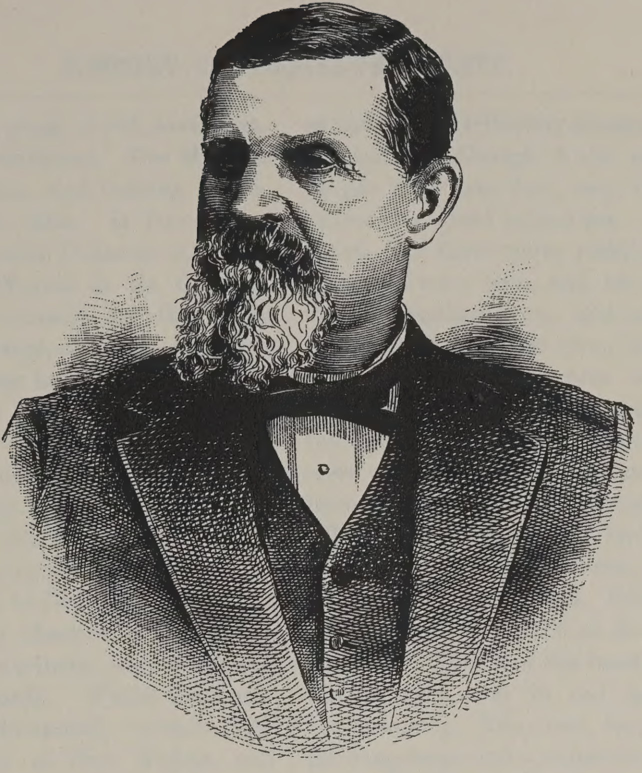
Blue Jacket, a noted war chief of the Shawnees, who held a commission as Brigadier General in the English Army, with a village of his people, was living on the east side of the Auglaize, and one mile from its mouth, in 1794. But Wayne's triumphal march here and victory, on the 20th of August, 1794, gave the knell to all the villages clustered here, and they soon went to ruin. "The one continued village for miles above and below this place," of which Anthony Wayne writes, in a very few years is all gone, not one stone of its habitations remaining upon the other. Its site and its extensively cleared uplands adjacent are all abandoned to grow up again in forest except the few acres immediately at the point needed for the accommodation of the fort. It is dull times now at Defiance; no extensive fields of growing crops surround the town; and the oracles, the feasts, the athletic games, and great continental conventions are gone. Its garrison, like all garrisons in times of peace on our frontier towns, becomes wearied for want of business excitement.

DEFIANCE, THE HEART OF THE INDIAN NATIONS.

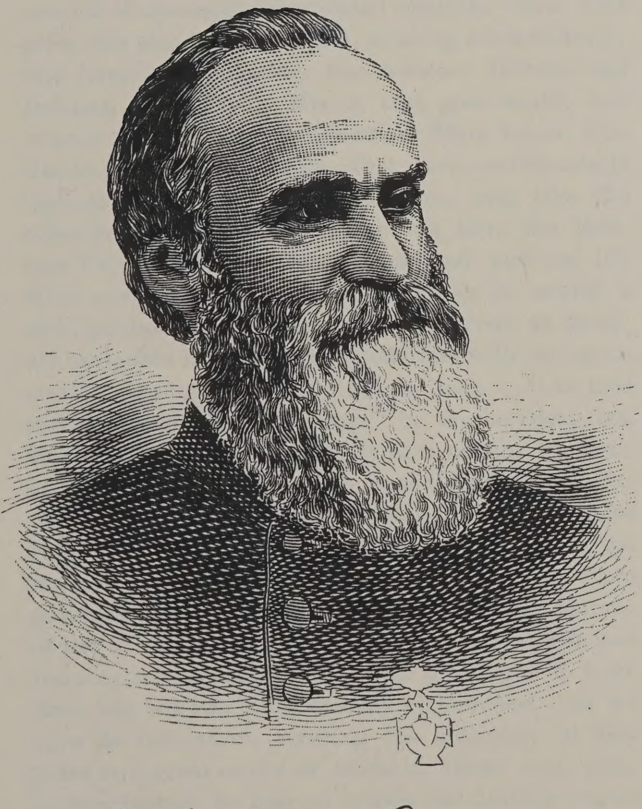
In an address delivered by William C. Holgate, at Defiance, before the Pioneer and Historical Association of the Maumee Valley, he gave the following description of Defiance, while yet in the possession of the Indians:

Defiance occupies the site of the ancient Tu-en-da-wie of the Wyandot and En-sa-woc-sa of the Shawnee. It has a history, unwritten though it be, that reaches back of modern ages when other races and peoples dwelt upon its grounds, and possessed all its pleasant places, whose blackened dust and bones are found near the surface of every beautiful spot. Untutored though they may have been, they appreciated natural beauty, and reverenced the hereafter, as is evidenced by their ever selecting the most lovely spot for the burial of their dead. But why was Defiance, though then known by other names, a great center, where these ancient races came together to live, and trade, and counsel?

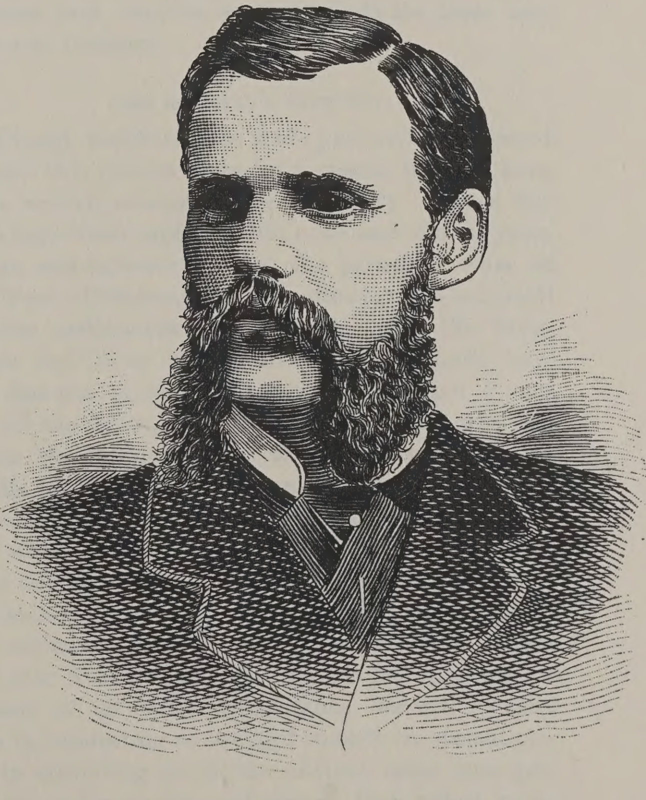
The topography of the Maumee Valley proper will answer. This valley is the territory drained by the Maumee River, and its tributaries, which consists of about twelve counties in Ohio, and a portion of Mich-



William Higgins



Henry Hardy



Charles E. Bronson.

igan and Indiana—it was the same of old, save county and State lines were then unknown. The Maumee River proper begins in Indiana, and bearing northeasterly becomes lost in Lake Erie. It traverses a country 100 miles in extent, with Defiance as it center, and Toledo and Fort Wayne at its terminal points. The chief tributary streams are the Little St. Joseph, the Tiffin, St. Marys, and the Auglaize Rivers. Whilst the two former have their sources in close proximity in Hillsdale County, Mich., about fifty miles north of Defiance, the remaining two have theirs about the same distance to the south; and it seems a strange freak that the waters of the Little St. Joseph should flow southwesterly to Fort Wayne, whilst those of the Tiffin, originating at nearly the same spot, should flow south to Defiance. But more remarkable still is it that the identical peculiarities governing the flow of these northern waters govern also those coming from the south. Whilst the headwaters of St. Mary pass northwesterly to unite with those of the Little St. Joseph at Fort Wayne, and begin the Maumee, those of the Auglaize, close by, flow northerly to Defiance. Again we find the same summit at the north from which come one half of the waters of the Maumee, originating also the Big St. Joseph and the Kalamazoo of Lake Michigan and the River Rasin, that goes to Lake Erie—and the summit at the south from which come the other half gives rise also to the Wabash, running southwesterly, that forms the boundary line between Illinois and Indiana, to the Great Miami, that goes south, and bounds the southwest corner of our State below Cincinnati, and to the Scioto, that runs southeasterly through Columbus and Chillicothe, and like the other two, feeds the Ohio. Here we have the Maumee Valley extended 100 miles east and west and 100 miles north and south, with Defiance as its center, a rich, productive territory, with the rivers we name, all navigable to a certain extent, and with numerous smaller streams to water and to drain. It is true there is some "black swamp" in the territory, but this now only means a fertility that cannot be beat. It is also true there is much of the most beautiful dry and rolling land, and numerous and extensive ridges. These ridges, it has been found, are in the main ancient beaches of Lake Erie, and they have governed in a great measure the obliquitous courses of the tributary streams. One of the ancient beaches running imperfectly parallel with the shores of Lake Erie, lies but two miles easterly of Defiance. As we view the indications showing the antiquity of this place as a great center of trade in times long past, in imagination we hear as it were the dashing waves of the great lake, and picture a busy city two miles from the mouth of the same old Maumee, possessing as now her old tributary streams. This was a long time ago, but long though it was, as true as we live now, a people lived here then, only two miles away from the shores of a great inland sea. These people ate and drank, had their merry makings, married wives, and died; and were born, and as ages on ages rolled on, this sea receded away, and may be the lights of this people went out; but when they died, others came in with new lights and fires and sounds. We know this as our ancestors discovered them here, and saw the lights, and heard the sounds. The first discoverers were very unwilling ones. Venturing too far from the settlements of friends, they were unexpectedly seized by strong red hands, and forced off and away through dense forests, whither they knew not, for long and weary days. But they came at length to where the smoke of Tu-en-da-wie, and En-sa-woc-sa went up. They saw the beautiful rivers all concentrating here, and in one grand trunk passing on northeasterly. They saw, too, the extensive fields of growing crops and a numerous people of the red race, never yet vanquished in battle, living here in security and power. Prisoners though our first discoverers were, so sure did their masters feel they had them, and could hold them in their remote but powerful home, they were allowed unrestrained to run at large. Out of the long misty past through the eyes of these poor captives we first behold the place now known as Defiance.

JOHN BRICKELL'S CAPTIVITY.

Though numbers were made prisoners and forced to make this place a home for a season, but two have left a written account of their captivity. These two were boys when captured, but nine and eleven years of age, and represent two of the principal cities of the West—Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, then but small frontier settlements—John Brickell was the Pittsburgh, and Oliver M. Spencer the Cincinatti boy. The first was captured February 9, 1791, but it was not till the following May that he reached with his captor the Auglaize and Maumee towns near its mouth, having undergone many and severe trials and hardships. Here he was given to a Delaware Indian into whose family he was adopted, and with whom he lived till 1795. On his return from captivity, Brickell settled at Columbus, Ohio, being one of its old and esteemed citizens. Being the first white person that ever lived at Defiance, who has left any written account of its earlier inhabitants, we will in brief give it, interesting as it ought to be to its present people in exhibiting one of the ancient races here possessing many customs and virtues that reflect honor on any people. In his narrative, he says he was treated very kindly whilst in the family of Whingy

Pooshies, and every way as one of themselves, and had every opportunity of learning their manners, customs and religion; and thinks he has been influenced to good more from what he learned among these Indians than from what he has learned from amongst people of his own color. Honesty, bravery and hospitality were cardinal virtues with them. When a company of strangers come to a town and encamp, they are not asked if they want anything, but a runner starts out proclaiming "strangers have arrived." On this every family provides of the best they have, and take it to the strangers, for which not a thought is had of anything being received in return, and when they start out they are helped on their journey. Worshiping the Great Spirit, whom they call Manitou, "never" says Brickell, "even on one occasion, did I know of their using that name irreverently," and they had no term in their language by which they could swear profanely. Their young honor the aged; the first corn that is fit to use is made a feast offering; the first game that is taken on a hunting expedition is dressed whole without the breaking of a bone, with the head, ears and hoofs on, and, being cooked whole, all eat of it, and if any is left it is entirely burnt up; and in respect to things clean and unclean, they follow the Jewish customs. They have no public worship except the feasts, but frequently observe family worship, in which they sing and pray. They believe in a resurrection after death, and in future rewards and punishments. Their cruel treatment of their enemies in war seems but the acting out of the precepts, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and blood for blood."

Young Brickell was trained to hunt, and much of his time was out on hunting expeditions. These were generally to the streams of the Maumee in summer, but in winter extended to the Scioto, the Hocking and Licking Rivers.

During his four years' sojourn here, two very important events occurred—St. Clair's defeat, in 1791, and Wayne's victory, August 20, 1794.

As to St. Clair's defeat, he says: "The first fall after my adoption, there was a great stir in the town about an army of white men coming to fight the Indians; the squaws and boys were moved with the goods down the Maumee, there to await the result of the battle, whilst the men went to war. They met St. Clair, were victorious, and returned loaded with spoils, when we felt we were a rich people."

In reference to Wayne's victory, he says: "In the month of June, 1794, two Indian men, a boy and myself started on a candle-light hunting expedition, to Blanchard's fork of the Auglaize. We had been out two months, when on returning to the towns in August, we found them entirely evacuated; but we gave ourselves little uneasiness, supposing the Indians had gone to the foot of the Maumee Rapids to receive their presents from the British, as they were annually in the habit of doing. We encamped on the lowest island in the middle of a corn-field. Next morning an Indian runner came down the river and gave the alarm whoop, which is a kind of yell they use for no other purpose. The Indians answered, and at once were told the white men were upon us and we must run for our lives. We scattered like a flock of partridges, leaving our breakfast cooking on the fire. The Kentucky riflemen saw our smoke and came to it, and just missed me as I passed them in my flight through the corn. They took all our two months' work, breakfast, jerk, skins and all.

Anthony Wayne was then only four miles from us, and the van guard was right among us. I and the boy kept on the trail of the Indians till we overtook them. Two or three days after we arrived at the Rapids, Wayne's spies came right into camp boldly, and fired upon the Indians. Their names were Miller, McClelland, May, Wells, Mahaffy and one other whose name I forgot. Miller got wounded in the shoulder; May was chased by the Indians to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse fell and he was taken prisoner; the rest escaped. They then took May to camp. He had formerly been a prisoner among them, and ran away. They told him, "We know you. To-morrow we take you to that tree (pointing to a large burr oak near the British fort); we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast, and will try what Indian can shoot the nearest to it." It so turned out. The next day, the very day before the battle, they tied him up, made a mark on his breast, and riddled his body with fifty bullets. On the day of the battle, I was about six miles below with the squaws, and went out hunting. The day being windy, I heard nothing of the firing of the battle, but saw some Indians on the retreat, one of whom told me the Indians were beaten.

Many Delawares were killed and wounded. The Indian who took May was killed. He was much missed, being the only gunsmith among the Delawares. Our crops and every means of support being cut off above, we had to winter at the mouth of Swan Creek, perhaps where Toledo now stands. We were entirely dependent upon the British, and they did not half supply us. The starving and sickly condition of the Indians and their animals made them very impatient, and they became exasperated at the British. It was finally concluded to send a flag to Fort Defiance in order to make a treaty with the Americans. This was successful. Our men found the Americans ready to treat, and they agreed upon an exchange of prisoners. I saw nine white prisoners exchanged for nine Indians. I was left, there being no Indian to give for me. Patton, Johnston, Sloan and Mrs. Baker, were four of the nine; the names of the others I do not recollect.

On the breaking-up of spring we all went to Fort Defiance, and arriving upon the shore opposite we saluted the fort with a round of rifles, and they shot a cannon thirteen times. We then encamped on the spot. On the same day Whingy Pooshies told me I must go over to the fort. The children hung around me, crying, and asked me if I was going to leave them? I told them I did not know. When we got over to the fort and were seated with the officers, Whingy Pooshies told me to stand up, which I did. He then arose and addressed me in about these words: "My son, these are men the same color with yourself, and some of your kin may be here, or they may be a great way off. You have lived a long time with us. I call on you to say if I have not been a father to you? If I have not used you as a father would a son?" I said, "You have used me as well as a father could use a son." He said, "I am glad you say so. You have lived long with me; you have hunted for me; but your treaty says you must be free. If you choose to go with the people of your own color I have no right to say a word; but if you choose to stay with me your people have no right to speak. Now reflect on it and take your choice and tell us as soon as you make up your mind."

I was silent for a few minutes, in which time I seemed to think of most everything. I thought of the children I had just left crying, I thought of the Indians I was attached to, and I thought of my people, whom I remembered; and this latter thought predominated, and I said, "I will go with my kin." The old man then said, "I have raised you. I have learned you to hunt; you are a good hunter. You have been better to me than my own sons. I am now getting old and I cannot hunt. I thought you would be a support to my old age. I leaned on you as on a staff. Now it is broken—you are going to leave me and I have no right to say a word, but I am ruined." He then sank back in tears to his seat. I heartily joined him in his tears, parted with him, and have never seen or heard of him since.

SPENCER'S INDIAN LIFE AT DEFIANCE.

O. M. Spencer, a Cincinnati boy of eleven years, was taken whilst a little way from his home on the 7th day of July, 1792, and also having undergone many hardships, reached the mouth of the Grand Glaize, with his two Indian captors, in six days, being about fourteen months later than Brickell's arrival. His captor was a Shawnee, but he shortly transferred his rights to his companion, Waw-paw-waw-qua, or White Loon, the son of a Mohawk chief. At their arrival at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee, after disposing of their furs to a British Indian trader, they crossed over to a small bark cabin near its banks, and directly opposite the point; and leaving him in charge of its occupant, an old widow, the mother-in-law of Waw-paw-waw-qua, departed for their homes, a Shawnee village, on the river about one mile below.

Cooh-coo-che, the widow in whose charge young Spencer had been left, was a princess of the Iroquois tribe. She was a priestess to whom the Indians applied before going on any important war expedition. She was esteemed a great medicine woman. Her husband had been a distinguished war chief of the Mohawks, who after their disastrous defeat by the colonists, 1770, removed from the St. Lawrence, and settled with his family at the Shawnee village one mile below the mouth of the Auglaize. He was killed in battle in 1790, at the time of Hardin's defeat. After his death, his widow chose her residence and erected her cabin immediately opposite the point, on the north bank of the Maumee; and soon thereafter, at the "feast of the dead," with pious affection removed the remains of her late husband from their first resting place and interred them only a few rods above the dwelling near to the war path. Buried in a sitting posture, facing west, by his side had been placed his rifle, tomahawk, knife, blanket, moccasins, and everything necessary for hunter and warrior; and his friends had, besides, thrown many little articles as presents into the grave.

The site of her cabin was truly pleasant. It stood a few rods from the northern bank of the Maumee, with its side fronting that river, on an elevated spot. On the south side of the Maumee, for some distance below its mouth, and extending more than a mile up the Auglaize to an Indian village, the low, rich bottom was one entire field of corn, which being in tassel, presented a beautiful appearance.

And this was young Spencer's home during the eight months of his captivity.

His full narrative in brief exhibits a little frontier opening at Cincinnati; a dense wilderess at the north filled with Indians, with their villages occasionally along the streams until, coming to the Maumee at its junction with the Auglaize, we find numerous towns of these Indians clustered about. A town of the Shawnees was on the east side of the Auglaize, a mile from its mouth; another on the north side of the Maumee a mile below. And not far away was Snaketown (Florida), and Oc-co-nox-ees village (Charloe), and one at Delaware Bend. On the point where, a few years later, Anthony Wayne erected his Fort Defiance, was, however, the principal village, and here were located the Indian traders. The principal of these was George Ironsides, whose wife was the daughter of the Indian widow with whom young Spencer made his home. And here we find the renegade, Simon Girty, and some brothers, and English Indian agents; also other American prisoners running at large. Among these are William Moore, a fellow-townsman of Spencer's, who had been taken a few months earlier, and Henry Ball, a soldier of St. Clair's unfortunate army; also Ball's wife, and Mr. Welsh, a prisoner at large, who gave such information to the commandant of Fort Vincennes of Spencer's condition and whereabouts as led to his redemption and return to his friends and home.

Whilst hunting and war seem to have been the chief employment of these Indians, they had extensive fields of rich bottom lands in cultivation, from which they raised large quantities of corn. They also manufactured maple sugar, and gathered grapes and wild honey. Like the ancient Greeks, they had their "Oracles," and their athletic games and sports, and like the Jews, their "feasts," and rightly may we think they had a common ancestry with these ancient people.

It was on the last day of February, 1793, that young Spencer was redeemed from his captivity by Col. Elliot, British Indian agent acting under directions of the Governor of Canada, on the solicitation of Gen. Washington, who had been appealed to by his friends. The route chosen for him to reach his home with the time occupied, and scenes passed through equals in interest, and affords more for thought and reflection than the account of his captivity.

His journey commenced in an open pirogue down the Maumee to the lake; thence he was paddled along the shore to Detroit by two Indian squaws, where he was detained a month waiting for the sailing of a vessel easterly. It was on the 30th of March he succeeded in securing passage on a vessel called the Felicity, for Fort Erie. Arriving the middle of the next day at Put-in-Bay Island, they remained over night, and early Friday morning, the 1st day of April, sailed down the lake; but during the ensuing night were driven by head-winds that became almost a tempest. back, and again and again, four successive efforts were made, and each time the vessel was driven far back to its Put-in-Bay asylum. In this way two weeks were consumed ere the desired haven was reached. From Erie, some soldiers rowed him to Fort Chippewa, thence to Fort Niagara. He remained here a week, when Governor Simcoe sent him over to Newark, where Thomas Morris, Esq., of Canandaigua, kindly proffered to take him along with him on his return home, the ensuing day. They set out early the next morning on horseback. Traveling rapidly, and stopping only an hour at noon, they rested at night at an Indian village, and on the next day arrived at Canandaigua. Here he remained till the middle of June, waiting an opportunity to go to New York, at which time Mr. Chapin, Indian agent for the Senecas, having collected a large quantity of furs, bear and deer skins sufficient to load a pretty large bateau being ready to set out to replenish his stock of goods, at the request of Mr. Morris, consented to take him along.

Mr. Chapin's bateau lay in the outlet, about three miles north of the north end of Canandaigua Lake, to which point there was sufficient water for navigation. From here, having loaded with peltries conveyed in wagons from the village, they proceeded slowly down the narrow winding outlet, sometimes being obliged to stop and cut away trees that had fallen across it, and sometimes to get out and drag the flat-bottomed boat over the riffles. In this way they proceeded for nearly four days, passing. however, the several outlets of the Seneca, and Cayuga, the Owasca, and other lakes, the streams gradually became larger, and the obstructions fewer. On the fourth day they arrived at the mouth of the Oneida outlet, distant from Canandaigua by land sixty miles, but not less than one hundred by water. Ascending the outlet, they crossed the Oneida Lake, about thirty miles in length to the mouth of Wood Creek, up which small crooked stream with much difficulty they forced their bateau to within a mile of the Mohawk, whence transporting it across the ground where Rome now stands, they proceeded down the river to Schenectady. From this place they rode in wagons to Albany; whence having stayed a day or two, they embarked on a Dutch sloop for New York, where they arrived on the 2d of July. Here young Spencer took leave of Mr. Chapin, and on the next day, taking passage in an open ferry boat across the bay arrived at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he remained with friends until the 14th of September, 1795. At this time, in company with a Mr. Crane and the late Gen. Schenck, he set out on horseback for Pittsburgh, where he arrived in ten days, and there putting their horses on a flat-boat, descended the Ohio, and arrived at his home in Columbia, now Cincinnati, about the middle of October.

To reach Cincinnati, less than 200 miles away, a trip is now made in seven hours, a journey is here undertaken of 2,000 miles, and a period of two years consumed in its accomplishment, though under the protecting auspices of the President of the United States and the Governor of Canada, and the leading Statesmen and Generals of our Nation. And except for this united protecting care the journey probably could not have been made at all.

CHAPTER VII.

GEN. WAYNE'S EXPEDITION—DAILY JOURNAL OF WAYNE—GEN. WAYNE—TREATY OF GREENVILLE.

THE destructive expedition of Gens. Scott and Wilkinson into the Lower Wabash region during the summer of 1791, added to the efforts of Gen. Harmar in 1790, had inspired the Northwestern Indians with the belief, stimulated by the British, that the Government policy was to exterminate the race and seize their lands. This belief was fully confirmed by the campaign of St. Clair. Inflamed with jealousy and hatred, and elated by the result of this last fierce victory, Indian depredation and barbarities threatened the terrified frontier settlers. The inhabitants proceeded to provide every possible means of defense, while the Government adopted the earliest practicable measures for recruiting a military force adequate to the successful encounter of any possible combined Indian force, and sufficient for the establishment of the proposed military stronghold at the Miami villages. After deliberately balancing the peculiar military qualifications necessary in such an expedition, and the abilities of Gen. Wayne, Washington assigned him the command.

In June, 1792, Gen. Wayne proceeded to Pittsburgh to organize his army; and in December, the "Legion of the United States" was assembled at Legionsville, about twenty miles below Pittsburgh. Here they encamped till April, 1793, when, passing down the Ohio, it landed at "Hobson's Choice" (the only point passable in consequence of high waters), near Ft. Washington, where, remaining until the 7th of October, the legion left Cincinnati.

Below is given, with the editor's comments a journal of the march, taken from Cist's Cincinnati *Miscellany.*

Aside from the freshness of this species of narration, written down on the spur of the moment, which, in the hands of an intelligent writer, is sure to interest, there are some points worthy of notice.

The first is, that distances are described by the "five mile spring," "seventeen mile" and "twenty-nine mile tree," which serves to point out the little improvement which the Miami country at that period afforded, as waymarks on the march. But the latter is especially valuable, as a testimony from beginning to end of the untiring vigilance, and press-forward spirit of Anthony Wayne, which afforded a presage from the first day's march of his peculiar fitness for the hazardous and responsible service on which he was detached by government.

CAMP, SOUTHWEST BRANCH MIAMI, October 22, 1793.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to promise, I have seized the first opportunity of writing you, and to be methodical in the business, I shall give it to you by way of journal.

October 7.—Our first day's march was great, considering that the army had not got properly in their gears. I think it was about ten miles. Our second, the 8th, was greater—it reached Fort Hamilton. Many of the men were exceedingly fatigued, and it was pretty generally believed hard marching, though the General thought otherwise, and it must be so.

October 9.—Our third day's march was to the Five-mile Spring, advance of Hamilton. Observe, we fortified our camp every night, and were very vigilant, or ought to be so.

October 10.—Our fourth day's march, we encamped about the Seventeen-mile Tree, and nothing extraordinary happened, excepting that our line of march extended for near five miles, owing to the rapidity of the marching and the badness of the roads for our transportation, superadding the straggling soldiers, worn down with fatigue and sickness, brought up by the rear guard, whom they retarded considerably.

October 11.—We proceeded on to the Twenty-nine-mile Tree, fortified as usual, and occupied a fine commanding ground, and nothing of consequence happened here.

October 12.—The roads were very bad and some of our wagons broke down; but as the General's orders declared there should be no interstices, the line of march was not impeded, and we made, say, ten miles this day.

October 13.—We advanced by tolerably quick movements until we came within a mile or so of Fort Jefferson, and this day furnished a good deal of sport, for as the devil would have it, Col. Hamtramck was maneuvering his troops, and had a sham fight, which was construed by the whole army as an attack upon our advance guards or flankers. It really frightened a good many; but we all said let them come, for we are ready for them. We had marched hard this day, and, I think, not so well prepared. However, it was at length discovered to be a sham fight, and everybody knew it then. Oh, it was Hamtramck's usual practice, said they. But it was all in my eye, they never thought of Hamtramck.

October 14.—We marched past Fort Jefferson without even desiring to look at it; indeed, some of us turned our heads the other way with disdain, and it has been threatened (as report says) to be demolished entirely. This day's march brought us to where I am now sitting, writing to my friend. We fortified our encampment very strong and feel very secure.

October 15.—The wagons were sent back to Fort St. Clair for stores, provisions, etc., with an escort of two subalterns and between eighty and ninety men. And nothing happened extra this day.

October 16.—The devil's to pay; Col. Blue, with near twenty of the cavalry, went out to graze the horses of the troops, and after some time Blue discovered something crawling in the grass, which he at first thought was turkeys, but

> immediately found them to be two Indians, and ordered a charge; himself, two Sergeants and a private charged, the rest ran away; the consequence was, the two Indians killed the two Sergeants—Blue and the private escaped. The leader of the rascals who behaved so cowardly was immediately tried and condemned, but pardoned the next day.
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> October 17.—Lieut. Lowry, Ensign, formerly Dr. Boyd, with the escort of ninety men guarding the wagons, were attacked by a party of thirty or forty Indians, who rushed on with savage fury and yells, which panic-struck the whole party (excepting the two officers and fifteen or twenty men, who fell a sacrifice to savage barbarity), and they all fled, and have been coming into Fort St. Clair, by twos and threes, ever since. The Indians plundered the wagons and carried off with them sixty-four of the best wagon horses in the army, killing six horses at the wagons in the defeat. Mr. Hunt has been a considerable loser, his wagon was plundered also. Col. Adair pursued the Indians and found several horses dead, which he supposed had been tired and they killed them, a proof that their flight was very rapid. In this attack we have lost two promising, worthy and brave officers and about twenty men, mostly of Capt. Shaylor's company, for his and Capt. Prior's formed the escort and are both now rather in disgrace.
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> We have been led to believe that this place would have been made the grand deposit until this day. We now learn that there will be a forward move in the course of ten days, nine miles further into the Indian country, to a place called Still Water; the reason I can't surmise, but they say they are very cogent ones. I have no business to pry, but if I should accidentally find it out, you shall be informed. In the mean time believe me to be, very sincerely,
>
> Your friend, JOHN M. SCOTT.

Late in October, Gen. Wayne established his winter headquarters about six miles north of Ft. Jefferson, and there erected Ft. Greenville, the present site of the town of that name in Darke County.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment re-occupied the ground which had been rendered memorable by the disastrous defeat of St. Clair three years before, and there built a stockade work, which was significantly called Ft. Recovery. During the progress of this work, he offered a reward for every human skull found on the battle ground. Six hundred of these relics of carnage were collected and entombed beneath one of the block-houses.

Providing an adequate garrison, Gen. Wayne placed the fort in charge of Capt. Alexander Gibson, and during the early months of 1794 actively engaged in preparations for the anticipated blow. He had already been admonished by incidents of the march, and the vigilance of his numerous spies, that an active, dexterous and powerful enemy were in the wilderness surrounding him.

The Government, always anxious to avoid the carnage of war, had exhausted every means to obtain an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, although the fact that five different embassies were sent, offering most generous terms of peace to the hostile tribes attests the sincerity of the expressed design on the part of the United States authorities to render full justice to the aborigines. But the Indian successes, with promised British and French Canadian assistance, rendered them insensible to pacific overtures—all of which were more or less directly rejected, and three of the ambassadors—Freemen, Truman and Col. Hardin—were murdered.

On the morning of the 30th day of June, 1794, an escort consisting of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, commanded by Maj. McMahon, was attacked by a "numerous body of Indians under the walls of Ft. Recovery.* The Indians, who were probably assisted by a small number of British agents and French Canadian volunteers, made several attacks on the fort within the space of about twenty-four hours, when they retired. In these attacks, the Americans lost twenty-two men killed, thirty wounded, and three missing. They also lost 225 horses, killed wounded and missing. Among the officer killed, were Maj. McMahon, Capt. Hartshorne, Lieut. Craig and Cornet Torry. Capt. Alexander Gibson (who was commandant at Ft. Recovery), Capt. Taylor, of the dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry, were distinguished for their gallant conduct. The Indians left eight or ten warriors dead on the field; although they were employed during the night, which was dark and foggy, in carrying off their dead and wounded by torchlight."†

It would also appear that the British and savages expected to find the artillery that was lost on the 4th of November, 1791, and hid by the Indians in the beds of old fallen timber, or logs which they turned over and laid the cannon in, and then turned the logs back, in their former berth. It was in this artful manner that we found them generally deposited. The hostile Indians turned over a great number of logs during the assault, in search of these cannon, and other plunder, which they had probably hid in this manner, after the action of November 4, 1791. I therefore have reason to believe that the British and Indians depended much upon this artillery to assist in the reduction of the fort; fortunately, they served in its defense."

On the 26th of July, 1794, Maj. Gen. Scott, with about sixteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky, arrived at Ft. Greenville and joined the regular troops under the command of Wayne; and on the 28th of July the united forces commenced their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee River. On the banks of St. Mary's River, at a point about twenty-four miles northward of Ft. Recovery, Wayne erected and garrisoned a small post which he named Ft. Adams. The army moved for this position on the

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*American State Papers—Indian Affairs, I, 487. The number of Indians who were engaged in this attack on Fort Recovery has been variously estimated at from 700 to 1,500 men.

†Letter from Wayne to the Secretary of War, dated Greenville, July 7 1794.

4th of August, and arrived on the 8th of the same month, at the confluence of Maumee and Auglaize Rivers. Early on the morning of the 9th, work was commenced. On the 17th the fort was finished, and after surveying its block-house, pickets, ditches and fagots, the General exclaimed: "I defy the English, Indians, and all the devils in hell to take it." Gen. Scott, who had joined him on the 28th of July, and who at that instant happened to be standing at his side, remarked: "Then call it Ft. Defiance!" and it was so.

Though constructed in eight days, and with such rude implements and materials as were at hand, engineers have pronounced it by far the strongest fort built during the many years of Indian warfare. The annexed description is found in the memoranda of Benjamin Van Cleve, having been communicated to the American pioneer by his son, John W. Van Cleve, of Dayton. "At each angle of the fort was a block-house. The one next the Maumee had port-holes on the three exterior sides, and a door and chimney on the side facing to the interior. There was a line of pickets on each side of the fort, connecting the block-houses by their nearest angles. Outside the pickets, and around the block-houses was a glacis, a wall of earth eight feet thick, sloping upward from the foot of the pickets, supported by a log wall on the side of the ditch, and by fascines, a wall of fagots, on the side next the Auglaize. The ditch, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep, surrounded the whole work, except on the side toward the Auglaize; and diagonal pickets, eleven feet long and one foot apart, were secured to the log wall, and projected over the ditch. There were two gateways; there was a falling gate or draw bridge, across the ditch, which was raised and lowered by pulleys. Two lines of pickets converged toward a ditch eight feet deep, by which water was procured from the river without exposing the carrier to the enemy. Within the fort were officers' quarters and store-houses." In a letter dated at this place on the 14th of August, 1794, and addressed to the Secretary of War, Gen. Wayne said: "I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant—the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman, of the Quarter-master General's Department, who deserted from the army near St. Mary's. * * * I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previously to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami Villages, to the left, or toward Roche de Bout by the right—which feints appear to have produced the desired effect by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the enemy to approach undiscovered by a devious, i. e., in a central direction. Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without loss of blood. The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, show the work of many hands. The margin of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake (or Maumee) and Auglaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such fields of corn, in any part of America, from Canada to Florida. We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses, by way of bastions, at the confluence of Auglaize and the (Maumee), which I have called Defiance. * * Everything is now prepared for a forward move to-morrow morning toward Roche de Bout, or foot of the rapids. * * * Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace; and as they have everything that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the inclosed copy of an address* dispatched yesterday by a special flag (Christopher Miller), whom I sent under circumstances that will insure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood. But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads, America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and just God I therefore commit myself and gallant army."

Gen. Wayne moved with his forces from Ft. Defiance on the 15th of August, 1794, and directed his march toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the River Maumee. On the 20th of August, he gained a decisive victory over the army of the Indians. The battle was fought on the left bank of the Maumee, almost within the reach of the guns of the British fort. The following account of this engagement was transmitted by Gen. Wayne to the Secretary of War:

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*This letter was addressed to the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis and Wyandots, and to each and every one of them; and to all other nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, whom it may concern. It contained the following passage: "BROTHERS: Be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad white men at the foot of the rapids; they have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interest and happiness, nor your ears to this last overture of peace. But, in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood. Let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquillity." The letter also invited "each and every hostile tribe of Indians to appoint deputies" to meet Wayne without delay between the mouth of Auglaize and the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, "in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace." Miller, the bearer of the letter, left Fort Defiance at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 13th of August. On the 16th, he brought an answer from some of the hostile Indians to Gen. Wayne, in which they said "that if he waited where he was ten days, and then sent Miller for them, they would treat with him; but that if he advanced they would give him battle."

HEADQUARTERS (FORT DEFIANCE),
GRAND GLAIZE, AUGUST 28, 1794.

SIR—It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit, on the 20th instant, on the banks of the Maumee, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the rapids. The army advanced from this place (Fort Defiance) on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th. The 19th was employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitering the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick, brushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns, agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brig. Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brig. Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Maj. Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, Maj. Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first, and directed Maj. Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous route: at the same time, I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered Captain MisCampbell, who commanded the legion cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in. All these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude; but, such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were driven from all their coverts in so short a time, that, although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Gens. Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper positions, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action: the enemy being driven, in the course of one hour, more than two miles through the thick woods already mentioned, by less than one-half their numbers. From every account, the enemy amounted to 2,000 combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of 900.* This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the inclosed correspondence between Maj. Campbell, the commandant, and myself, upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army, from the Generals down to the Ensigns, merit my highest approbation. There were, however, some, whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude. Among whom, I must beg leave to mention Brig. Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those, I must add the names of my faithful and gallant Aids-de-camp, Capts. De Butt and T. Lewis and Lieut. Harrison, who, with the Adjutant General, Maj. Mills, rendered the most essential service by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory. Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand, and Lieut. Webb one, in turning the enemy's left flank. The wounds received by Capts. Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith, an extra aid-de-camp to Gen. Wilkinson, of the legionary infantry, and Capt. Van Rensselaer, of the dragoons, Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. McKenny and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Capts. H. Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry, had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude. In fact, every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action, displayed that true bravery which will always insure success. And here permit me to declare, that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers; and I am well persuaded that, had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one-half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps. But, while I pay this tribute to the living, I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers, Capt. MisCampbell, of the dragoons, and Lieut. Towles, of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded.† The loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the Federal army. The woods were strewed for a considerable distance with the dead bodies of Indians,‡ and their white auxiliaries—the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and corn-fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance, both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages.§

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*The exact number of Indians engaged in this action against Wayne's army has never been ascertained. There were, however, about 450 Delawares, 175 Miamis, 275 Shawnees, 225 Ottawas, 275 Wyandots, and a small number of Senecas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas. The number of white men who fought in defense of the Indians in this engagement was about seventy, including a corps of volunteers from Detroit, under the command of Capt. Caldwell.

†According to this return, the regular troops lost twenty-six killed, and eighty-seven wounded. The loss of the Kentucky Volunteers was seven killed and thirteen wounded. Nine regulars and two volunteers died of their wounds before the 28th of August, 1794.

‡See "Daily Journal of Wayne's Campaign."

§It is said that Wayne's party overheard one of the British subordinate

The army returned to this place (Fort Defiance) on the 27th, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and cornfields for about fifty miles on each side of the Maumee. There remain yet a great number of villages, and a great quantity of corn, to be consumed or destroyed, upon Auglaize and the Maumee above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days. In the *interim*, we shall improve Fort Defiance; and, as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign. It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a re-enforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miami[*] from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margin and islands of the lakes. This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded while the army remains in force. Their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under these impressions, I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

Anthony Wayne.

The Hon. Major-General H. Knox, Secretary of War.

Immediately after the action of the 20th of August, the American troops continued their march down the northwestern banks of the Maumee, and encamped within view of the British fort.[†] While the American Army occupied this position (from the afternoon of the 20th to the forenoon of the 23d) five letters passed between Gen. Wayne and Maj. Campbell, the Commandant of Ft. Miami, as follows:

(Number I.)

Miami (Maumee) River, August 21st, 1794.

Sir—An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami (Maumee) for upward of the last twenty-four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his majesty the king of Great Britain, occupied by his majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison. I have no hesitation, on my part, to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

William Campbell,

Major Twenty-fourth Regiment, commanding a British post on the banks of the Miami.

To Major-General Wayne, etc.

(Number II.)

Camp on the Bank of the Miami (Maumee),
August 21, 1794.

Sir—I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America. Without questioning the authority or propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, that, were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning, in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

Anthony Wayne,

Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army.

To Major William Campbell, etc.

(Number III.)

Fort Miami, August 22d, 1794.

Sir—Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America in this neighborhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which, perhaps, is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne, for these two days past, to resent those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers, with arms in their hands. Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals but, should you, after this, continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which, I solemnly appeal to God I have used my utmost endeavors to arrest.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

William Campbell,

Major 24th Regiment, Commanding at Fort Miami.

Major-General Wayne, etc.

(Number IV.)

Camp, Banks of the Miami, 22d August, 1794.

Sir—In your letter 21st instant you declare, "I have no hesitation on my part, to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America." I, on my part, declare the same, and that the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present, is the hostile act you are now in commission of, *i. e.*, by recently taking post far within the well-known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes now at war with the United States. This, sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive of the peace and interest of the Union. Hence, it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores, under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

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officers appeal to Major Campbell for permission to fire upon the cavalcade, and avenge such an insulting parade under his majesty's guns; but that officer chided him with the abrupt exclamation, "*Be a gentleman! be a gentleman!*"

[*] At the time of the action of the 20th of August, the garrison of this fort consisted of about 250 regulars and 200 militia. There were "four nine-pounders, two large howitzers, and six six-pounders mounted in the fort, and two swivels."—*Am. State Papers.*

[†] This fort was called "Fort Miami," and stood on the northwestern bank of the Maumee River, at or near the site on which Maumee City (Lucas County, Ohio) now stands.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, etc.

(NUMBER V.)

FORT MIAMI, 22d August, 1794.

SIR—I have this moment the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date; in answer to which I have only to say, that, being placed here in command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion, either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present position. These are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations. Having said thus much, permit me to inform you that I certainly will not abandon this post at the summons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me. I must still adhere, sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it. Although I have said, in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet, let me add, sir, that I am much deceived, if his majesty, the king of Great Britain, had not a post on this river at and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regiment, Commanding at Fort Miami.
To Major-General WAYNE, etc.

McDonald, in his sketches, thus describes some of the daring exploits of Wayne's faithful spies:

Gen. Wayne, having a bold, vigilant and dexterous enemy to contend with, found it indispensably necessary to use the utmost caution in his movements to guard against. To secure his army against the possibility of being ambuscaded, he employed a number of the best woodsmen the frontier afforded to act as spies. Capt. Ephraim Kibby, one of the first settlers at Columbia, who had distinguished himself as a bold and intrepid soldier, commanded the principal part of this corps.

A very effective division of the spies was commanded by Capt. William Wells. Attached to Wells' command were the following men: Robert McClellan, one of the most active men on foot that ever lived. Next to him was Henry Miller, who deserves here a passing notice. He and a younger brother named Christopher, had been made captives by the Indians while quite young, and adopted into an Indian family. He lived with them until about twenty-four years of age, when, although he had adopted all their customs, he began to think of returning to his relatives among the whites. His resolution continually gaining strength by reflection, he determined to make the attempt, and endeavored to induce his brother to accompany him in his flight, but to no purpose. Christopher was young when captured, he was now a good hunter, an expert woodsman and a free and independent Indian. Henry Miller, however, escaped through the woods and arrived safe among his friends in Kentucky. Capt. Wells was familiar with Miller during his captivity, and knew that he possessed that firm intrepidity which would render him a valuable companion in time of need. To these were added Hickman, May and Thorp, all men of tried worth in Indian warfare.

Capt. Wells and his four companions were confidential and privileged gentlemen in camp, who were only called upon to do duty upon very particular and interesting occasions. They were permitted a *carte blanche* among the horses of the dragoons, and when on duty always went well mounted; while the spies commanded by Capt. Kibby went on foot, and were kept constantly on the alert, scouring the country in every direction.

In June, 1794, while the headquarters of the army were at Greenville, Wayne dispatched Wells, with his corps, with orders to bring an Indian into camp as prisoner. Accordingly, he proceeded cautiously with his party through the Indian country. They crossed the St. Mary's and thence to the Auglaize, without meeting with any straggling party of Indians. In passing up the latter, they discovered a smoke, dismounted, tied their horses and cautiously reconnoitered. They found three Indians encamped on a high, open piece of ground, clear of brush or any undergrowth, rendering it difficult to approach them without being discovered. While reconnoitering, they saw not very far distant from the camp, a fallen tree. They returned and went round, so as to get i between them and the Indians. The tree top being full of leaves would serve to screen them from observation. They crept forward on their hands and knees with the caution of a cat, until they reached it, when they were within seventy or eighty yards of the camp. The Indians were sitting or standing around the fire, roasting their venison, laughing and making merry antics, little dreaming that death was about stealing a march upon them. Arrived at the fallen tree, their plans were settled. McClellan, who was almost as swift of foot as a deer, was to catch the center Indian, while Wells and Miller were to kill the other two, one shooting to the right and the other to the left. Resting the muzzles of their rifles on a log of the fallen tree, they aimed for the Indians' hearts. Whiz went the balls, and both Indians fell. Before the smoke had risen two feet, McClellan was running with uplifted tomahawk for the remaining Indian, who bounded down the river, but finding himself likely to be headed if he continued in that direction, he turned and made for the river, which at that place had a bluff bank about twenty feet high. On reaching it he sprang off into the stream and sunk to his middle in the soft mud at its bottom. McClellan came after and instantly sprang upon him as he was wallowing and endeavoring to extricate himself from the mire. The Indian drew his knife; the other raised his tomahawk and bade him throw down his knife or he would kill him instantly. He did so, and surrendered without further opposition.

By this time, Wells and his companion came to the bank and discovered the two quietly sticking in the mud. Their prisoner being secure, they selected a place where the bank was less preciptious, went down, dragged the captive out and tied him. He was sulky and refused to speak either Indian or English. Some of the party went back for the horses, while the others washed the mud and paint from the prisoner. When cleaned, he turned out to be a white man, but still refused to speak or give any account of himself. The party scalped the two Indians whom they had shot, and then set off for headquarters. Henry Miller having some suspicions that their prisoner might possibly be his brother, Christopher, whom he had left with the Indians years previous, rode up alongside of him and called him by his Indian name. At the sound he started, stared around, and eagerly inquired how he came to know his name. The mystery was soon explained. Their prisoner was indeed Christopher Miller! A mysterious providence appeared to have placed him in a situation in the camp by which his life was preserved. Had he been standing either to the right or to the left, he would inevitably have been killed, and an even chance if not by his own brother. But that fate which appears to have doomed the Indian race to extinction, permitted the white man to live.

When they arrived at Greenville their prisoner was placed in the guard house. Wayne often interrogated him as to what he knew of the future intentions of the Indians. Capt. Wells and his brother Henry were almost constantly with him, urging him to abandon the idea of ever again joining the Indians, and to unite with the whites. For some time he was reserved and sulky, but at length became more cheerful, and agreed that if they would release him from his confinement, he would remain among them. Capt. Wells and Henry Miller urged Wayne to release him, who did so, with the observation that should he deceive them and return to the enemy they would be one the stronger. He appeared pleased with his change of situation and was mounted on a fine horse, and otherwise equipped for war. He joined the company of Wells and continued through the war a brave and intrepid soldier.

As soon as Wells and his company had rested themselves, they were anxious for another bout with the red men. Time without action was irksome to such stirring spirits. Accordingly, in July, they left Greenville, their number strengthened by the addition of Christopher Miller, with orders to bring in prisoners. When on these excursions, they were always mounted on elegant horses and dressed and painted in Indian style. They arrived in the country near the Auglaize, when they met a single Indian, and called upon him to surrender. Notwithstanding there were six against him, he refused, levelled his rifle, and as they approached him on horseback, fired, missed his mark and then ran. The thick underbrush enabling him to gain upon them, Christopher Miller and McClellan dismounted and pursued and the latter soon overtook him. Upon this he turned and made a blow at McClellan with his rifle, which was parried. As it was McClellan's intention not to kill he kept him at bay until Christopher came up, when they closed in, and made him prisoner without receiving injury. They then turned about and arrived with him at Greenville. He was reported to be a Pottawatomie chief of scarcely equaled courage and prowess. As Christopher Miller had performed his part on this occasion to the entire satisfaction of the brave spirits with whom he acted, he had, as he merited, their entire confidence.

On one of Capt. Wells' peregrinations through the Indian country, as he came to the bank of the St. Mary's, he discovered a family of Indians coming up the river in a canoe. He dismounted from his horse and concealed his men, while he went to the bank of the river, in open view, and called to the Indians to come over. As he was dressed in Indian costume and spoke in that language, they crossed to him, unsuspicious of danger. The moment the canoe, struck the shore, Wells heard the nicking of the cocks of his comrades' rifles, as they prepared to shoot the Indians; but who should be in the canoe but his Indian father and mother, with their children. The others were not coming forward with their rifles cocked and ready to pour in a deadly fire upon his family. Wells shouted to them to desist, informing them who the Indians were, solemnly declaring that the first man who attempted to injure one of them should receive a ball in his head. "That family," said he to his men, "had fed him when hungry, clothed him when naked, and nursed him when sick, and had treated him as affectionately as their own children." The short speech moved the sympathetic hearts of his leather-hunting-shirt comrades, who entered at once into his feelings and approved of his lenity. Dropping their tomahawks and rifles, they went to the canoe and shook hands with the trembling Indians in the most friendly manner. Wells assured them they had nothing to fear; and after talking with them some time, to dispel their anxiety, he told them that

"Gen. Wayne was approaching with an overwhelming force; that the best thing the Indians could do was to make peace, and that the whites did not wish to continue the war. He urged his Indian father to keep, for the future, out of danger;" he then bade them farewell. They appeared grateful for his clemency, pushed off their canoe and paddled with their utmost rapidity down the stream. Capt. Wells and his comrades, though perfect desperadoes in fight, upon this occasion proved that they largely possessed that gratitude and benevolence which does honor to human kind.

While Wayne's army laid at the Indian village at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee, building Ft. Defiance, the General, wishing to be informed of the intentions of the enemy, dispatched Capt. Wells' party to bring in another prisoner. They consisted of Wells, McClellan, the Millers, May and Mahaffy. They proceeded cautiously down the Maumee until opposite the site of Ft. Meigs, where was an Indian village. This was on the 11th of August, nine days before the battle. Wells and his party boldly rode into this town, as if they had came from the British fort, and occasionally stopped and talked with the Indians in their language. The savages believed them to be Indians from a distance, who had come to take part in the expected battle. After passing through the village, they met, some distance from it, an Indian man and woman on horseback, who were returning to town from hunting. They made them captives without resistance, and set off for Defiance.

A little after dark, they came near a large encampment of Indians, merrily amusing themselves around their camp fires. Ordering their prisoners to be silent, under pain of instant death, they went around the camp until they got about half a mile above it. They then held a consultation, tied and gagged their prisoners, and rode into the Indian camp with their rifles lying across the pommels of their saddles. They inquired when they had heard last of Gen. Wayne and the movements of his army, and how soon and where the expected battle would be fought. The Indians standing about Wells and his party were very communicative, and answered the questions without any suspicions of deceit in their visitors. At length, an Indian who was sitting at some distance, said in an undertone in another tongue to some who were near him, that he suspected these strangers had some mischief in their heads. Wells overheard it, gave the preconcerted signal and each fired his rifle into the body of an Indian, at not more than six feet distance. The moment the Indian had made the remark, he and his companions rose up with their rifles in hand, but not before each of the others had shot their man. The moment after Wells and party had fired, they put spurs to their horses, lying with their breasts on their animal's necks, so as to lessen the mark to fire at, and before they had got out of the light of the camp fires, the Indians had fired upon them. As McClellan lay in this position, a ball entered beneath his shoulder blade, and came out at the top of his shoulder; Wells' arm was broken by a ball, and his rifle dropped to the ground; May was chased to the smooth rock in the Maumee, where, his horse falling, he was taken prisoner.

The rest of the party escaped without injury and rode full speed to where their prisoners were confined, and mounting them upon horses continued their route. Wells and McClellan being severely wounded, and their march slow and painful to Defiance, a distance of about thirty miles, ere they could receive surgical aid, a messenger was dispatched to hasten to that post for a surgeon and a guard. As soon as he arrived with the tidings of the wounds and perilous situation of those heroic and faithful spies, very great sympathy was manifested. Wayne's feeling for the suffering soldier was at all times quick and sensitive. We can, then, imagine the intensity of his solicitude when informed of the sufferings and perils of his confidential and chosen band. He instantly dispatched a surgeon and a company of the swiftest dragoons to meet, assist and guard these brave fellows to headquarters, where they arrived safe, and the wounded in due time recovered.

May, who was taken prisoner, having formerly lived with and ran away from the Indians, was recognized. They told him the second day before the battle, "We know you—you speak Indian language—you not content to live with us; to-morrow we take you to that tree"—pointing to a large burr oak at the edge of the clearing near the British fort—"we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast, and we will try what Indian can shoot nearest it." Accordingly, next day he was tied to that tree, a mark made on his breast, and his body riddled with at least fifty bullets. Thus ended poor May!

This little band of spies, during the campaign, performed more real service than any other corps of equal number belonging to the army. They brought in, at different times, not less than twenty prisoners, and killed more than an equal number. As they had no rivals in the army, they aimed in each excursion to outdo their former exploits. What confidence! what self possession was displayed by these men in their terrific encounters! To ride boldly into the enemy's camp, in full view of their blazing camp-fires, and enter into conversation with them without betraying the least appearance of trepidation or confusion, and openly commence the work of death, proves how well their souls were steeled against fear. They had come off unscathed in so many desperate conflicts that they became callous to danger.

The following anecdotes of the battle are taken from a reliable source:

At the time Capt. Campbell was endeavoring to turn the left flank of the enemy, three Indians, being hemmed in by the cavalry and infantry, plunged into the river and endeavored to swim to the opposite side. Two negroes of the army, on the opposite bank, concealed themselves behind a log to intercept them. When within shooting distance, one of them shot the foremost through the head. The other two took hold of him to drag him to shore, when the second negro fired and killed another. The remaining Indian being now in shoal water, endeavored to tow the dead bodies to the bank. In the meantime the first negro had reloaded, and firing upon the survivor, mortally wounded him. On approaching them, the negroes judged from their striking resemblance and devotion, that they were brothers. After scalping them they let their bodies float down stream.

Another circumstance goes to show with what obstinacy the conflict was maintained by individuals in both armies. A soldier who had got detached a short distance from the army met a single Indian in the woods, when they attacked each other—the soldier with his bayonet, the Indian with his tomahawk. Two days after, they were found dead; the soldier with his bayonet in the body of the Indian—the Indian with his tomahawk in the head of the soldier.

Several months after the battle of Fallen Timbers, a number of Pottawatomie Indians at Ft. Wayne, where they expressed a desire to see "The Wind," as they called Gen. Wayne. On being asked for an explanation of the name, they replied that at the battle of the 20th of August, he was exactly like a hurricane, which drives and tears everything before it.

Gen. Wayne was a man of most ardent impulses, and in the heat of action apt to forget that he was the General—not the soldier. When the attack on the Indians who were concealed behind the fallen timbers, was commencing by ordering the regulars up, the late Gen. Harrison, then aid to Wayne, being Lieutenant with the title of Major, addressed his superior—"Gen. Wayne, I am afraid you will get into the fight yourself, and forget to give me the necessary field orders." "Perhaps I may," replied Wayne, "and if I do, recollect the standing order of the day is, charge the d—d rascals with the bayonets."

To show that this Indian war was in a great measure sustained by British influence, and that they lent their aid in this campaign and battle, we give an extract from a letter from Gen. Harrison, to Hon. Thomas Chilton, dated North Bend, February 17, 1834.

"That the Northwestern and Indian war was a continuation of the Revolutionary contest is susceptible of proof. The Indians in that quarter had been engaged in the first seven years of the war, as allies of Great Britain, and they had no inclination to continue it after the peace of 1783. It is to British influence that their subsequent hostilities are to be attributed. The agents of that Government never ceased to stimulate their enmity against the Government of the United States, and to represent the peace which had been made as a temporary truce, at the expiration of which "their fathers would unite with them in the war, and drive the long knives from the land which they had so unjustly usurped from his red children." This was the cause of the detention of the posts of Detroit, Mackinaw and Niagara, so long after the treaty of 1783. The reasons assigned for so doing deceived nobody, after the failure of the negotiation attempted by Gen. Lincoln, Gov. Randolph and Col. Pickering, under British mediation voluntarily tendered.

The bare suggestion of a wish by the British authorities, would have been sufficient to induce the Indians to accept the terms proposed by the American Commissioners. But at any rate, the withholding the supplies with which the Indians had been previously furnished, would have left no other alternative but to make peace. From that period, however, the war was no longer carried on "in disguise." Acts of open hostility were committed. In June, 1794, the Indians assembled at the Miami of the Lake, and were completely equipped out of the King's store, from the fort (a large and regularly fortified work) which had been built there in the preceding spring, for the purpose of supporting the operations of the Indians against Gen. Wayne. Nor was the assistance limited to the supply of provisions and munitions of war. On the advance of the Indians, they are attended by a captain of the British Army, a Sergeant and six matrosses, provided with fixed ammunition, suited to the caliber of two field pieces, which had been taken from St. Clair and deposited in a creek near the scene of his defeat in 1791. Thus attended, they appeared before Ft. Recovery (the advanced post of our army), on the 4th of July, 1794, and having defeated a large detachment of our troops, encamped under its walls, would probably have succeeded in taking the fort if the guns which they expected to find had not been previously discovered and removed. In this action, Capt. Hartshorn, of the First sub-legion, was wounded by the Indians and afterward killed in a struggle with Capt. McKee of the British Army.*

Upon the advance of the American Army in the following month, the British fort at the rapids was again the point of rendezvous for the Indians. There the deficiencies in arms, ammunition and equipments were again supplied; and there they were fed with regular rations from the King's stores, consisting of flour and Irish beef, until the arrival of Gen. Wayne with his army on the 20th of August. In the general action of that day, there were two militia companies from Amherstburg and Detroit. The Captain of the cutter (who was also the clerk of the court at that place), was found among the killed, and one of his privates taken prisoner. These unequivocal acts of hostility on the part of Great Britain did not pass unnoticed by our Government, and although anxious to avoid a general war, the President determined that the aggression on our territory, by the erection of a fortress so far within our acknowledged limits, required some decisive measure. Authority was therefore given to Gen. Wayne to dispossess the intruders, if in his opinion it was necessary to the success of his operations against the Indians. Although the qualification of this order, in its literal sense, might be opposed to its execution after the entire defeat of the Indians—the daring violation of neutrality which was professed, by the supply of food, arms and ammunition to the enemy on the very morning of the action, afforded, in the opinion of Gen. Wayne, a sufficient justification for its being carried into effect. An accurate examination, however, of the defenses of the fort, made by the General at great personal hazard, showed but too clearly that our small howitzers, which had been transported on the backs of horses, our only artillery, could make no impression upon its massive earthen parapet, while the deep fosse and fascine by which it was surrounded, afforded no prospect of the success of an escalade, but at an expense of valuable lives, which the occasion did not seem to call for.

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* It is proper to state that Capt. McKee asserted that he interfered to save Hartshorn, but that he refused quarter and attempted to kill him (McKee), and would have succeeded if he had not been anticipated by his (McKee's) servant.

"From my situation as aid-de-camp to the General in-chief, I mention these things from personal knowledge. If, then, the relation I have given is correct, it must be admitted that the war of the Revolution continued in the Western country until the peace of Greenville, in 1795."

DAILY JOURNAL OF WAYNE.

Fort Greenville. Where Gen. Wayne arrived with his army late in October, 1793.

Henry House, of Greenville, who was in Wayne's campaign, said that the soldiers proceeded to build log huts, arranged in rows, each regiment occupying one row, and each hut—of which there were many hundred—occupied by six soldiers.

In December, Wayne erected his fort, which he called Ft. Greenville, where he remained until the 28th day of July, 1794, when he took up the line of march for the Maumee rapids.

The following is a daily journal kept by him from the time he left until his return on the 2d day of November, after an absence of three months and six days:

Camp at Stillwater, 28th July, 1794.—Agreeable to the general order of yesterday, the legion took up their line of march at 8 o'clock, and encamped at half-past 3 on the bank of Stillwater, twelve miles from Greenville. The weather extremely warm—water very bad. Nothing occurred worth noticing.

Camp one mile in advance of Fort Recovery, 29th July, 1794.—At 5 o'clock left the camp; arrived on this ground at 1 o'clock, being fifteen miles. Nothing took place worth reciting.

I am now informed that tracks were perceived on our right flank, supposed to be runners from the Oglaize.

Camp Beaver Swamp, eleven miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 30th July, 1794.—This morning the legion took up the line of march and arrived here at 3 o'clock. The road was to cut, as will be the case on every new route we take in this country. The weather still warm; no water except in ponds, which nothing but excessive thirst would induce us to drink. The mosquitoes are very troublesome, and larger than I ever saw. The most of this country is covered with beech, the land of a wet soil intermixed with rich tracts, but no running water to be found. A bridge to be built over this swamp to-morrow, which prevents the march of the legion till the day after. We are informed there is no water for twelve miles.

July 31, 1794.—Commenced building the bridge, being seventy yards in length, which will require infinite labor; it will be five feet deep, with loose mud and water.

One hundred pioneers set out this morning, strongly escorted, to cut a road to the St. Mary's River, twelve miles. I expect the bridge will be completed so as to march early in the morning.

Camp St. Mary's River, 1st August, 1794.—Proceed on our way before sunrise, and arrived at this place at 3 o'clock, being twelve miles, as aforesaid. Our encampment is on the largest and most beautiful prairie I ever beheld, the land rich and well timbered; the water plenty but very bad—the river is from forty-five to fifty yards wide, in which I bathed. I am told there is plenty of fish in it.

August 2, 1794.—The legion detained here for the purpose of erecting a garrison, which will take up three days. This day one of the Deputy Quartermasters was taken up by the Indians. Our spies discovered where four of the enemy had retreated precipitately with a horse, and supposed to be the party the above person had been taken by. It is hoped he will not give accurate information of our strength.

August 3, 1794.--An accident took place this day by a tree falling on the Commander-in-chief and nearly putting an end to his existence; we expected to be detained here some time in consequence of it, but fortunately he is not so much hurt as to prevent him from riding at a slow pace.

No appearance of the enemy to-day, and think they are preparing for a warm attack. The weather very hot and dry, without any appearance of rain.

Camp thirty-one miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 4th August, 1794.—The aforesaid garrison being completed, Lieut. Underhill, with 100 men, left to protect it; departed at 6 o'clock and arrived here at 3 o'clock, being ten miles. The land we marched through is rich and well timbered, but the water scarce and bad; obliged to dig holes in boggy places and let it settle.

Camp forty-four miles in advance of Fort Recovery, 5th August, 1794.—We arrived at this place at 4 o'clock, nothing particular occurring. The land and water as above described; had some rain to-day.

Camp fifty-six miles from Fort Recovery, 6th August, 1794.—Encamped on this ground at 2 o'clock. In the course of our march, perceived the track of twenty Indians. I am informed we are within six miles of one of their towns on the Oglaize River, supposed to be the Upper Delaware town. If so, I expect to eat green corn to-morrow.

Our march this day has been through an exceeding fine country; the water still bad; the day cooler than heretofore.

Camp sixty-eight miles from Fort Recovery, 7th August, 1794.—This day passed the upper town on the Oglaize, which the Indians evacuated some time ago. I expect to see one of their new towns, where I am told there are all sorts of vegetables, which will be very acceptable to the troops. We have had no appearance of Indians to-day.

Camp Grand Oglaize, 8th August, 1794.—Proceeded on our march to this place at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize Rivers at half-past 10, being seventy-seven miles from Fort Recovery. This place far excels in beauty any of the Western country, and believed equaled by none in the Atlantic States. Here are vegetables of every kind in abundance, and we have marched four or five miles in corn-fields down the Oglaize, and there is not less than one thousand acres of corn around the town. The land in general of the fir nature.

This country appears well adapted for the enjoyment of industrious people, who cannot avoid living in as great luxury as in any other place throughout the States, nature having lent a most bountiful hand in the arrangement of the position, that a man can send the produce to market in his own boat. The land level and river navigable not more than sixty miles from the lake. The British have built a large garrison about fifty miles from this place, and our spies inform us that the enemy are encamped about two miles above it on the river.

Grand Oglaize, 9th August, 1794.—We remain here. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered a garrison to be erected at the confluence of the Miami and Oglaize Rivers, which was begun this morning, and will take up some time; by this means the troops will be much refreshed, as well as the horses and cattle, the latter being much wearied and in need of a recess of labor. No appearance of an enemy.

Grand Oglaize, 10th August, 1794.—The troops in good spirits. No interruption from, or account of, the enemy. We have plenty of vegetables. One of our militia officers wounded by his own sentinel by mistake.

Grand Oglaize, 11th August, 1794.—Nothing occurs to prevent the completion of our work.

[Here were a few leaves lost out of the manuscript.]

On the 13th of August, true to the spirit of peace advised by Washington, Gen. Wayne sent Christian Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawnees, as a special messenger to offer terms of friendship.

Took up their line of march and at once arrived on this ground without any occurrence. Our camp is situated in sight of Snaketown, of the Miami of the Lake. Vegetables in abundance.

Camp nineteen miles from Oglaize, 16th August, 1794.—Our march this day was through a bushy ground, and the road generally bad. Miller (the flag) returned this day from the enemy with information from the tribes, that if the Commander-in-Chief would remain at Grand Oglaize ten days they would let him know whether they would be for peace or war.

Camp thirty-one miles from Camp Oglaize, 17th August, 1794.—This day a small party of the enemy's spies fell in with ours; both parties being for discoveries, they retreated, at which time the enemy fired and wounded one of our horses. Our camp, head of the rapids.

Camp forty-one miles from Grand Oglaize, 18th August, 1794.—The legion arrived on this ground, nothing particular taking place. Five of our spies were sent out at 3 o'clock; they fell in with an advanced body of the enemy, and obliged to retreat; but May, one of our spies, fell under the enemy's hold. What his fate may be must be left to future success.

Camp Deposit, 19th August, 1794.—The legion still continued in encampment and are throwing up works to secure and deposit the heavy baggage of the troops, so that the men may be light for action, providing the enemy have presumption to favor us with an interview, which if they should think proper to do, the troops are in such high spirits that we will make an easy victory of them.

By this morning's order the legion is to march at 5 o'clock.

Camp in sight of a British garrison, on the Miami of the Lake, August 20, 1794.—One hundred and fifty miles from Greenville. This day, the legion, after depositing every kind of baggage, took up the line of march at 7 o'clock, and continued their route down the margin of the river without making any discovery, until 11 o'clock, when the front guard, which was composed of mounted volunteers, were fired on by the enemy. The guard retreated in the utmost confusion through the front guard of the regulars, commanded by Capt. Cook and Lieut. Steele, who, in spite of their utmost exertion, made a retreat. These fell in with the left of Capt. Howell Lewis' company of light infantry and threw that part of the men into confusion, which Capt. Lewis observing, he ordered the left of his company to retreat about forty yards, where he formed them and joined the right, which had stood their ground. They continued in this position until they were joined by part of Capt. Springer's battalion of riflemen, which was nearly fifteen minutes after the firing commenced, who drove the enemy that had attempted to flank us on the right. Nearly at the same time, the right column came up, and the charge was sounded—the enemy gave way and fired scattering shots as they ran off.

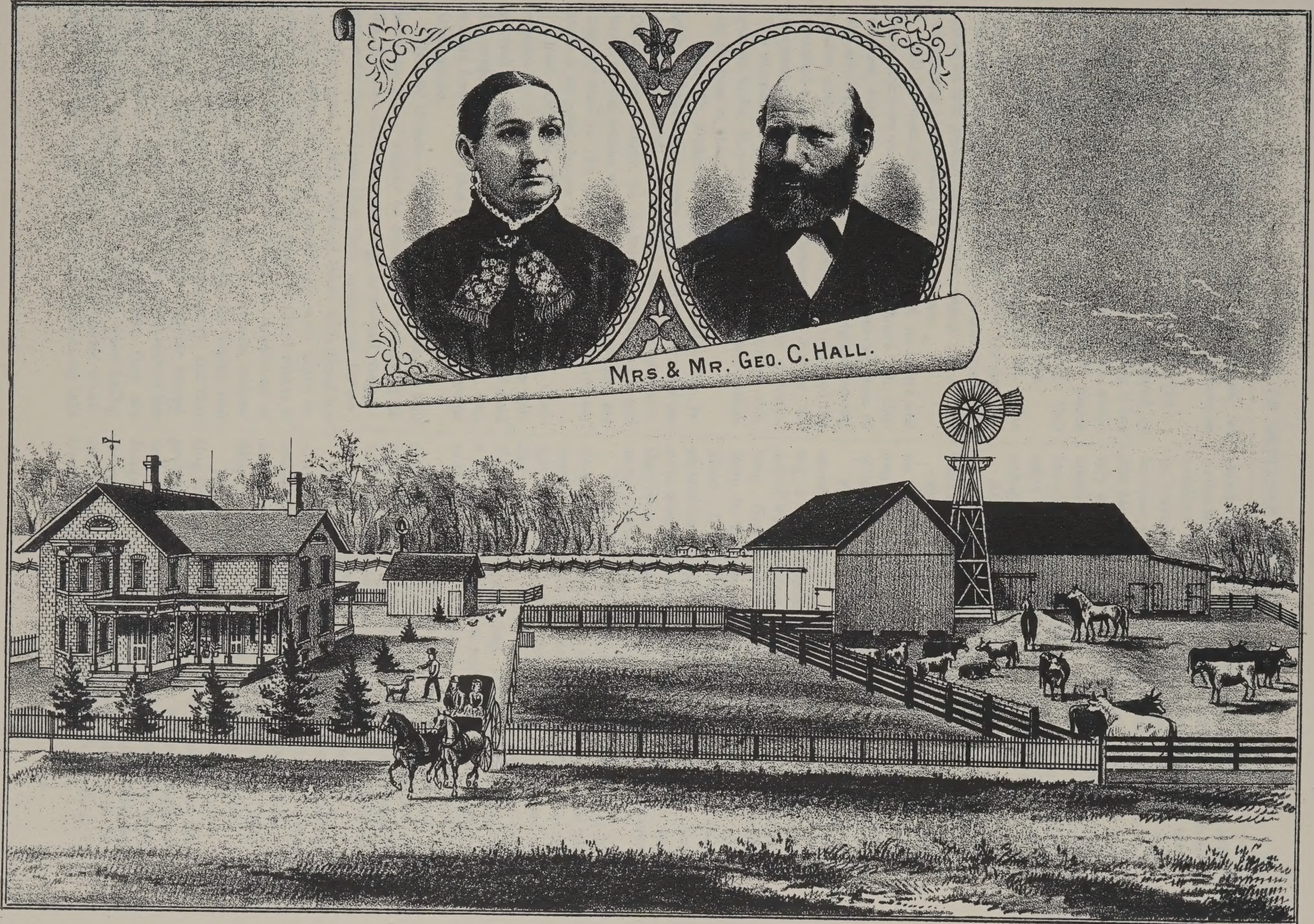
About the time the right column came up, a heavy firing took place on the left, which lasted but a short time, the enemy giving way in all quarters, which left us in possession of their dead to the number of forty. Our loss was thirty killed and 100 wounded. Among the former we have to lament the loss of Capt. MisCampbell of the dragoons, and Lieut. Henry B. Fowles of the Fourth sub-legion; and of the latter, Capts. Prior of the First, Slough of the Fourth, and Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, also Lieut. Campbell Smith of the Fourth sub-legion. The whole loss of the enemy cannot at present be ascertained, but it is more than probable it must have been considerable, for we pursued them with rapidity for nearly two miles. As to the number of the enemy engaged in this action, opinions are so various that I am at a loss to know what to say. The most general opinion is 1,500, one-third of which are supposed to be Canadians; I am led to believe this number is not over the mark. After the troops had taken some refreshment, the legion continued their route down the river and encamped in sight of the British garrison. One Canadian fell into our hands whom we loaded with irons.

Camp, Foot of the Rapids, 21st August, 1794.—We are now lying within half a mile of a British garrison. A flag came to the Commander-in-Chief, the purport of which was that he, the commanding officer of the British fort, was surprised to see an American army so far advanced in this country; and why they had the assurance to encamp under the mouths of His Majesty's cannons! The Commander-in-Chief answered, that the affair of yesterday might well inform him why this army was encamped in its present position, and had the flying savages taken shelter under the walls of the fort, his Majesty's cannons should not have protected them.

Camp, Foot of the Rapids, 22d August, 1794.—We have destroyed all the property within 100 yards of the garrison. The volunteers were sent down eight miles below the fort, and have destroyed and burnt all the possessions belonging to the Canadians and savages. The Commander-in-Chief led his light infantry within pistol shot of the garrison to find out the strength and situation of the place. and in hopes of bringing a shot from our inveterate but silent enemies. They were too cowardly to come up to our expectations, and all we got by insulting the colors of Britain was a flag, the amount of which was, that the commanding officer of the fort felt himself as a soldier much injured by seeing His Majesty's colors insulted, and if such conduct was continued he would be under the necessity of making a proper resentment; upon which the Commander-in-Chief demanded the post, it being the right of the United States, which he was refused. A small party of dragoons were sent over the river to burn and destroy all the houses, corn, etc., that were under cover of the fort, which was effected.

Camp Deposit, 23d August, 1794.—Having burned and destroyed everything contiguous to the fort without any opposition, the legion took up the line of march, and in the evening encamped on this ground, being the same they marched from the 20th. It may be proper to remark that we have heard nothing from the savages, or their allies, the Canadians, since the action. The honors of war have been paid to the remains of those brave fellows who fell on the 20th, by a discharge of three rounds from sixteen pieces of ordnance, charged with shells. The ceremony was performed with the greatest ceremony.

Camp Thirty-two Mile Tree, 24th August, 1794.—The wounded being well provided for with carriages, etc., the legion took up the line of march and halted in their old camp about 2 o'clock in the even-


Mrs. & Mr. Geo. C. Hall.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. C. HALL, TIFFIN TP., DEFIANCE CO. OHIO.

ing without any accident. In this day's march, we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses we met with, which were very considerable.

Camp Fifteen Mile Tree, 25th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march and encamped on this ground at 3 o'clock P. M. This morning a few of the volunteers remained in the rear of the army; and soon after the legion took up the line of march they saw eight Indians coming into our camp; they fell in with them, killed one and wounded two.

Camp Nine Mile Creek, 26th August, 1794.—The legion continued their march, and after burning and destroying all the houses and corn on their route, arrived on this ground at 2 o'clock, being one of our encamping places when on our advance.

All the wounded that were carried on litters and horseback were sent forward to Ft. Defiance. Dr. Carmichael, through neglect, had the wounded men of the artillery and cavalry thrown into wagons, among spades, axes, picks, etc., in consequence of which the wounded are now lying in extreme pain, besides the frequent shocks of a wagon on the worst of roads. The wounded of the Third sub-legion are under obligations to Dr. Haywood for his attention and humanity to them in their distress.

Camp Ft. Defiance, 27th August, 1794.—The legion continued their route, and at 3 o'clock were encamped on the Miami, one mile above the garrison. On this day's march, we destroyed all the corn and burnt all the houses on our route; the wounded are happily fixed in the garrison, and the doctors say there is no great danger of any of them dying.

Fort Defiance, 28th August, 1794.—The Commander-in-Chief thinks proper to continue on this ground for some time to refresh the troops and send for supplies. There is corn, beans, pumpkins, etc., within four miles of this place, to furnish the troops three weeks.

General Orders.—The Quartermaster General will issue one gill of whisky to every man belonging to the Federal army this morning, as a small compensation for the fatigues they have undergone for several days past. Maj. General Scott will direct his Quartermasters to attend accordingly with their respective returns. The Commander-in-Chief wishes it to be fairly understood that when he mentioned or may mention the Federal army in general orders, that term comprehends and includes the legion and mounted volunteers as one compound army, and that the term legion comprehends the regular troops, agreeable to the organization by the President of the United States, and by which appellation they are known and recognized on all occasions, when acting by themselves, and separate from the mounted volunteers. As the army will probably remain on this ground for some time, vaults must be dug and every precaution taken to keep the encampment clean and healthy. The legion will be reviewed the day after to-morrow at 10 o'clock. In the interim, the arms must be clean and varnished and the clothing of the soldier repaired and washed, to appear in the most military condition possible; but in these necessary preparations for a review, great caution must be used by the commanding officers of wings, not to permit too many men at one time to take their locks off, or to be engaged in washing.

All the horses belonging to the Quartermaster and contractor's department, in possession of the legion, must be returned this afternoon.

This is the first fair day that we have had since we began to return to this place, it having rained nearly constantly for five days, which was the occasion of fatiguing the troops very much.

Ft. Defiance, 29th August, 1794.—We are as yet encamped on this ground; all the pack-horses belonging to the Quartermaster and contractor's department moved this morning for Ft. Recovery, escorted by Brig. Gen. Todd's brigade of mounted volunteers, for the purpose of bringing supplies to this place. It is said the legion will continue in their present camp until the return of this escort. Our spies were yesterday twelve miles up this river, and they bring information that the corn-fields continue as far as they were up the river.

Ft. Defiance, 30th August, 1794.—This day at 10 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief began to review the troops at the posts occupied by the different corps, and I am led to believe that he was well pleased at their appearance. Maj. Hughes, Capt. Slough, Capt. Van Rensselaer and Lieut. Younghusband, obtained a furlough to go home to repair their health, being, as they pretended, very much injured by the service.

I believe the two first and the last mentioned, if they never return will not be lamented by the majority of the army. The out-guards were much alarmed this morning at the mounted volunteers firing off all their arms without our having any notice.

Headquarters, 31st August, 1794, general orders—A general court martial to consist of five members, will set to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them. Maj. Shaylor, President, Lieut. Wade, Judge Advocate.

The disorderly and dangerous practice of permitting the soldiery to pass the chain of sentinels, on pretext of going after vegetables, can no longer be suffered. In future, on issuing day, only one man from each mess, properly armed, and commanded by the respective sub-legionary quartermasters, will be sent as a detachment for vegetables, to march at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The pack-horses shall forage daily under the protection of a squadron of dragoons; every precaution must be taken to guard against surprise. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier found half a mile without the chain of sentinels, without a pass signed by the commanding officer of wings or sub-legion, or from headquarters, shall be deemed a deserter, and punished accordingly. Every sentinel suffering a non-commissioned officer or private to pass without such written permit, except a party or command, shall receive fifty lashes for each and every violation of this order. A fatigue party of 300 non-commissioned officers and privates, with a proportion of commissioned officers, will parade at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, furnished with 100 axes, 100 picks and 100 spades and shovels, with arms, commanded by Maj. Burbeck.

A part of this order was in consequence of three men of the first sub-legion being either killed or taken by the enemy when out a foraging, which was done some time since in a very disorderly manner, at the same time liable to attacks of the enemy, without having it in their power to make the smallest resistance.

Fort Defiance, 1st September, 1794.—This morning the fatigue party ordered yesterday began to fortify and strengthen the fort and make it of sufficient strength to be proof against heavy metal; the work now on hand is a glacis with fascines, and a ditch twelve feet wide and eight feet deep; the block-houses are to be made bomb proof.

Fort Defiance, 2d September, 1794.—Every effective man of the light troops in the redoubts round the camp were ordered this morning to make three fascines.

The foraging party that went out this day brought in as much corn, dry enough to grate, as will suffice the troops three days. The soldiery gets sick very fast with the fever and ague, and have it severely.

Fort Defiance, 3d September, 1794.—Nothing but hard fatigues going forward in all quarters. The garrison begins to put on the appearance of strength, and will in a few days be able to stand the shock of heavy cannon; the troops are very sickly, and I believe the longer we continue in this place the worse it will be.

Fort Defiance, 4th September, 1794.—The number of our sick increases daily, provision is nearly exhausted; the whisky has been out for some time, which makes the hours pass heavily to the tune of Roslin Castle, when in our present situation they ought to go to the quickstep of " the merry man down to his grave." Hard duty and scanty allowance will cause an army to be low spirited, particularly the want of a little of the wet.

If it was not for the forage we get from the enemy's fields, the rations would not suffice to keep soul and body together.

Fort Defiance, 5th September, 1794.—No news of the escort; this day the troops drew no flour; and I fear will shortly draw no beef; however, as long as the issuing of beef continues the troops will not suffer, as there is still corn in abundance on the river.

Fort Defiance, 6th September, 1794.—The work on the garrison goes on with life, and will be completed in a few days. The weather very wet and cold; this morning there is a small frost.

Fort Defiance, 7th September, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place this day. Our sick are getting better.

Fort Defiance, 8th September, 1794.—This day brings us information of the escort; by express we learn that it will be with us to-morrow. It will be fortunate for us should provisions arrive, as we have not drawn any flour since the 7th inst.; nevertheless, we have the greatest abundance of vegetables.

Fort Defiance, 9th September, 1794.—The escort has not yet arrived, but will be in to-morrow. Gen. Scott, with the residue, is ordered to march to-morrow morning at reveille. The Commander-in-Chief engaged with the volunteers to bring on the flour from Greenville on their own horses, for which they are to receive $3 per hundred, delivered at the Miami villages.

Fort Defiance, 10th September, 1794.—The escort arrived this day about 3 o'clock and brought with them 200 kegs of flour and nearly 200 head of cattle.

Capt. Preston and Ensigns Strother, Bowyer and Lewis, joined us this day with the escort. We received no liquor by this command, and I fancy we shall not receive any until we get into winter quarters, which will make the fatigues of the campaign appear double, as I am persuaded the troops would much rather live on half rations of beef and bread, provided they could get their full rations of whisky. The vegetables are as yet in the greatest abundance. The soldiers of Capt. William Lewis' company are in perfect health, the wounded excepted.

Fort Defiance, 11th September, 1794.—This day Gen. Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers marched for Ft. Recovery for provisions, to meet us at the Miami villages by the 20th.

Fort Defiance, 12th September, 1794.—This day the pioneers were ordered to cut the road up the Miami under the direction of the sub-legionary Quartermaster; they are to commence at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fort Defiance, 13th September, 1794.—This day a general order was issued, setting forth that the legion would march to-morrow morning precisely at 7 o'clock, every department to prepare themselves accordingly.

The squaw that Wells captured on the 11th August was this day liberated and sent home. Three soldiers of the First and three of the Third sub-legions deserted last night; sixteen volunteers pursued them; they are to receive $20 if they bring them in dead or alive.

Camp Eleven-and-a-half Mile Tree, 14th September, 1794.—The legion began their march for the Miami villages at 7 o'clock this morning and encamped on this ground at 3 o'clock, after marching in the rain eight hours.

Camp Twenty-three Mile Tree, 15th September, 1794.—The legion marched at 6 and encamped at 4 o'clock. Capt. Preston, who commanded the light troops in the rear, got lost and lay out from the army all night with a large part of the baggage.

Camp Thirty-three Mile Tree, 16th September, 1794.—We encamped on this ground at 4 o'clock, after passing over very rough roads and woods thick with brush, the timber very lofty and the land generally rich and well watered.

Camp Miami Villages, 17th September, 1794.—The army halted on this ground at 5 o'clock P. M., being forty-seven miles from Fort Defiance and fourteen from our last encampment; there are nearly five hundred acres of cleared land lying in one body on the Rivers St. Joseph, St. Mary's and the Miami; there are fine points of land contiguous to those rivers adjoining the cleared land. The rivers are navigable for small craft in the summer, and in the winter there is water sufficient for large boats; the land adjacent fertile and well timbered, and from every appearance it has been one of the largest settlements made by the Indians in this country.

Camp Miami Villages, 18th September, 1794.—This day the Commander-in-Chief reconnoitered the ground and determined on a spot to build the garrison on. The troops fortified their camps, as they halted too late yesterday to cover themselves. Four deserters from the British came to us this day; they bring information that the Indians are encamped eight miles below the British fort to the number of 1,600.

Camp Miami Villages, 19th September, 1794.—This day we hear that Gen. Barber's brigade of mounted volunteers are within twelve miles of this place and will be in early to-morrow with large supplies of flour; we have had heavy rains, the wind northwest, and the clouds have the appearance of emptying large quantities on this western world.

Camp Miami Villages, 20th September, 1794.—Last night it rained violently, and the wind blew from the northwest harder than I ever knew heretofore. Gen. Barber with his command arrived in camp about 9 o'clock this morning with 553 kegs of flour, each containing 100 lbs.

Camp Miami Villages, 21st September, 1794.—The Commander-in-Chief reviewed the legion this day at 1 o'clock.

All the Quartermaster's horses set off this morning escorted by the mounted volunteers for Greenville, and are to return the soonest possible; we have not one quart of salt on this ground, which occasions bad and disagreeable living, until the arrival of the next escort.

Camp Miami Villages, 22d September, 1794.—Nothing of consequence took place this day, except that the troops drew no salt with their fresh provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, 23d September, 1794.—Four deserters from the British garrison arrived at our camp; they mention that the Indians are still embodied on the Miami, nine miles below the British fort; that they are somewhat divided in opinion, some are for peace and others are for war.

Camp Miami Villages, 24th September, 1794.—This day the work commenced on the garrison, which I am apprehensive will take some time to complete it. A keg of whisky containing ten gallons, was purchased this day for $80, a sheep for $10; $3 for one pint of salt, but it could not be obtained for less than $6.

Camp Miami Villages, 25th September, 1794.—Lieut. Blue of the dragoons was this day arrested by Ensign Johnson of the Fourth S. L., but a number of their friends interfering, the dispute was settled upon Lieut. Blue's asking Ensign Johnson's pardon.

Camp Miami Villages, 26th September, 1794.—McCleland, one of our spies, with a small party, came in this evening from Ft. Defiance, who brings information that the enemy are troublesome about the garrison, and that they have killed some of our men under the walls of the fort. Sixteen Indians were seen to-day near this place, a small party went in pursuit of them. I have not heard what discoveries they have made.

Camp Miami Villages, 27th September, 1794.—No intelligence of the enemy; the rain fell considerably last night; this morning the wind is southwest.

Camp Miami Villages, 28th September, 1794.—The weather proves colder.

Camp Miami Villages, 30th September, 1794.—Salt and whisky were drawn by the troops this day and a number of the soldiery became much intoxicated, they having stolen a quantity of liquor from the Quartermaster.

Camp Miami Villages, 1st October, 1794.—The volunteers appear to be uneasy, and have refused to duty; they are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to march to-morrow for Greenville to assist the pack-horses, which I am told they are determined not to do.

Camp Miami Villages, 2d October, 1794.—This morning the volunteers refused to go on command, and demanded of Gen. Scott to conduct them home; he ordered them to start with Gen. Barber, or if they made the smallest delay they should lose all their pay and be reported to the war office as revolters; this had the desired effect, and they went off not in good humor.

Camp Miami Villages, 3d October, 1794.—Every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier belonging to the square are on fatigue this day, hauling trees on the hind wheels of wagons; the first day we got an extra gill per man, which appears to be all the compensation at this time in the power of the Commander-in-Chief to make the troops.

Camp Miami Villages, 4th October, 1794.—This morning we had the hardest frost I ever saw in the middle of December; it was like a small snow; there was ice in our camp kettles three-quarters of an inch thick; the fatigues go on with velocity, considering the rations the troops are obliged to live on.

Camp Miami Villages, 5th October, 1794.—The weather extremely cold and hard frosts; the wind northwest; everything quiet and nothing but harmony and peace throughout the camp, which is something uncommon.

Camp Miami Villages, 6th October, 1794.—Plenty and quietness the same as yesterday; the volunteers engaged to work on the garrison, for which they are to receive three gills of whisky per man per day, when their employment is digging the ditch and filling up the parapet.

Camp Miami Villages, 7th October, 1794.—The volunteers are soon tired of work and refuse to labor any longer; they have stolen and killed seventeen beeves in the course of these two days past.

Camp Miami Villages, 8th October, 1794.—The troops drew but half rations of flour this day. The cavalry and other horses die very fast, not less than four or five per day.

Camp Miami Villages, 9th October, 1794.—The volunteers have agreed to build a block-house in front of the garrison.

Camp Miami Villages, 11th October, 1794.—A Canadian (Rozelle) arrived with a flag this evening; his business was to deliver up three prisoners in exchange for his brother, who was taken the 20th August; he brings information that the Indians are in council with Girty and McKee, near the fort of Detroit, that all the tribes are for peace except the Shawnees, who are determined to prosecute the war.

Camp Miami Villages, 12th October, 1794.—The mounted volunteers of Kentucky marched for Greenville, to be mustered and dismissed the service of the United States Army, they being of no further service therein.

Camp Miami Villages, 13th October, 1794.—Capt. Gibson marched this day and took with him a number of horses for Ft. Recovery to receive supplies of provisions.

Camp Miami Villages, 14th October, 1794.—Nothing particular this day.

Camp Miami Villages, 15th October, 1794.—The Canadian that came in on the 11th left us this day, accompanied by his brother; they have promised to furnish the garrison at Ft. Defiance with stores at a moderate price, which, if performed, will be a great advantage to the officers and soldiers of that post.

Camp Miami Villages, 16th October, 1794.—Nothing new; weather wet and cold; wind from northwest. The troops healthy in general.

Camp Miami Villages, 17th October, 1794.—This day Capt. Gibson arrived with a large quantity of flour, beef and sheep.

Camp Miami Villages, 18th October, 1794.—Capt. Springer and Brock with all the pack-horses, marched with the cavalry this morning for Greenville, and the foot for Recovery, the latter to return with the smallest delay with a supply of provisions for this post and Defiance.

Camp Miami Villages, 19th October, 1794.—This day the troops were not ordered for labor, being the first day for four weeks, and accordingly attended divine service.

Camp Miami Villages, 20th October, 1794.—An express arrived this day with dispatches to the Commander-in-Chief; the contents are kept secret.

A court-martial to sit this day for the trial of Lieut. Charles Hyde.

Camp Miami Villages, 21st October, 1794.—This day were read the proceedings of a general court martial, held on Lieut. Charles Hyde (yesterday), was found not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and was therefore acquitted.

Camp Miami Villages, 22d October, 1794.—This morning at 7 o'clock the following companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Commandant Hamtramck, of the First Sub-legion, took possession of this place, viz.: Capt. Kingsbury's First; Captain Greaton's Second, Capt. Spark's and Capt. Reed's Third, Capt. Preston's Fourth, and Capt. Porter's of artillery, and after firing fifteen rounds of cannon, Col. Hamtramck gave it the name of Ft. Wayne.

Camp Miami Villages, 23d October, 1794.—The general fatigue of the garrison ended this day, and Col. Hamtramck, with the troops under his command, to furnish it as he may think fit.

All the soldiers' huts are completed except covering, and the weather is favorable for that work.

Camp Miami Villages, 24th October, 1794.—This day the troops drew but half rations of beef and flour, the beef very bad.

Camp Miami Villages, 25th October, 1794.—Nothing extraordinary, the same as yesterday.

This evening Capt. Springer, with the escort, arrived with a supply of flour and salt. A Frenchman and a half Indian came to headquarters, but where they are from or their business we cannot learn, but that it is of a secret nature.

Camp Miami Villages, 26th October, 1794.—Nothing occurring to-day except an expectation to march the day after to-morrow.

Camp Miami Villages, 27th October, 1794.—Agreeable to general orders of this day, we will march for Greenville to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock

Camp nine miles from Ft. Wayne, 28th October, 1794.—The legion took up the line of march at 9 o'clock, and arrived here without anything particular occurring.

Camp twenty-one miles from Ft. Wayne, 29th October, 1794.—The troops proceeded on their march at sunrise, and arrived on this ground at 3:30 o'clock; our way was through rich and well-timbered land; the weather cold and much like for rain.

Camp southwest side of St. Mary's River, 30th October, 1794. The legion proceeded on their march at 7 o'clock and arrived here at sunset; continual heavy rain all day.

Camp Girty's Town, 31st October, 1794.—The troops took up their line of march at sunrise, and arrived here three hours after night, through heavy rain.

Greenville, 2d November, 1794.—This evening the legion arrived here, where they marched from, 28th July, 1794.

We were saluted with twenty-four rounds from a six-pounder. Our absence from this ground amounted to three months and six days. And so ends the expedition of Gen. Wayne's campaign.

GEN. WAYNE.

Gen. Anthony Wayne was born in Chester County, Penn., January 1, 1745. After leaving school, he became a surveyor, and paid some attention to philosophy and engineering, by which he obtained the friendship of Dr Franklin, who became his patron. He entered the army of the Revolution in 1775, and was made Brigadier General in 1777. He was in the army through the war, and particularly distinguished himself in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. His attack upon Stony Point in July, 1779, an almost inaccessible height, defended by 600 men and a strong battery of artillery, was the most brilliant exploit of the war. At midnight, he led his troops with unloaded muskets, flints out, and fixed bayonets and without firing a single gun, carried the fort by storm and took 543 prisoners. He was struck in the attack by a musket ball in the head, which was momentarily supposed to be a mortal wound; he called to his aids to carry him forward and let him die in the fort. The crowning acts of his life were his victory over the Indians on the Maumee, and the treaty of Greenville in August, 1795.

On his return to Philadelphia, Wayne was received by the people with open arms, and by thanks both public and private. His entry into the city was triumphant; business was suspended and he was met on his approach by the militia, and conducted through the streets amid martial music, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the acclamations of a grateful people. And Congress then in session, passed resolution of thanks highly complimentary to him and his victorious army.

The following year Wayne was appointed sole Commissioner on the part with the United States to treat with the Indian tribes of the Northwest, and to receive from the British the forts they had now consented to give up. After promptly and efficiently discharging this last and important duty for his country, in whose service his manhood had been spent, he started to return by the way of Lake Erie, but it was not granted him to again see his home. He died at Erie, Penn., and was buried on the shore of the lake, December, 1796.

Thus ended the career of one of our country's bravest and most successful Generals—one to whom fortune had assigned difficult and laborious tasks, but whom she never abandoned in the hour of trial. Here a life of peril and of glory was ended. He took up arms in his country's defense in the beginning of her struggle for independence, and bravely fought in nearly every battle of that long and doubtful contest against a superior power until the final triumph. If a difficult or hazardous enterprise was commenced, Wayne was ordered to execute it, or if an opportunity was afforded he volunteered to do it. Of this, his campaign in Georgia, in which he delivered that State from the double affliction of British supremacy and Indian cruelty; his brilliant attack on the army of Cornwallis at James River; the holding of Chadsford at the battle of Brandywine; the success of the division under his command at Germantown, and the never to be surpassed assault and capture of Stony Point, are incontestable evidences. But the last and crowning glory of his illustrious career was preparing the way for the settlement of the Maumee Valley, and liberating the frontier from the murderous tomahawk, and the bloody scalping knife which the savages were using indiscriminately against men, women and children, and where the cries of murdered infancy mingled with the dying shrieks of age arose with the smoke of a thousand burning houses called to heaven for protection and revenge.

His public services began in the infancy and poverty of his country. He aided to raise her to an equality with the other nations of the earth, and died leaving her happily in the enjoyment of peace—rich in the arts, and triumphant in arms.

TREATY OF GREENVILLE.

On the 2d of November, 1794, Gen. Wayne returned with his legion to Ft. Recovery, after an absence in the Indian country of nearly four months. In that raid, the most successful ever undertaken, Wayne humbled the pride of the Indians, broke their power, asserted the authority of the United States, and assured security to the scattered settlements. During the succeeding winter, the Indians made proposals for a general peace, and, after conferring with Gen. Washington, a treaty was authorized and concluded at Greenville, Darke County, between Gen. Wayne, on the part of the United States and the representatives of tribes known as the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos, Weas and Eel Rivers—signed August 5, 1795.

All matters in dispute were comprehended in the terms of the treaty and all controversies settled. The boundary line was established, ceding without reserve to the United States all lands east of the Cuyahoga River and south of a line extending from the head-waters of that stream westwardly to the State line at Ft. Recovery, in Mercer County, and thence south to the Ohio River. In the remainder of the Indian Territory, over which the United States claimed jurisdiction, extending to the Mississippi River, sixteen grants for military or commercial purposes were made by the Indians, varying from one to twelve miles square. The fourth in the list is thus described "One piece six miles square, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Miami River, where Ft. Defiance now stands."

This reservation was never specially surveyed as were many of the others. It remained until the title to the whole State was acquired, and was then "run out" uniform with the other lands. That of twelve miles square at the foot of the rapids was surveyed and sold separately from the other lands of the Government, as possibly were others.

"Free passage by land or by water," was by this treaty allowed to the people of the United States, and the right to use certain streams and portages particularly mentioned; among these are "St. Mary's and down the same to Ft. Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie. Again from the commencement of the portage at Loramie's store (Shelby County), along the portage to the Auglaize River and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Ft. Defiance."

In 1807, Gen. William Hull, afterward so unfortunate at Detroit, made a treaty for the session to the General Government of five millions of acres. comprising all the lands not previously acquired east of the Auglaize River and of a line drawn due north from the mouth of that stream to Lake Huron. This line is the meridian of surveys in Michigan—townships reckoned east and west therefrom. Surveys in Ohio, being reckoned from the Indiana State line east, do not quite correspond with this line—those in Ohio being easterly of the Michigan lines about one mile. The lands in this region west of that line were acquired after the war of 1812, at the time the Indian title to North Indiana was extinguished.

In this purchase Gen. Hull said he was annoyed by the opposition of the British, the squatters on the lands without titles or persons who had purchased from the Indians unlawfully. The negotiation lasted from July until November. It was declared a most advantageous purchase for the United States, the land being of excellent quality and all capable of improvement, besides giving control of several lakes and rivers indispensable to the commerce and development of the resources of the country.

* * *

CHAPTER VIII.

DEFIANCE COUNTY IN 1812.

THE opening scenes of the war of 1812 were enacted in the Northwest, of which the Maumee Valley was a conspicuous part. Prior to the declaration of war, the border on the northwest had witnessed the repeated efforts of British agents to provoke hostilities between the Indians and the United States. In order to secure the neutrality or favor of the Indian tribes, one of the first measures taken by the Government in anticipation of war with Great Britain was to arrange for the conquest of Upper Canada and the consequent command of the Upper Lakes. The disastrous opening of the warfare by the disgraceful surrender of Hull's army gave the possession of Michigan and Canada to the British, and shifted the scene of hostility for a time to Ohio soil. Gen. Hull had been Governor of Michigan Territory, and secured the command of the Northwest army He left Dayton, Ohio, with 2,000 troops, June 1, 1812, before war was declared, marched through the Maumee country, and reached Detroit. His weak invasion of Canada, and immediate retreat without striking a blow, and his surrender at Detroit, August 16, 1812, followed in quick succession.

Before the surrender of Hull took place, extensive preparations had been made in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania to bring into service a large and efficient army. Three points needed defense—Fort Wayne, the Maumee Valley and the Wabash and the Illinois country. The troops destined for the Maumee were to be under command of Gen. Winchester, a Revolutionary officer, resident in Tennessee, and but little known to the frontier men.

Reaching Cincinnati, he addressed Gov. Meigs the following letter:

CINCINNATI, September 9, 1812.

SIR: I am thus far on my way to assume the command of the army on your Northwestern frontier. I shall leave this place to-morrow for Piqua, where I shall be extremely glad to see you, in order to consult with you relative to the best possible means of protecting the exposed frontier of the State of Ohio, without losing sight at the same time of Upper Canada. I am authorized by the Secretary of War to call on Your Excellency for re-enforcements of militia. On this subject also a personal interview is desirable.

Should it, however, be inconvenient to you, sir, to meet me at Piqua, or at some other place on my route, you will be good enough to communicate to me in writing your ideas on the subject of the protection of your frontier inhabitants, as well as the extent of militia you can furnish upon my requisition.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,
J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

To His Excellency R. J. MEIGS, Governor of the State of Ohio.

From his headquarters at Fort Wayne he addressed the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT WAYNE,
September 22, 1812.

SIR: I had the honor last night of receiving Your Excellency's dispatch of the 16th instant, covering a communication from Gen. Wadsworth, for which I beg you will accept my sincere thanks. With you, I rejoice at the prospect of regaining lost territory, and at the determination of the President on a vigorous course of measures; and I still hope to winter in Detroit or its vicinity the ensuing winter.

To enable me in part to effect this purpose, I avail myself of the authority given me by the Secretary of War to call upon Your Excellency for such re-enforcements as I may deem necessary. You will please to furnish two regiments of infantry, to join me at the rapids of the Miami of the lake about the 10th or 15th of October next, well clothed for a fall campaign. Arms and ammunition can be drawn from Newport, Ky. It is extremely desirous to me that no time may be lost in supplying this requisition. The cold season is fast approaching, and the stain on the American character at Detroit not yet wiped away.

If you could furnish one other regiment, to rendezvous at Piqua, and proceed to open and improve the road by causeways, etc., to Defiance, it would greatly facilitate the transportation of supplies to this army, which is imperatively requisite to its welfare. This latter regiment might then return, or proceed on after the army, as circumstances should dictate.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,
J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

To His Excellency RETURN J. MEIGS, Governor of the State of Ohio.

Gen. Winchester proceeded with his army to Defiance and there erected a fort, as the following letter indicates:

CAMP DEFIANCE, MOUTH OF THE AUGLAIZE,
October 15, 1812.

SIR: Capt. Wood, commanding a small party of spies, came into this camp yesterday, and reports that he was detached from Urbana to visit the rapids, etc.; that he fell in with other spies, who had just returned from that place, and had obtained all the information that he possibly could. I therefore have directed him to return and report, deeming it unnecessary that he should proceed, as the information required had been obtained, and being desirous, too, to communicate to Your Excellency that this army could immediately march and take possession of the rapids if supplies of provisions, etc., could certainly reach us a few days after our arrival. Many days' provisions could not be carried with us, because it is not here. Neither have we the means of transportation, and it is important that the corn at that place should be saved if it could be done.

At this place, a picketed post with four block-houses, two store houses and a house for the sick will be finished this day. Then I shall turn my attention to building pirogues, for the purpose of transporting heavy baggage and provisions down the river, and anxiously await your answer with relation to supplies. I shall remain in readiness to march as soon as it is received.

If Gen. Harrison is at Urbana, you will communicate the contents of this letter to him. If I knew where he could be found I should address a letter to him on the same subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

To His Excellency RETURN J. MEIGS, Urbana.

Gen. Harrison was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the West and Northwest, September 17, 1812, and the appointment was officially ratified on the 24th of that month. His entire force was 10,000 men, consisting of the regular troops and rangers of the Northwest, the volunteers and militia of Ohio and Kentucky and 3,000 detached militia from Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was instructed to retake Detroit and penetrate Upper Canada. Fort Wayne had already been relieved and the line of the Maumee secured. The main objects of Gen. Harrison were to drive the hostile Indians from the western side of the Detroit River; second, to take Malden; and then, having secured his communications, to recapture the Michigan Territory and its dependencies.

The plan adopted by Gen. Harrison was to collect troops at four points—Wooster, Urbana, Fort Defiance and St. Marys—and then concentrate them at the Rapids of the Maumee. The forced expedition at first adopted against Detroit was abandoned because the infantry was not in readiness to secure and return the acquisition should it be made. The base line of the new campaign was one drawn from Upper Sandusky along the southerly side of the swampy district to St. Marys. These two places, with Fort McArthur between them, were intended as the depots for provisions, artillery and military stores. The troops at Defiance were intended to act as a corps of observation, and when the artillery should be brought to Upper Sandusky they were to advance to the rapids. At Lower Sandusky, a corps of observation was also stationed, which, with that at Defiance, would form the extremities of the new military base, when the army should have reached the advanced position on the Maumee. These arrangements covered the frontiers by the different corps, and kept the troops within the bounds of the ordinary contractors, while the Quartermasters were accumulating provisions farther in advance, and procuring means of transportation across the difficult district of country so well termed the Black Swamp. Gen. Winchester was in command of the troops at Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison proceeded to St. Marys, where about 3,000 men were collected, for the purpose of the now abandoned expedition against Detroit. While here, he was informed that a large force of British and Indians with artillery was passing up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne. Knowing that it would be met in front by Gen. Winchester on his way to Fort Defiance, he determined by a forced march to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee to intercept them with two regiments and some cavalry. He set out, but after one day's march, finding that the infantry would greatly retard his progress, he ordered the two regiments to return, and proceeded with the cavalry only. The rain fell in torrents; the flat beech woods were covered with water and were so swampy that the horses sank half leg deep at every step. At the close of the second day's march, the troops encamped in a bottom of the Auglaize. By daybreak the next morning, the march was resumed. In the course of the next day, the General was met by an officer from Gen. Winchester, who informed him of the latter's arrival at Fort Defiance and of the retreat of the British down the Maumee. With a small escort, Gen. Harrison continued on to Winchester camp, arriving late that night, leaving his troops to come up more at leisure.

At Fort Defiance, a revolt in the Kentucky regiment of Col. Allen took place, which from its honorable termination as well as from motives of historical fidelity, requires to be mentioned:

Soon after Gen. Harrison arrived in camp and after he had retired to enjoy some little repose, so welcome to any one who had been exposed on the preceding comfortless and forced expedition, he found himself suddenly awakened by Col. Allen and Maj. M. D. Hardin. These officers were the bearers of the mortifying news that Allen's regiment, exhausted by the hard fare of the campaign and disappointed in the expectation of an immediate engagement with the enemy, had, in defiance to their duty to their country and all the earnest, impassioned remonstrances of their officers, determined to return home. These officers assured Gen. Harrison that they could do nothing with their men; that their representatives were answered by insults alone. They begged the General to rise and interfere, as the only officer who had any prospect of bringing the mutiners back to their duty. He refused to interfere at that time, but assured the gentlemen that he would attend to the serious object of their request in his own way and at his own time. The officers retired. In the meantime Gen. Harrison sent one of his aids to direct Gen. Winchester to order the alarm or point of war to be beat on the following morning instead of the reveille. This adroit expedient brought all the troops to their arms the first thing in the morning. It diverted the spirits of the discontented troops into a new channel of feeling and prepared them for the subsequent event.

On the parading of the troops at their posts, Gen. Winchester was ordered to form them into a hollow square. Gen. Harrison now appeared upon parade, much to the surprise of the troops, who from his late arrival were unapprised of his presence. If the sudden and unexpected arrival of their favorite commander had so visible an effect upon his men, his immediate address to them fully preserved the impression. He lamented that there was, as he was informed, considerable discontent in one of the Kentucky regiments; this, although a source of mortification to himself, on their account, was happily of little consequence to the Government. He had more troops than he now well what to do with at the present stage of the campaign; he was expecting daily the arrival of Pennsylvania and Virginia quotas. It is fortunate, said this officer, with the ready oratory for which his native Virginia is so famed, that he had found out this dissatisfaction before the campaign was further advanced when the discovery might have been mischievous to the public interests as well as disgraceful to the parties concerned. Now, so far as the Government was interested, the discontented troops who had come in to the woods with the expectation of finding all the luxuries of home and of peace, had full liberty to return. He would, he continued, order facilities to be furnished for their immediate accommodation. But he could not refain from expressing the mortification he anticipated for the reception they would meet from the old and the young who had greeted them on their march to the seat of war as their gallant neighbors.

What must be their feelings, said the General, to see those whom they had hailed as their generous defenders, now returning without striking a blow and before their term of plighted service had expired. But if this would be state of public sentiment in Ohio, what would it be in Kentucky? If their fathers did not drive their degenerate sons back to the field of battle to recover their wounded honor, their mothers and sisters would hiss them from their presence. If, however, the discontented men were disposed to put up with all the taunts and disdain which awaited them wherever they went, they were, Gen. Harrison again assured them, at full liberty to go back.

The influence of this animated address was instantaneous. This was evidenced in a manner most flattering to the tact and management of the commander. Col. J. M. Scott, the senior Colonel of Kentucky, and who had served in the armies of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, in the medical staff, now addressed his men. These were well known in the army as the "Iron Works," from the neighborhood from which they came. "You, my boys," said the generous veteran, "will prove your attachment for the service of your country and your General, by giving him three cheers." The address was attended with immediate success, and the air resounded with the shouts of both officers and men.

Col. Lewis next took up the same course and with the same effect.

It now became the turn of the noble Allen again to try the temper of his men. He begged leave of the General to address them, but excess of emotion choked his utterance; at length he gave vent to the contending feelings of his heart, in a broken, but forcible address, breathing the fire which had ever burned so ardently in his breast. At the close of it, however, he conjured the soldiers of his regiment to give the General the same manifestation of their patriotism and returning sense of duty, which the other Kentucky regiments had so freely done. The wishes of that high-spirited officer were complied with; and a mutiny was nipped in the bud, which might, if persisted in, have spread dissatisfaction through the Kentucky troops, to the disgrace of that gallant State and the lasting injury of the public cause. No troops, however, behaved more faithfully or zealously through the remainder of their service, till the greater part of them offered up their lives in defense of their country on the fatal field of Raisin.

Gen. Harrison at once made arrangements with Gen. Winchester for the full command of the left wing, assigning him the regulars under Col. Wells, the regiments of Scott, Lewis and Allen, already alluded to, and the three regiments under Cols. Poague, Barber and Jennings, which had assembled at St. Marys.

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF CAPT. LOGAN.

While Gen. Winchester was encamped at Fort Defiance, Capt. Logan, a noted Indian spy and scout in the American service, was placed in charge of a small party of scouts by Gen. Harrison, with instructions to reconnoiter in the direction of the Maumee Rapids. Near this point they met a superior force of the enemy and were compelled to retreat. Logan, in company with his favorite companions, Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn, escaped to the left of the army under Gen. Winchester and recounted their adventure. A subordinate officer without provocation charged Logan with infidelity to the American cause and sympathy with the enemy. Stung with indignation, the chief called a friend to witness that he would refute the foul charge the next day by either bringing back a scalp or losing his life. Accordingly on the 22d of November, 1812, with his two friends, Capt. Johnny and Bright Horn, he started down the Maumee. About noon they were surprised by seven savages, among whom were the Pottawatomie chief, Winnemac, and young Elliot, bearing a British commission. Seeing they were outnumbered, Logan professed friendship. The suspicions of Winnemac, however, were aroused, and he disarmed his prisoners, but subsequently restored them, having confidence in their story of deserting the Americans. In the evening they encamped on Turkey Foot Creek, about twenty miles from the American camp. At a given signal, Logan's party fired and two of the enemy fell dead and a third mortally wounded. At the second fire two of the surviving four were wounded, but Capt. Logan and Bright Horn had also been pierced by the enemy's balls. Capt. Johnny hastily mounted his comrades on two of the enemy's horses and started them for Winchester's camp, where they arrived about midnight. After securing the scalp of Winnemac, he proceeded on foot, and reached the camp by daylight. Logan's wound proved mortal. He lived two days in agony, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and died at the camp below Defiance with the utmost composure and resignation. "More firmness and consummate bravery," said Winchester, in his letter to the commanding General, "has seldom appeared on the military theater." There was but one horse in the entire camp at that time, and a rude sled was constructed upon which the body of Logan was placed and dragged over the snow by six officers to Fort Defiance, where "he was buried with all the honors due to his rank, and with sorrow as sincerely and generally displayed as I ever witnessed," wrote Maj. Hardin in a letter to Gov. Shelby.

GEN. WINCHESTER'S ORDER BOOK.

The following is reproduced from Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley, where it appeared as a newspaper communication from Monroe, Mich.:

Among the many interesting documents bearing on early history, which have been brought to light recently, is the original record of "General Orders," issued by Gen. Winchester during the march from Kentucky to the River Raisin, from early in September, 1812, to January 20, 1813, and which was no doubt left behind when the army retreated. It was found, and for many years remained in the family of Col. John Anderson. It is a weather-stained volume, bearing unmistakable signs of frequent battles with the elements. The paper is yellow with age, but the writing is perfectly legible, the ink, in most places, being as black and brilliant as though written yesterday. Through the courtesy of Mr. Anderson Wing, the present possessor, I am enabled to make a few extracts. The army left Kentucky in August, 1812. Most of the men were clothed in their linen hunting shirts and very few provided with woolen clothing—as a consequence, suffered severely with cold before their supplies reached them. Gen. Harrison joined the army October 3, as will be seen by the following order:

CAMP AT DEFIANCE, October 3, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

I have the honor of announcing to this army the arrival of Gen. Harrison, who is duly authorized by the Executive of the Federal Government to take command of the Northwestern army. This officer is enjoying the implicit confidence of the States from whose citizens this army is and will be collected, and possessing himself great military skill and reputation. The General is confident in the belief that his presence in the army, in the character of its chief, will be hailed with unusual approbation.

J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

The narrative of the march of the army through Ohio is very interesting and contains many details of the hardships and privations of the little army, through woods and streams, snow, ice and mud, the sleds and baggage vans often being drawn by the men. Occasional desertions took place, and these offences were severely punished. One young man, Frederick Jacoby, was sentenced to be shot for sleeping upon his post while on sentry. An order was issued by Gen. Winchester, dated at Camp Defiance on the 9th of October, 1812, instructing the Officer of the Day in all necessary preparations for the execution of Jacoby, which were duly made, and the army drawn up to witness the first scene of the kind. The young man was placed at the distance of about twenty paces from the platoon of men constituting the firing party. They were waiting in painful suspense for the order to fire, when a reprieve from the General was received and the fortunate young man released. The effect was not lost upon the command, and no further cases of a similar kind ever were known.

The weather began to be very cold (November) and the supplies which were ordered from Philadelphia, had not made their appearance. The General endeavored to appease the clamors of the soldiers by issuing the following order:

FORT WINCHESTER, November 1, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With great pleasure the General announces to the army the prospect of an early supply of winter clothing, amongst which are the following articles, shipped from Philadelphia on the 9th of September last: 10,000 pair of shoes, 5,000 pair of blankets, 5,000 round jackets, 5,000 pair of pantaloons, woolen cloth to be made up, besides the underclothing for Col. Wells' regiment, 100 watch coats, 5,000 blankets and 10,000 yards of flannel, 10,000 pair shoes, 10,000 pair wool socks and 10,000 of wool hose.

This bountiful supply evinces the constant attention of the Government to the comforts of its armies, although the immense distance this wing hath been detached into the wilderness has prevented its receiving those comforts in due season, owing to causes not within the control of human foresight; yet a few days and the General consoles himself with the idea of seeing those whom he has the honor to command clad in warm woolen, capable of resisting the Northern blasts of Canada; either from the bellows of Boreas or the muzzles of British cannon.

J. WINCHESTER, *Brigadier General*
Commanding Left Wing Northwestern Army.

The records close at a date when they begin to be the most interesting, just before the arrival of the army at the River Raisin, the last entry being as follows:

CAMP MIAMI RAPIDS, HULL'S ROAD,
January, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

As ordered yesterday, the line of march shall be kept well closed, every officer in his proper place, and no non-commissioned officer or private suffered to straggle from the lines except from urgent necessity, and then with leave to return to his place. Perfect silence is enjoined during the march, being in the immediate neighborhood of the enemy.

J. WINCHESTER, *Brigadier General*
Commanding Left Wing Northwestern Army.

WINCHESTER'S DEPARTURE.

Early in January, 1813, Gen. Winchester left Fort Defiance, or Fort Winchester, as it had been renamed, with his troops, and on the 10th of that month reached the Rapids. Here, learning the danger of the inhabitants of Frenchtown on the Raisin River, on the 17th instant Winchester sent Col. Lewis with 550 men to their relief, followed by Col. Allen with 110 men. They encountered and repulsed the enemy, gained possession of the town and wrote for re-enforcements, as the whole British force was only eighteen miles distant, at Malden. Winchester on the 19th marched with 259 men, all he could spare from the Rapids, and reached Frenchtown the following evening. He suffered his troops to remain in open ground, and during the night of the 21st the entire British force erected a battery within 300 yards of the American camp and early in the morning opened upon Winchester a destructive fire; his troops broke and fled, but the force of Lewis who were posted behind pickets, stood firm. Col. Lewis himself had gone to Winchester's assistance, and both these officers were taken prisoners. The troops of Col. Lewis did not surrender until they received an order from the captured Winchester to do so, which Proctor, the British General, induced him to send under threats of an Indian massacre in case of continued resistance and a promise of protection if his wishes were complied with. His faith was infamously broken, for the following night and day the Indians perpetrated horrible outrages upon the wounded prisoners. Of the American Army, of about 800 men, one-third were killed in the battle and massacre which followed, and but thirty-three escaped.

Fort Defiance was several times threatened by the British forces during the struggle for the possession of Northwestern Ohio, but no attack was ever made upon it.

CHAPTER IX.

SURVEYS.

THE lands now embraced within Defiance County were ceded to the United States by the Indians by a treaty made September 29, 1817, at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, Commissioners, and the chiefs and warriors of the various Indian tribes. Surveys were made from the Indiana line east to the line of the Western Reserve, and south to the Greenville treaty line. The base line of this survey is the 41st degree of north latitude, and it is also the south line of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The plan of survey of the lands originated with Jared Mansfield, Surveyor General of the United States. From the base line the townships are numbered south, and east of the Indiana line, our meridian. Each township is six miles square and is subdivided into thirty-six sections, parallel with the township lines, of one mile square each, containing 640 acres, so that every regular land township contains 23,040 acres of land. Each section can be legally subdivided into quarter sections of 160 acres; and each quarter section into quarters of 40 acres; and each 40 acres, for convenience of sale, can be divided into quarters, also, of 10 acres, so that an exact and legally correct description of ten acres of land out of a whole section can be made without a survey, and the lines afterward be exactly determined by any competent surveyor.

The townships were surveyed in 1820. In Defiance County, Hicksville, Milford, Farmer, Mark and Washington Townships were surveyed by Joseph Wampler; Defiance, Richland, Adams and Tiffin by James Riley, and Highland and Delaware Townships by James Powell.

The land office was located at Piqua, and was opened in 1821, in which year some of the best land along the rivers was entered. Until 1834, very little was taken, but during the years 1835–36 and 1837 the greater portion was entered, principally by speculators and land companies. The Hicks Land Company, in Hicksville Township alone, owned 14,000 acres. Mr. A. P. Edgerton, at Hicksville, agent for this and the American Land Company in Northwestern Ohio, sold over 107,000 acres. These extensive purchases, however, proved disastrous. The expected speedy increase in value did not occur, and much land was sold in four or five years for less than the original price paid.

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

AN act was passed in the Ohio Legislature, February 12, 1820, providing "that all that part of lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States which lies within the State of Ohio shall be and the same is hereby erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties, to be bounded and named as follows." Of the counties thus formed, Williams occupied, as now, the northwest corner of the State, but embraced most of the territory now included in Defiance County There were as yet but few settlers in this vast scope of country, and for judicial purposes Williams and several other adjoining counties were attached to Wood County, Maumee City being the seat of justice. In April, 1824, Williams County was organized, and Henry, Paulding and Putnam Counties were attached to it for civil purposes. The nucleus of the early settlement of these counties was at Defiance and it was chiefly settlers, in what now constitutes Defiance County, who were active in the early official life of Williams County.

January 13, 1825, the following resolution was passed by the Ohio Legislature:

"*Resolved*, By the General Assemby of the State of Ohio, that Joseph C. Haskins, of the county of Preble, Forest Meeker, of the county of Delaware, and Robert Morrison, of the county of Miami, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the permanent seat of justice, in and for the county of Williams."

Pursuant to this resolution, the Commissioners proceeded to the County of Williams, and proposed, that if the proprietors would deed to the county one-third of all the lots in the town of Defiance, and build a jail, the Commissioners, agreeably to the resolution above recited, would permanently establish the seat of justice at the town of Defiance. The proposition the Commissioners was accepted by the proprietors. A deed in fee simple was made of the lots, to the county, and a jail was erected by them. Individuals bought them at high prices, with the view of this being the county seat. Others, too, settled in and about the town, and invested their fortunes under this expectation.

The first court in Williams County at Defiance was held April 5, 1824, with Ebenezer Land, Presiding Judge, and Robert Shirley, John Perkins and Pierce Evans, Associate Judges. John Evans was appointed Clerk, pro tem., by the court, and John Evans was appointed Recorder, April 8, 1824, and gave bonds in the sum of $2,000. Foreman Evans, Pierce Evans and Moses Rice were his sureties. William Preston was Sheriff. May 8, the court granted Benjamin Leavel a license to vend merchandise at his place of residence in Defiance for one year, upon his paying into the county treasury $10. John Cannon was the first person to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The Judges of Williams County were appointed by the Governor February 4, 1824. Charles W. Ewing was appointed Prosecuting Attorney October 5, 1824, and was allowed $10 fees. The first grand jury was William Hunter, Timothy T. Smith, Arthur Burras, George Lantz, John Hilton, Foreman Evans, Montgomery Evans, Thomas Driver, Benjamin Mulligan, James Shirely, Jonathan Merithan, Thomas Warren, Theophilus Hilton, Hugh Evans and Daniel Brannan.

The first cause in court, Timothy T. Smith, plaintiff, in certiorari, against Montgomery Evans. The first State case, State of Ohio against Enoch Buck, indicted for keeping a ferry across the Ohio without a license.

The first County Auditor was Timothy T. Smith. The first Sheriff was William Preston.

The first Assessor was Samuel Vance, appointed by the Court, March 7, 1825.

The first will submitted to Probate was James Jolly's.

The first license for marriage to Carver Gunn and Mary Ann Scribner, married December 24, 1824, by Charles Gunn.

The first Road Viewers appointed were John Evans, Arthur Burras and William Preston, appointed December 6, 1824. John Perkins, Surveyor.

The first deed made by Jacob Brown to James McCloskie, recorded March 10, 1824.

EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The first Commissioners of Williams County were Benjamin Leavell, Charles Gunn and Cyrus Hunter. Their first session was held December 6, 1824, at the house of Benjamin Leavell. The only business transacted related to the establishment of county roads. At the June session, 1825, it was ordered that a hewed-log jail be erected, its dimensions " to be twenty-six by eighteen feet, nine feet beween floors, with a partition of the same dimensions as the walls and two grate windows, eighteen by ten inches, with five iron bars to each window;" $29 was ordered to be paid to the Auditor as his annual allowance, and the Listers or Assessors of the several townships were each allowed from $12 to $1.87½. At the October session of the same year, it appears that Isaiah Hughes had been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, Commissioner in place of Benjamin Leavell, resigned. George Lantz was appointed Auditor, vice Thomas Philbrick. The proprietors of the town of Defiance having deeded forty town lots to the county, the Commissioners offered them for sale at auction, February 1, 1826. Only seven were sold, as follows: Lot No. 4, to William Preston, for $80; Lot 12, to Samuel Vance, for $41; Lot 58, to John Perkins, for $40; Lot 64, to Samuel Vance, for $85; Lot 101, to John Perkins, for $71; Lot 107, to John Oliver, for $36; Lot 61, to Robert and Nathan Shirley, for $77.

COURT HOUSE.

After the organization of Williams County, the courts were held in the second story of Mr. Leavell's storeroom, which stood on the banks of the Maumee, just north of the fort grounds, until about 1828, when a brick court house was built on the lot just north of the present Presbyterian Church. It served its purpose until the county seat was removed to Bryan, shortly after which event the old court house was sold by the County Commissioners. It is still standing, and for many years has been used as a dwelling house.

FIRST ELECTION.

At the first election for county officers, held April 8, 1824, Timothy T. Smith received 37 votes, and H. Jerome 26 for Auditor; for Coroner, Arthur Burras 6 votes, John Oliver, 40, and Thomas Warren, 17; for Sheriff, James Shirley had 14 votes and William Preston, 48; for Commissioners, Jesse Hilton, 58, Cyrus Hunter, 37, Charles Gunn, 31, Montgomery Evans, 28, Benjamin Leavell, 26, William Hunter, 4, and John Oliver, 1.

CHAPTER XI.

ORGANIZATION OF DEFIANCE COUNTY.

IT was not until the years 1835–36 and 1837 that the great bodies of land in Williams County were entered, and these entries were made mostly by speculators in large quantities. In 1836, by the settlement of the Michigan boundary question, about 150 square miles were added to the north end of Williams, and the village of Defiance became more a border town than it was before. Various speculators owning large tracts of land began to agitate the question of removing the county seat. A large number of villages were platted about this time, and the aspirants for the possession of the county seat were many, among which may be mentioned Washington, Union, Texas, Brunersburg, Freedom, Center, Lafayette and Evansport. March 13, 1839, a resolution was passed by the Legislature, submitting to the voters of Williams County the question of reviewing the seat of justice. It received a large majority vote and three Commissioners, consisting of Joseph Burns, of Coshocton County, Joseph McCutchen, of Crawford County, and James Curtis, of Perry County, were appointed to locate the county seat. In July, 1846, Bryan, which was then covered with a dense wilderness, but at or near the center of the county, was selected. The dissatisfaction of Defiance was great, and projects of a new county with it as a county seat were talked of. It was a Democratic Legislature that removed the county seat and the members of that party were usually averse to the organization of new counties. In 1864, when the Whigs obtained control of the Legislature, several of the prominent citizens of Defiance, but chiefly William C. Holgate and Horace Sessions, determined to make the effort to secure a new county. December 4, 1844, a petition was drawn up and presented to the citizens for signatures, and a remonstrance was also extensively circulated by the enemies of the project. The opposition was carried to the halls of the Legislature after a short struggle, but the bill was passed, March 4, 1845, just three months after the petition was first circulated. In the House the majority for the bill was twelve votes, in the Senate, two votes.

The full text of the bill organizing Defiance County is herewith given:

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL ORGANIZING DEFIANCE COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That such parts of the counties of Williams, Henry and Paulding, as are embraced in the boundaries hereafter described, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Defiance, to wit: Beginning on the Indiana State line where the line between Townships 5 and 6 north, in Williams County, intersects said State line; thence east on said township line to the east line of Range 5; thence south on said range line to the north line of Putnam County; thence west on said Putnam County line to the east line of Paulding County; thence north on said Paulding County line to the point where the section line, between Sections 13 and 24, Township 3 north, Range 4 east, intersects said county line; thence west on section lines to the west line of said township; thence north on said township line to the present south line of Williams County; thence west on said Williams County line to the Indiana State line; thence north on the Indiana line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The seat of justice within and for said county of Defiance shall be and is hereby fixed and permanently established at the town of Defiance.

SEC. 3. That all suits, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending within those parts of the counties of Williams, Henry and Paulding, so set off and erected into a new county, previous to the first Monday of April, 1845, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties of Williams, Henry and Paulding, respectively, in the same manner as though the said county of Defiance had not been; and the officers of said counties, respectively, shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments, and the collectors of taxes for the said counties, respectively, shall collect all taxes that shall be levied and unpaid, within the aforesaid portions of their respective counties, at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. That all Justices of the Peace and other township officers within those parts of the counties of Williams, Henry and Pauling, which by this act are erected into the county of Defiance, shall continue to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of their respective offices. until their time of service shall expire, and until their successor shall be elected and qualified, in the same manner as if they had been elected or commissioned for the county of Defiance; and all writs and other legal process within the territory hereby erected into the county of Defiance, shall be styled as of the county of Defiance, on and after the first Monday of April, 1845.

SEC. 5. That the Commissioners of Paulding County shall have power, immediately upon the passage of this act, to attach the south half of Auglaize Township to any adjacent township of said county, or to organize said half township into a separate township, and to add any adjacent territory to the same, if they shall deem it expedient, just and proper to do so; which power shall extend to the Commissioners of Defiance for the purpose of disposing of the north half of Auglaize Township.

SEC. 6. That the Associate Judges of Defiance County shall have power to appoint a time for the holding of an election to fill such county offices in said county as they shall deem necessary, which election shall be notified and conducted in the same manner prescribed in the act to regulate elections; and the county officers, so elected, shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. That such portion of the territory of Williams County as is by this act included in the county of Defiance, shall stand charged and be liable to said county of Williams, for the debts of said Williams County, in the proportion the total valuation of the taxable property, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said county at the time of the passage of this act, in said territory so included in Defiance County, bears to the valuation of the taxable property left in said Williams County; provided said territory shall not be liable for the payment of any portion of said debt of Williams County, that has been contracted or incurred by the removal, location or establishment of the seat of justice of said Williams County at Bryan, or by the erection of, or preparation to erect, public buildings at Bryan.

SEC. 8. That for the purpose of ascertaining the just and true amount of said debt, chargeable in the manner specified in the preceding section, upon said territory, taken from Williams County, the County Auditor of Williams County is hereby required to furnish the County Commissioners of the county of Defiance a full and true statement of the debt of Williams County, specifying the time and the manner in which and the object for which said debt was contracted or incurred; also a statement of the amount of taxes of said territory which have been used, or appropriated, to the expenses of removal or establishment of the seat of justice at Bryan or in the erection of or preparation to erect public buildings, and also a statement of the total valuation of the taxable property of said territory as taken from Williams County and of that remaining in Williams County respectively, which said statement the said Auditor shall furnish said Commissioners on or before the first Monday of August next, verified by his oath; and the County Commissioners of said county of Defiance, upon the receipt of the said statement and upon being satisfied of their correctness, are hereby authorized, from year to year, to levy upon the taxable property within said territory so taken from Williams County, such taxes as may be necessary for the payment of the indebtedness of said territory, so ascertained; and in anticipation of the said payment, to issue orders upon the Treasurer of the county of Defiance, payable with interest to the order of the Commissioners of Williams, within ten years from the passage of this act to the full amount of such proportion of said debt.

SEC. 9. The territory by this act, taken from Henry and Paulding Counties, and included in said county of Defiance shall stand charged and be liable to the respective counties from which said territory is taken for the debts of said counties, in the same proportion, upon the same terms, and under the same provisions as by the seventh section of this act, the territory taken from Williams County is made liable to said Williams County; and the same regulations and provisions, provided in the eighth section of this act, for ascertaining and liquidating the proportion of the debt of said Williams County, charged upon the territory taken from said county, shall extend and apply with equal force and effect to the counties and county officers respectively of Henry and Paulding Counties.

REJOICINGS AT DEFIANCE.

The citizens of Defiance, having been deprived of the county seat of Williams a few years previous, were greatly rejoiced to again become the residents of the seat of justice. A celebration of the erection of Defiance County was held at "Old Fort Defiance" on the afternoon of Thursday, March 13, 1845. Notwithstanding high waters and bad roads, the people of the new county thronged to Defiance in large numbers to rejoice with each other over the fortunate event. In the evening the shops and stores were illuminated and bonfires were kindled in public places by enthusiastic and happy citizens. At 8 o'clock a vast concourse repaired to the Exchange Hotel and partook of a sumptuous banquet which there awaited them. Judge Pierce Evans was made President of the assembly, Dr. Jonas Colby, Vice President, and Horace Sessions, Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were drafted and read, and the exultation of the assemblage found expression in the response to many toasts. Music, gayety and dancing terminated the joyous occasion at 2 o'clock in the morning.

At the next session of the Legislature, the friends of Williams County made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to have the action of the Legislature organizing Defiance County repealed.

Milford, Hicksville, Farmer, Mark, Washington, Delaware, Tiffin, Noble and the upper part of Defiance Townships were taken from Williams County; Adams, Richland and Highland Townships from Henry County, and the lower part of Defiance Township from Paulding County.

COURT HOUSE.

After the erection of Defiance County, the first term of court within the newly made county opened April 2, 1845, in a brick schoolhouse which stood on Lot 2. Block 5, in the First Addition of Defiance, on Wayne street. Proceedings were at once instituted to erect a court house, and in a short time a brick edifice was completed on the site of the present court house. It cost about $7,500, and in its day was considered as a handsome and very creditable structure. The court room was on the first floor, with the county offices above. The building was considered defective, and during the years 1871–72–73 the present court house was constructed at a cost of about $72,000. It is a handsome specimen of Franco-American architecture, and reflects credit alike upon its builders and architects. It fronts west, has an entrance on the south, and is three stories high, with the Mansard roof. The building is made of Philadelphia pressed brick, with iron and stone trimmings. From the tower, which rises to the height of 125 feet, the view presented is worth the effort made to obtain it.

The present brick jail was erected shortly before the court house. The jail it replaced was also of brick and occupied the same site. For a time after the erection of Defiance County, its prisoners were confined in the Henry County Jail until one could be built.

CHAPTER XII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

AT the first term of court in Defiance County, April 2, 1845, Patrick Goode was Presiding Judge, Andrew C. Bigelow, William O. Ensign and James S. Greer, Associate Judges; and Orlando Evans, Clerk. April 3, 1845, the court appointed as County Commissioners, Lyman Langdon and Jonas Colby, who were sworn in by Israel P. E. Wheden, Justice of the Peace, and held their first session April 5, 1845. Edwin Phelps was appointed Auditor. The first school examiners were G. W. B. Evans, Edwin Phelps and Horace Sessions. The first papers filed for naturalization were by David Kavverman. Samuel C. Sullivan and Elizabeth Williams were the first couple married in the new county, June 12, 1845.

A special election for county officers was held April 15, 1845, and October 14, following, and officers were elected for full terms.

Complete lists of the county officers from the date of its organization are herewith given.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditors—1845, William A. Brown; 1845, William A. Brown; 1847, Miller Arrowsmith; 1849, Miller Arrowsmith; 1851, Finlay Strong; 1853, Finlay Strong; 1855, George Moss; 1857, George Moss; 1859, John C. Arrrowsmith; 1861, John C. Arrowsmith; 1863, Charles P. Tittle; 1865, Charles P. Tittle; 1867, George Moss; 1869, John M. Sewell; 1872, John H. Conkle; 1874, John H. Conkle; 1876, William A. Slough; 1878, William A. Slough; 1881, Charles P. Tittle.

Recorders—1845, Sanderson M. Huyck; 1845, Samuel S. Case; 1848, John M. Stilwill; 1851, James B. Heatley; 1854, James B. Heatley; 1857, Henry Hardy; 1860, Henry Hardy; 1863, Samuel W. Wilson; 1866, Samuel W. Wilson; 1869, Lewis Neill; 1872, Lewis Neill; 1875, William E. Carpenter; 1878, William E. Carpenter; 1881, John C. Woods.

Prosecuting Attorneys—1845, John M. Stilwill; 1845, John M. Stilwill; 1847, Samuel M. McCord; 1849, William P. Bacon; 1851, Samuel M. McCord; 1853, Patrick S. Slevin; 1855, David Taylor; 1857, Sidney S. Sprague; 1859, Thomas McBride; 1861, Thomas McBride; 1863, Henry Hardy; 1865, Henry Hardy; 1867, Silas T. Sutphen; 1869, Silas T. Sutphen; 1871, Silas T. Sutphen; 1873, Charles E. Bronson; 1875, Charles E. Bronson; 1877, Charles E. Bronson; 1879, Benjamin F. Enos; 1881, Benjamin F. Enos.

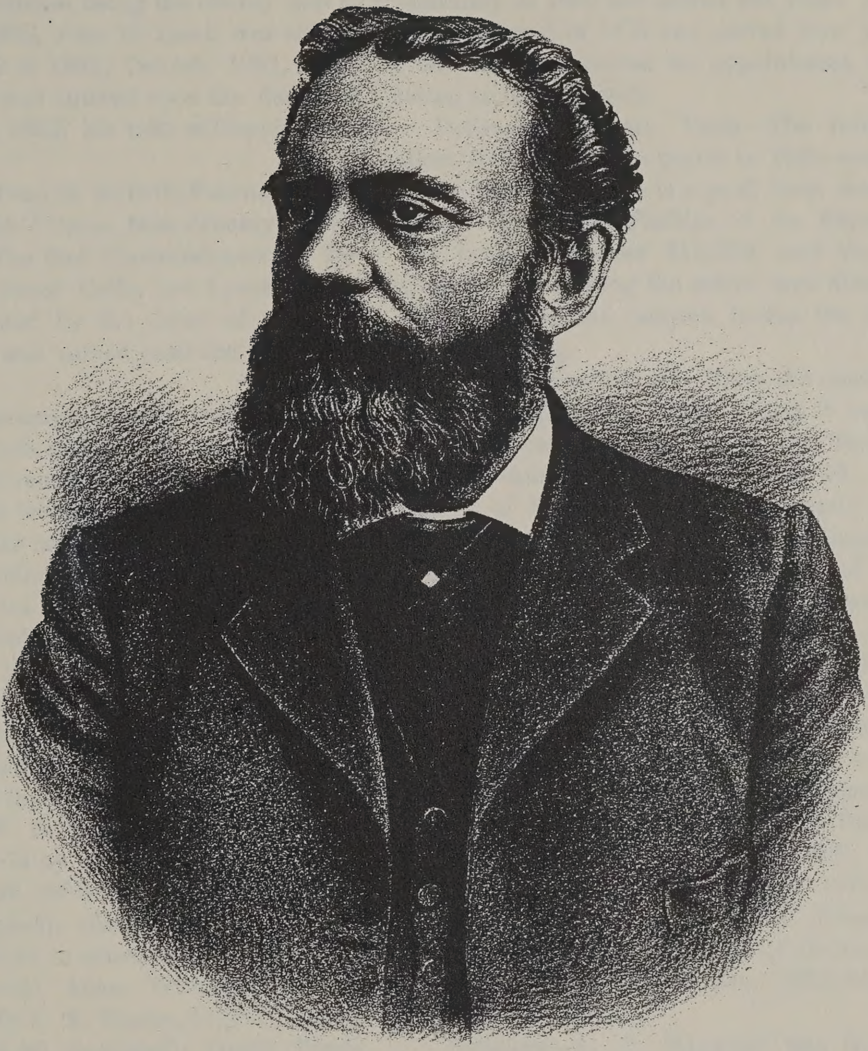
Treasurers—1845, John H. Kiser; 1845, John H. Kiser; 1847, John Tuttle; 1849, David W. Marcellus; 1851, David W. Marcellus; 1853, Shadrach R. Hudson; 1855, Horace Hilton; 1857, John A. Garber; 1859, John A. Garber; 1861, John H. Bevington; 1863, John H. Bevington; 1865, Abraham B. Krunkilton; 1867, Abraham B. Krunkilton; 1869, Asa Toberin; 1871, Asa Toberin; 1873, Harrison Shaw; 1875, Harrison Shaw; 1877, Adam Minsel; 1879, Adam Minsel; 1881, Peter William Lauster.

Sheriffs—1845, Calvin L. Noble; 1845, Calvin L. Noble; 1847, Calvin L. Noble; 1849, William S. Langdon; 1851, William S. Langdon; 1853, Byron Bunnell; 1855, Byron Bunnell, died August 19, 1856; 1858, Virgil H. Moats; 1860, Virgil H. Moats; 1862, John M. Sewell; 1863, John W. Slough; 1866, John W. Slough; 1868, Jacob Karst; 1870, Jacob Karst; 1872, John B. Hootman; 1874, John B. Hootman; 1876, Henry Schmick; 1878, Henry Schmick; 1880, John A. Foust; 1882, John A. Foust.

Coroners—1845, Jehu P. Downs; 1845, Jehu P. Downs; 1847, Jehu P. Downs; 1849, Jehu P. Downs; 1851, Jehu P. Downs; 1853, Thomas Garrett; 1855, Jehu P. Downs; 1857, Jehu P. Downs; 1859, Elias Churchman; 1861, Aaron Bennett; 1863, Henry Beaderstadt; 1865, Henry Beaderstadt; 1867, Henry Beaderstadt; 1869, Henry H. Kiser; 1871, John H. Kiser; 1873, Emory W. Downs; 1875, Henry Kuhl; 1877, Henry Kuhl; 1879, Emory W. Downs; 1881, John J. Finn, who refused to serve; 1881, Dr. D. P. Aldrich was appointed for the term.

Surveyors—1845, Miller Arrowsmith; 1845, John Wisler; 1848, Finlay Strong; 1851, ——— Townsend; 1854, Miller Arrowsmith; 1857, John Arrowsmith, who served to 1859, when he was elected Auditor, and John W. Wilson was appointed to fill his unexpired term; 1860, John W. Wilson, was elected, and in 1861 he enlisted in the United States service and the county was without a surveyor; 1863, David Hunter was elected; 1866, David Hunter; 1869, John Phillips, who served about two years and died, and David Hunter was appointed to fill out his unexpired time; 1872, D. H. English was elected; 1875, D. H. English; 1878, Thomas S. Wight; 1881, Thomas S. Wight.

Clerks—At the April term, A. D. 1845, Orlando



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Evans. In May following he was appointed for a term of seven years, to 1852. In October, 1851, William Richards was elected and served from 1852 to 1858; October, 1857, Edward Phelps was elected and served from 1858 to 1867; F. W. Graper from 1867 to February 24, 1873, at which time he died, and Edwin Phelps succeeded him, commencing March 3, 1872, and served to 1879. He was Clerk of Williams County from 1839 to 1844, Defiance being the county seat at that time; October, 1878, John D. Lamb was elected and served from 1879 to 1882; October, 1881, J. P. Cameron was elected and entered upon the duties of the office February 9, 1882; his term will expire February 9, 1885.

Probate Judges—John M. Stilwill, February, 1852, to January, 1854; Jacob J. Green, from January 4, 1854.

Commissioners—The first Commissioners of Defiance County were Jonas Colby and Lyman Langdon, who were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas April 3, 1845, and served until the 1st day of December, 1845.

The first Commissioners elected were John A. Garber, Robert M. Kells and Ira Freeman, and having drawn lots, Ira Freeman drew for the term of one year, Robert M. Kells for the term of two years and John A. Garber for the term of three years.

Since then the following have served: Henry Breckbill, 1846–49; Ira W. Ladd, 1847–50; John A. Garber, 1848–54; John A. Cheney, 1849–54 (resigned); B. B. Able, 1854–55 (by appointment); John M. Sanford, 1855–58; Jacob Conkey, 1850–53; Airs Knight, 1853–59; Peter Conkle, 1857–66; Samuel S. Case, 1858–64; Samuel Hill, 1859–64 (resigned); Merill Otis, 1864–65 (by appointment); and 1865–67, when he resigned; W. R. Maxwell, 1867–68 by appointment and 1868–74 by election; Joseph Sewell, 1864–70; John Elliott, 1866–72; Abraham B. Crunkleton, 1870–71 (resigned); Charles Speaker, 1871–72 (by appointment); died in office; Isaac Garver, 1872–73 (by appointment); Adam Wilhelm, 1872–78; Peter Gares, 1873–79; F. N. Horton, 1874–80; Townsend Newton, 1878–80 (resigned); David Travis, 1880–81 (by appointment); Levi Colby, 1879; Martin Struble, 1880–83; David Travis, 1881–82 (deceased); Henry Ort, 1882–83; Michael Gorman, 1882. The present Board is composed of Messrs. Struble, Colby and Gorman.

Infirmary Directors—This Board was organized in 1868, with the following members: Peter Gares, for one year; G. C. A. Greenler, for two years; Richard Knight, for three years.

Subsequent members have been Peter Gares, 1869–72; F. N. Horton, 1870–71, vice Knight resigned; G. C. A. Greenler, 1870–73; F. N. Horton, 1871–74; J. Y. Gurwell, 1872–78; William Williams, 1873–79; John Dow, 1874–78 (died in office); John English, 1878–83; John P. Frederick, 1878–84; Abram Raisor, 1879–85.

Levi Mock was appointed Superintendent of the Infirmary in 1869 and served five years. J. H. Smith was appointed in 1875 and served four years, when J. M. Phillips received the appointment and is now acting in that capacity.

Defiance Infirmary Farm—The farm contains about 200 acres and is partly in Tiffin and partly in Noble Townships. It is a good farm and finely located. Mr. James Phillips is the Superintendent. The farm cost about $13,000, and the buildings about $4,000, making the entire cost about $17,000. The labor of the paupers makes the farm nearly self-supporting.

State Representatives—Since the creation of Defiance County, the districts of which it has formed a part have been represented in the State House of Representatives as follows: 1845–46, Horace S. Knopp, of Putnam; 1846–47, Benjamin F. Metcalf, of Putnam; 1847–48; Nathan M. Landis, of Defiance; 1848–49, Charles P. Edson, of Van Wert; 1849–50, Sidney S. Sprague, of Defiance; 1850–51, William H. Snook, of Paulding; 1852–54, Thomas S. C. Morrison, of Williams; 1854–56, Erastus H. Leland, of Defiance; 1856–58, Schuyler E. Blakeslee, of Williams; 1858-60, W. D. Haymaker, of Defiance; 1860–62, Calvin L. Noble, of Paulding; 1862–64, Philetus W. Norris, of Williams; 1864–66, John W. Ayres, of Paulding; 1866–70, Elisha G. Denman, of Williams, and William D. Hill, of Defiance; 1870–74, Levi Colby, of Paulding; 1874–76, Henry Hardy, of Defiance; 1876–78, Asa Toberen, of Defiance; 1878–80, Henry Hardy, of Defiance; 1880–82, Benjamin Patton, of Defiance; 1882–84, Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding.

Senators—A. P. Edgerton was State Senator from Defiance from 1845–47, two terms; John Taylor, for two terms from 1852–56; William Carter, 1868–70; and Elmer White at present represents this district.

Congressman—A. P. Edgerton was a member of the Thirty-second Congress from 1851–55. William D. Hill was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress in 1878, and in 1882 to the present Congress.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COURTS.

CONCERNING the early courts at Defiance, Thomas W. Powell wrote in 1867: "Judge Lane's circuit of the Common Pleas then included the whole of the northwestern part of the State, including the counties of Huron, Richland, Delaware and Union, being fully one-fourth of the State. He was very punctual in attending the courts of Perrysburg and Defiance, Gage and myself always accompanied him; and they were frequently attended by other lawyers from other parts of the country. Those excursions from Perrysburg to Defiance in attending the courts there were enjoyed with rare pleasure and attended with considerable excitement. We usually made the trip on horseback, but frequently when the river was in a high stage of water we would procure a canoe at Defiance and make our way back by water. We frequently took two days to make the trip, and then would make Prairie Damasque our half-way stopping place over night, at the house of Judge Vance, a brother of Gov. Vance, of Ohio. * * * At that time Defiance consisted only of a few houses, such as would be found at a new town of the smaller dimensions. A warehouse on the bank of the river afforded a court house, and the house of Mr. Leavell afforded us a hotel yet the term there was attended with interest and pleasure. Frequently the cases tried were of a highly interesting character—creating considerable excitement. Many lawyers were frequently congregated there from various parts of Ohio—sometimes Judge Ewing and a Mr. Cooper, from Fort Wayne. At those times our social meetings were often animated and highly interesting. Judge Lane, so distinguished for his learning and intelligence, and who afterward became one of the oldest of the distinguished Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and forms a brilliant figure in its judicial history, would be our leader in learning, science and literature; Gage, in anecdotes, jokes and eccentricities; and all would contribute what to any country or society would render the gathering marked and highly interesting. Nor was the journey devoid of many interesting incidents; among which is that of Gage getting a man at Prairie Damasque so far entangled in the meshes of the law, as to secure him under the promise of professional assistance to engage to take us up the Defiance in a canoe by water. Our horses were left at the Prairie and we were relieved by a voyage instead of a ride. When we arrived at Defiance, Gage made a new engagement with his client, that, in case he should clear him from his legal restraints, he should take us all back again to the prairie at the end of the term. Gage soon procured a writ of habeas corpus, upon which his client was released; and as a compensation for which we were taken back by water, and Gage had a long standing credit of killing two birds with one stone—engaging the man to take us up by getting him into difficulty and then to take us back again by getting him out. In return from court at Defiance one spring, Gage and myself came down the river in a canoe. The river was extremely high at that time, and we made our way down rapidly and pleasantly until we were below Roche de Boeuf. So far we had passed the dangers of the rapids without difficulty; but when we were near the island, opposite Waterville, a person on the south shore, near which we were keeping and intended to keep, called out to us as though he intended to give us some important instructions, which we took to 'keep close to the island,' but it possibly may have been as we intended to do, to keep close to the shore. The river was high, and the rolling surges of the water on the rapids just below the island was truly terrific. It was much more like the frightful waves of the ocean in a boisterous storm than anything else it can be compared to. In accordance with what we took to be the directions of the stranger, we turned our canoe toward the island, along the shore of which we passed forward without difficulty. But immediately upon leaving the foot of the island, we found ourselves in a frail canoe in the midst of the frightful waves and breakers of the rapids, and by them tossed so that it seemed impossible for us to live a moment. I turned my sight toward Gage and beheld the most frightened face I ever saw upon man; and perhaps mine was no better. We immediately made for the shore again and our perils were soon over. It was indeed the most providential escape from the most imminent danger. I have seen many perils, but I look upon that moment as the most critical of my whole life."

The first court at Defiance was attended by Eleutheros Cooke, of Sandusky City, Rodolphus Dickinson, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), James L. Gage and Thomas W. Powell, from Perrysburg, Charles and William G. Ewing, from Fort Wayne, and one or two from Dayton.

THE BENCH.

Judge Ebenezer Lane continued to preside at the courts of Williams County until the appointment of his successor, David Higgins, of Norwalk, in February, 1830, to the Second Judicial Circuit of Ohio, which then included Huron, Richland, Delaware, Sandusky. Seneca, Crawford, Marion, Wood, Hancock, Henry, Williams, Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert Counties. Of the voyage to Defiance in the pirogue "Jurisprudence," Judge Higgins wrote: "We had been attending court at Findlay. Our circuit route from that town was first to Defiance and from there to Perrysburg. A countryman agreed to take our horses directly through the black swamp to Perrysburg, and we purchased a canoe, and taking with us our saddles, bridles and baggage proposed to descend to Blanchard's Fork and the Auglaize Rivers to Defiance and then to Perrysburg. Our company consisted of Rodolphus Dickinson, J. C. Spink, Count Coffinberry, myself and a countryman whose name I forget. The voyage was a dismal one to Defiance, through an unsettled wilderness of some sixty miles. Its loneliness was only broken by the intervening settlement at Ottawa Village, where we were hailed and cheered lustily by the Tahwa Indians as would be a foreign war ship in the port of New York. From Defiance we descended the Maumee to Perrysburg, where we found all well. In descending the Maumee, we came near running into the rapids, where we should probably have been swamped had we not been hailed from the shore and warned of our danger."

At the expiration of his term, Judge Higgins was succeeded by Ozias Bowen. In 1839, the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit was established, embracing the following ten counties: Lucas, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin and Hancock. Emory D. Potter was elected Presiding Judge of this circuit and held the office until 1844, when he resigned to take a seat in Congress. He was succeeded on the bench by Hon. Myron H. Tilden, who resigned eighteen months later. February 19, 1845, the Sixteenth Judicial District, embracing the counties of Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Willams was erected, and Patrick G. Goode, of Sidney, elected Presiding Judge. The county of Defiance, erected the following month, was attached to this circuit. He served until 1848, and was succeeded by George B. Way, of Defiance, who served until 1857. Judge Alexander S. Latty was then elected and remained on the bench twenty years. At the time of his election he was a citizen of Paulding, but during his service he removed to Defiance. He was succeeded in 1877 by Judge Selwyn N. Owen, of Bryon, who is now serving his second term. Defiance County, with Paulding and Williams, composed the second subdivision of the Third Judicial District of Ohio.

The Associate Judges of Defiance County, from its organization to the adoption of the present constitution, were Andrew Bigelow, William O. Ensign, and James S. Greer, 1845; Jesse Haller, 1850; Nathan M. Landis, 1851.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR.

FOR many years after the organization of Williams County, the seat of which was at Defiance, the legal services required in the newly settled country were rendered chiefly by an army of legal luminaries, who were accustomed to travel from county to county at the heels of the Presiding Judge. Business was then transacted much more expeditiously than at present, and a few days would suffice to complete the business in one town, and the journey would then begin to the next. Probably almost as much time was consumed on the road as in court, so large were the circuits traversed, and so tedious the journeys. Many of the foreign practitioners already have been mentioned. The first intimation we have of a local attorney at Defiance is given in a letter written March 24, 1862, by James L. Gage and published in the *Union Press*, of Bryan, Ohio, in which he says: "In the winter of 1826, I opened a law office in Defiance, Williams County—I think the first in the county. It was in an upper room in the inn of Benjamin Leavell, an upright man, in whose excellent family I boarded. My office was also my bedroom, and on public days it was also the bed room of many others." Mr. Gage came to the Maumee country in 1824, settling first in Maumee. He did not remain long at Defiance, but moved from place to place and finally settled in McConnellsville, Ohio, where he attained distinction as an able lawyer.

The first lawyer to settle permanently at Defiance, was probably Horace Sessions, a full sketch of whom is given further on. He located at Defiance in 1833, and maintained a practice there for many years.

William Seamans, a biography of whom also appears hereafter, was admitted to the bar at Defiance in 1835, and at once commenced practice.

In 1836 or 1837, Curtis Bates located at Defiance and commenced practice at the bar. He was soon after elected State Senator. His election was successfully contested by his opponent on the ground that Mr. Bates had not been a resident of Ohio for the prescribed period. A new election was ordered, but the required period of residence having elapsed, Mr. Bates was placed in nomination again by his Democratic friends and re-elected his own successor by an increased majority. He afterward removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he became a prominent attorney and politician. He was at one time the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa.

William C. Holgate, who is still an active practitioner of Defiance, was the next attorney. He came to Defiance in 1836, and two years later was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the labors and duties of his profession.

John B. Seamans practiced at Defiance from 1839 to 1841. Samuel H. Greenlee was an early practitioner, and died in 1852. Erastus H. Leland came to Defiance in 1841, but soon after removed to Bryan and became a prominent attorney. He afterward returned to Defiance. Hamilton Davison removed to Defiance in 1849 and was received in the land office. He had previously been admitted to the bar and been engaged in practice, but subsequent to coming here has given his attention chiefly to other pursuits.

George W. B. Evans was a practicing attorney at Defiance in 1845, and rendered efficient service in organizing Defiance County. He was a social and promising young attorney, but left the county before establishing a practice. He emigrated to California at the commencement of the gold excitement and died at San Francisco.

John M. Stilwill came to Defiance and began practice about 1846. He served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years. After a practice of some time he removed to Bloomington, Ill.

Woolsey Wells came to Defiance as Commissioner for the sale of Western Reserve School Lands. After a practice here of some years he removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The firm of George B. Way and William Sheffield was one of the earliest and most successful at Defiance. The former came from Toledo, was a fine scholar and brillant speaker and was elected and served as Judge of the Common Pleas Court. He afterward received an official appointment and removed to Washington, D. C. Mr. Sheffield was from Napoleon. He became Receiver of the United States Land Office at Defiance.

David Taylor came to Defiance about 1852 and was clerk for his father, John Taylor, who was Receiver in the land office. He read law, was admitted, and became a successful politician and lawyer. He, about 1860, received an appointment as Paymaster in the service, and was afterward paymaster in the regular army. He died in Leavenworth, Kan.

PRESENT BAR

The attorneys now in practice at Defiance are as follows: S. S. Ashbaugh, C. E. Bronson, William Carter, J. F. Deatrick, B. F. Enos, E. H. Gleason, Hardy & Johnson, Harris & Cameron, Sherrod Heacock, W. C. Holgate, S. A. Justice. G. W. Killey, Knapp & Scott, Latty, Hill & Peaslee, Abijah Miller, Newbegin & Kingsberry, M. E. Orcutt, W. M. Randall, John W. Slough, S. T. Sutphen, William C. Travis.

HORACE SESSIONS.

This gentleman, whose moral, social and professional qualities were widely known and highly valued throughout the Maumee Valley, was born in Painesville, Ohio, April 16, 1812, and removed to Defiance in 1833. He was married to Miss Lucia C. Candee, January 3, 1854, at Watertown, N. Y., and died at Adrian, Mich., June 6, 1868. Mr. Sessions left no children living —two having died in infancy, and one daughter at the age of five or six years. After his decease, his widow returned to her former home at Watertown, N. Y., but afterward removed to Painesville, where within the last two years she married Mr. George W. Steele, a prominent capitalist of that place, who has since about April 4, 1881, died.

We will give the proceedings of a meeting of the bar held at the court house in Defiance on the 15th of June, 1868, at which William C. Holgate, who during a period of more than a quarter of a century was his intimate associate and friend—was made chairman, and Edwin Phelps, secretary, which will convey an idea of the esteem in which Mr. Sessions was held by his professional brethren. Upon accepting the position tendered Mr. Holgate addressed the meeting as follows:

Brethren of the Bar: Horace Sessions is gone. The All-wise Being who rules and governs the affairs of men has taken him to Himself. He died at Adrian, Mich., on the 6th inst., where he had stopped off to visit a friend as he was returning from the Republican

National Convention at Chicago, which he had been attending as a delegate. I was present at his death, and with other friends and citizens of our town accompanied his remains to Painesville, in this State, where on the 9th they were interred in a beautiful cemetery near the tomb of a loved little daughter and of a father and mother and other relatives.

Our relations with him and his worth require something more than the usual resolutions of respect and sympathy. Being the first lawyer that ever settled and stayed here, he may truly be called the father of the Defiance bar. He was also a pioneer of our valley, and the son of a noble patriot of our country and pioneer of our State. In 1794, under Anthony Wayne, his father was in the great battle that first secured the white man possession of and title to the lands we occupy, and he helped to construct the fort which gives our town its name. In 1800, he settled on a farm near Painesville, and there on the 16th day of April, 1812, Horace Sessions was born. He was a vigorous, stout boy, delighting in agricultural pursuits and in watching the habits and caring for the animals reared upon the farm. But at the age of twelve years a great misfortune befell him. He was taken down with a severe sickness, resulting in a fever sore that racked his constitution, shattered his nervous system. producing untold pain and crippling him through his whole life. His father dying in 1827, left him a poor, crippled boy, and a widowed mother and sisters in destitute circumstances. His bodily infirmities incapacitating him for farm work, he reluctantly relinquished his favorite calling and cast about to see what else he could do to make a living for himself and his destitute relations. This resulted in his choice of the law for a profession.

Being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, he first went down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as far as Vicksburg without finding a satisfactory location, when returning he came to the Maumee Valley and settling at Defiance in 1833, he began the first practice of his profession. Defiance at that time was the county seat of Williams County, and to it was attached several other counties for judicial purposes. Though the field was entirely open, there being no other lawyer here, professional business was very limited. But Horace Sessions was poor; he had a mission to fulfill and he would not be idle. In addition to his professional duties, he wrote in the county offices and taught in the district school. I see several present here who, like myself, have a life-long business acquaintance with him. Mine, perhaps, has been of the longest and of the most intimate character. Thirty-three years ago, accompanying my father from the State of New York. on a tour of exploration to the Wabash, with an eye to a settlement at Fort Wayne, we spent a week or more as we were passing at Defiance. During that week, I first became acquainted with Horace Sessions, and I have often since thought that acquaintance fixed my destiny in my choice of a future home, and brought me a year later to come here to live. At the time Mr. Sessions was occupying a room in the second story of a brick building on Lot 58 of the original plat of Defiance, which building was the court house, and I may add the schoolhouse and also the "meeting house" of the village. In the same room were kept most of the offices of the county. He invited me to occupy the room with him and continue the study of the law, which I had before begun. His bed was in the same room, and this we occupied together. From that time to the time of his decease, whilst a generation of men have passed from earth, we continuously have occupied an office together. From the time he came here, each summer he would go to the home of his aged mother, consoling and comforting her with his presence and giving that material aid that relieved the wants of herself and family. And glad was I the other day whilst assisting at Painesville in the last duties to the dead on earth to hear an aged and eminent statesman of that place say, Mr. Sessions has been very generous with his father's family; he has ever most bountifully supplied them. And here let me say his generosity was not confined to his relatives alone. In all his dealings he was liberal. Every charitable enterprise and good cause he helped on. He was industrious, temperate and frugal in all his habits. He cut his own wood at his office for years; he built his own fires at home. He sought property only to make himself independent and to do good, and in this God bountifully blessed him, as he will ever bless any man of like industry, temperance, carefulness, frugality and honesty of purpose. As a lawyer, to understand, digest and to bring to a successful issue delicate, intricate and complicated business matters, Horace Sessions had few or no superiors, and I believe no party selecting him as their counsel or ever had occasion to regret their choice. He was warm in his friendships, social in disposition, hospitable, unostentatious and mild in his manners. He was uniformly the same unruffled Horace Sessions yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. Though unobtrusive and mild, within him was a heart; he has said to me, that never had a sensation of fear, which statement his truthfulness leave me no reason to doubt. It is a part of the history of that county that his father was the bravest man that ever lived on Grand River. Truly can we say as we look back on the battle of life he has fought, Horace Sessions was a brave son of that brave man. To him the summons came suddenly. His sickness was brief and severe. Loving hearts and willing hands did all that could be done to stay the dreaded approach of the destroyer. Confident that the trying hour had come, he calmly approached the grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of William Carter, Edwin Phelps, Hamilton Davison, William D Hill and Henry Newbegin, were appointed, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of this bar, which committee, through their chairman, Hon. William Carter, reported the following: "*Whereas*, by a dispensation of an All-wise Providence, our late associate and brother, Horace Sessions, has been removed from our midst by death, it is, by the bar of Defiance County, as expressive of the great loss they have sustained, *Resolved*, That in the death of Horace Sessions the bar of Defiance County has lost one of its oldest, ablest, most useful and worthy members, and this community one of its most worthy citizens. *Resolved*. That we sincerely deplore the loss of our departed brother and associate, and shall revere his memory as one whose professional life was without blemish and worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the widow and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Defiance papers, with the request that the same be copied in the several papers published in the Maumee Valley, and at Painesville, Ohio.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the widow of the deceased.

On motion, the resolutions were received, and unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be presented by the Chairman to the Honorable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Defiance County at its next session, with the request that the same be entered upon the journal of said court.

WILLIAM C. HOLGATE, *Chairman*.
E. PHELPS, *Secretary*.

JOHN BEASTON SEMANS.

John Beaston Semans, brother of William Semans, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, December 16, 1804. His parents had moved for a short time to the Ohio side of the Ohio River. He worked upon his father's farm in Highland County until old enough to be apprenticed to a trade, when he entered the office of the Hillsboro *Gazette*, to learn printing. In 1825, shortly after he had closed his apprenticeship, he went to Wilmington, Ohio, and became proprietor of the Wilmington *Argus*. In August, 1829, having sold the *Argus*, he removed to La Fayette, Ind., then a small village, and commenced the publication of the La Fayette *Free Press*, the only paper in Northern Indiana. In 1836, having disposed of the *Free Press*, he removed to Defiance, and for two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in company with his brother William. He then published the Defiance *Barometer*, and afterward the Defiance *Banner*, for a short time—small, yet sturdy and independent papers; meantime he studied law with Curtice Bates, and was admitted to practice in 1839. He engaged in the active practice of law in Williams (Defiance) County and the surrounding counties until 1841, when he was solicited by his friends to return to La Fayette, Ind., and re-purchase the *Free Press*. He did so, changing its name to the La Fayette *Journal*. On his return to La Fayette, he was admitted to practice in the Tippecanoe County Court, but the care of his paper so engrossed his attention that he neglected to work up any law practice. He was fearless in his advocacy of what he deemed the right, being an anti-slavery Whig. He was a member of the national convention of 1844, which nominated Henry Clay for President, and he most earnestly advocated his election. He, too, had inherited an unquenchable opposition to slavery, and when, in 1848, the Whig party nominated Zachary Taylor as candidate for President, he believed it had sold itself to the slave power, and refused to advocate Taylor's election. At the solicitation of leading Whigs, and at a great sacrifice, he sold his paper and retired from editorial life; he continued, however, advocating the cause of liberty by frequent contributions to anti-slavery journals. In 1847, he was appointed Collector of Tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, which position he held at the time of his death, August 22, 1853. John B. Semans was pre-eminently a philanthropist. The motto which he adopted for his paper was "While I have Liberty to write, I will write for Liberty." In politics, nothing is right that will not meet the sanction of morality. Every human being he regarded as his brother. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. He had long been a consistent, active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the official body and a teacher in the Sunday school; though, during the last four years of his life, he was a pronounced believer in the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem. He was of medium height, inclined to full habits and of a remarkably benign and pleasant countenance; a man whom one would always choose as his friend. He was three times married, and was the father of ten children, six (daughters) are now living.

WILLIAM SEMANS.

William Semans was born in Ohio County, Va., October 11, 1800. His father, Simon Semans, was born in Cecil County, Md.; his mother, Sinai (McKay) Semans, was born in the State of Delaware. They were married in Delaware, and moved to the Virginia side of the Ohio River, near Wheeling, at the close of the last century. For a time they moved to the Ohio side, and then returned to Virginia. When William was about ten years old, his father settled in Highland County, Ohio. The father of Simon was a farmer, and lived and died the owner of slaves, but his son early became an uncompromising enemy to slavery, a trait much developed in his sons, and so he sought a home for himself and family in a free State. William, with his brothers, of whom he had four, he being eldest, worked upon his father's farm, attending such schools as they had in the neighborhood until he was about sixteen years old, when he determined to fit himself for the practice of law. The better to do this, and that he might have his winters for study, he apprenticed himself to his brother-in-law, Robert Wason, who had married an older sister and who lived in Hillsboro, to learn brick-making and brick-laying. With Mr. Wason he worked summers and lived at home in winter, clearing land, making rails and attending a school taught by a paternal uncle, Benjamin Hill, who could cipher through the rule of three and was thought to have a wonderful education. Through his assistance and his own studious habits, he got so far advanced that he was soon enabled himself to teach the winter schools in the neighborhood. The first slate he owned he purchased by cutting several cords of wood for a merchant of Hillsboro. He continued, after learning his trade, to work at it in summer through that region, making the brick and building houses, and as the demand was limited he was compelled to travel over a large extent of country seeking business. He was now about twenty-four years of age, had saved up some money, and was about fitted to enter Miami University, at Oxford, which had about this time opened its doors to students, when, by some unfortunate venture, he lost all his money. He was now thrown back on his labor. His brother-in-law, Robert Wason, had, about the year 1842, removed to Defiance, some two years after the laying-out of the town by Phillips and Leavel, and was engaged in working at his trade when he could find employment. In the summer of 1826, William went to Defiance to visit his sister, Elizabeth Wason, and her husband. They prevailed upon him to stay, and teach a winter school. During the summer he helped Mr. Wason make brick, build chimneys and lay hearths for the cabins in the neighborhood. The brick was made and burned on a plot of ground northwest of the old burying-ground near the Auglaize. He continued his work for several years, teaching school during the winters. He helped make, burn and lay the brick of the old court house on Wayne street, near the Presbyterian Church and east of county buildings. Meantime, he commenced acting as Deputy County Clerk for Dr. John Evans, and was in his office for several years. He was Auditor of old Williams County for a time, and served as Justice of the Peace for many years. He, during this time, studied law with Amos Evans, a brother of Dr. John Evans, and cousin of Pierce Evans, and was admitted to practice some time in 1835. He immediately commenced active practice in the counties of Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert, following the Circuit Judges in their rounds from county to county on horseback, with the required books and papers in a portmanteau, the roads being sometimes but blazed paths through the forests of the black swamp. In 1836, he entered into partnership with his brother, John B. Semans, who had removed to Defiance from La Fayette, Ind., in a general mercantile business, and continued for two years. The store room was in his residence, on the northeast corner of Jefferson and First streets, the present residence of Mr. Davidson. This house he built in 1834, the first brick dwelling house in the town. In 1838, the store was closed, and he devoted his entire time to the practice of law. About this time, he entered into partnership with Andrew Coffinbury, of Maumee City. Mr. Coffinbury, usually called Count Coffinbury, practiced in the same judicial district; a man of strange talents, full of humor and of a poetical temperament. Many a time has the writer of this sketch, in boyhood days, listened in rapt attention to the weird stories, the improvised verse and the comical oddities of this remarkable man, while he was in attendance at the Defiance (Williams) County Court. He was the life of the jolly band of men that went from county seat to county seat during all those long years. A volume of poems was the result, printed in 1842, through the subscription of his fellow-attorneys, entitled "The Forest Ranger; a Poetical Tale of the Wilderness in 1794." The scene is laid in and about the plateau of Defiance, at Girty's Point, and near the battle-field of Fallen Timbers, during Wayne's campaign. When mesmerism came in vogue, the Count became wonderfully skilled in the art, and many are the sittings he used to have with us children, showing his wonderful power in controlling our wills, and through his mesmeric influence causing us to do all sorts of ludicrous things. It was the children's holiday when the Count came around. To return to the subject of our sketch. We find that close attention to business and a constitutional tendency to dyspepsia had seriously affected his health, so in 1844 he withdrew from all law practice for a time. In 1846, he commenced building the Defiance

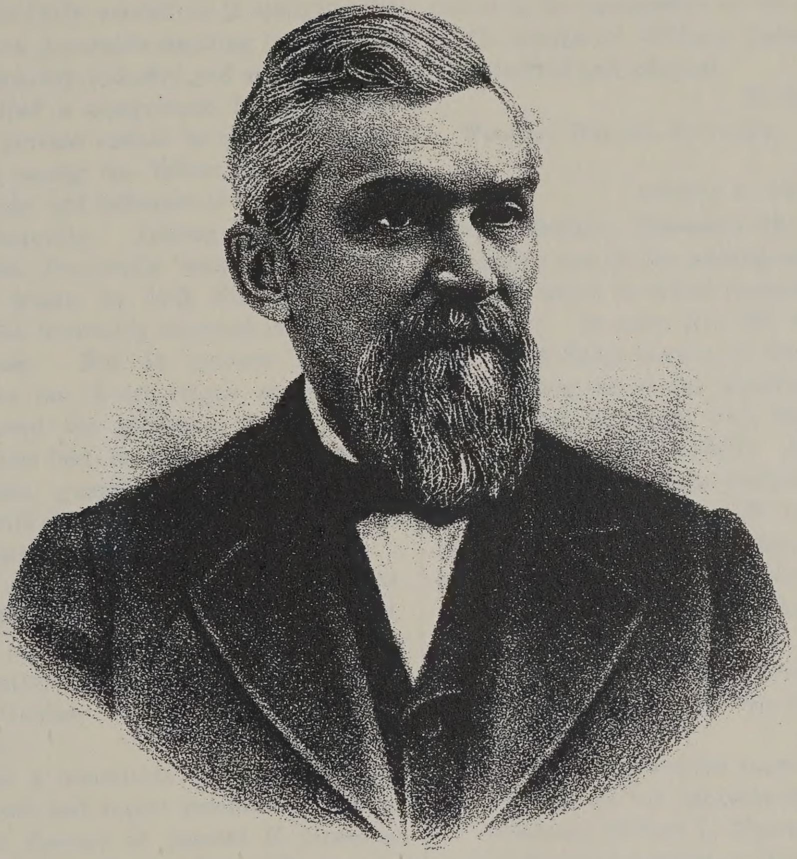
Mills, at the upper lock of the canal; this he finished, in connection with Frederick F. Stevens, a brother-in-law. In 1847, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1850, he sold his residence at the corner of Jefferson and First streets to H. Davidson, and, with Ephraim A. Greenlee, a Defiance attorney, he removed to La Fayette, Ind., and formed a partnership in the practice of law. When the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were opened for settlement, he became interested in the making of them free States, and determined to change his home to Kansas. In 1855, he temporarily removed to Defiance, and, for the time being, entered into the practice of law with Edward H. Phelps. In 1859, his plans being perfected, he removed to Kansas, settling in Leavenworth, his unfinished business, however, frequently recalling him to Defiance. The summer of 1860 was spent in Defiance. The latter part of the summer he left for his home, not being in good health; after reaching home, his disease, a complicated trouble with stomach and brain, rapidly prostrated him, and he soon yielded to its power, dying the 14th of September, 1860. He was a man of excellent judgment, conscientious and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, cautious to a fault, but firm in his belief and aggressive to offensiveness when he thought the right in peril. He believed every criminal, no matter how vicious, should have a fair and reasonable defense, lest justice be too severe; but many is the time that the writer has seen him put to his wits' end when he had found himself on the wrong side of the case, and his client demanding what seemed, by development of testimony, an unjust claim. A maxim he always impressed on his children, which he said he had learned in active law practice, is never to judge any cause until the other side had been heard. There are two sides to every case, he would frequently say. He was above medium height, of full weight, powerful in frame and of good presence. Not fluent in speech, he did not excel when addressing a jury, unless in a case where his feelings became deeply stirred, but in the preparation of a case, in examining witnesses and in discovering the weak points of an adversary, he had but few superiors at the bar in which he practiced. He early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after he settled in Defiance, before any regular church organization was formed, he helped form, and was the Superintendent of a Union Sunday school. He and an old colored woman were the first members of the first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Defiance, and through his instrumentality Defiance first became a preaching place for Methodist preachers. It was through his means that the old frame Methodist Church was built; he for some years carried the entire indebtedness of its building, imperiling thereby his own property interests. While residing in Defiance, he was always a Class Leader, Steward and Trustee. His home was always known as the home of the Methodist preacher. When a Masonic lodge was constituted in Defiance, he was made a Mason, taking his degrees in Tuendawie Lodge. In early life, through ancestral influence, he inclined to federalism, and when the Whig party was formed he was an active member. He was a pronounced Protectionist of American labor, and intensely American in his feelings. Born in a Slave State, of slave-holding ancestry, he had the good fortune to have a slavery-hating father, from whom he learned to hate slavery with intense hatred. Being of a judicial mind, and of conservative tendencies, he did not rush into extremes in anything, and so belonged to the Emancipation rather than the Abolition wing of the Whig party, and was always a warm advocate of emancipation. He aided in forming the Republican party, and was always ready to advocate its principles, either in public or in private.

He was married in Defiance on the 19th of November, 1834, to Mrs. Mary W. Wells, widow of Joshua W. Wells, of Piqua, Ohio, and daughter of John Oliver, who was then living on the south side of the Maumee, east of the Auglaize, on a farm. Four children were born of this union, two boys and two girls. Two died in infancy and two are now living—William Oliver, born August 23, 1835, who is Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and Anna E., born June 4, 1848, wife of Rev. Orville J. Nave, of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Post Chaplain in the United States army.

SAMUEL H. GREENLEE.

(From the Defiance *Banner*.)

"Died, on the 23d day of February, 1852, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. P. Ayers, in Highland Township, Samuel H. Greenlee, Esq., of Defiance, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Greenlee had been declining for the last twelve months with consumption of the lungs, but, with the natural buoyancy of his nature, he hoped eventually to overcome his disease; especially did he look forward to the returning spring as a time when he should recover at least a portion of his lost health; but, alas, his friends too plainly saw, by the progress of the insidious destroyer that had fastened itself on his vitals beyond remedial power, that this was but the delusive syren voice of hope. Mr. Greenlee, although but a young man, has always since his coming to this place held an enviable position among our most prominent citizens. He was noted for his public spirit, his



S. T. Sutphen

liberality and his unflinching devotion to those principles which he deemed promotive of the public good. He was also distinguished for the exactitude of his business habits, and above all for the probity of his character; it has been the fortune of but few men to have their word, in matters of business, more implicitly confided in than was his. Mr. Greenlee was a self-made man; he had neither the advantages of a good education, nor pecuniary means to start himself in the world. By improving the leisure moments afforded him in his daily avocations in studying the law, he attained to a reputable standing in the legal profession. By economy, industry and application to business, he acquired a competence for his family. By his public and private virtues he obtained esteem and consideration among his fellow-men. The absence of his example and influence is truly a public loss to this community. During his residence among us, he was frequently commissioned with important public trusts, by both State and local authority, which he invariably executed in the most satisfactory manner. But in private life, that little world where the heart reigns supreme, his many virtues proved the goodness of his nature. They who knew him best loved him most. Warm-hearted, affectionate, generous and hospitable, his intimate friends will cherish his memory among the most sacred recollections of the past."

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Defiance County, held on the evening of February 24, 1852, pursuant to public notice, at the office of Davison & Welles, Hamilton Davison, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Woolsey Welles, Esq., Secretary. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman to prepare and report resolutions in reference to the recent decease of Samuel H. Greenlee, Esq., a member of the profession, late of Defiance.

The Chairman thereupon appointed William Sheffield and William Carter, Esqs., upon said committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty disposer of human events to remove, by death, from our midst, and from scenes of activity and usefulness, our professional brother, Samuel H. Greenlee, Esq., late of Defiance, and his brief professional career has been marked by fidelity, industry and an upright and honorable bearing; therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in that recent bereavement which has deprived his companion of an affectionate, provident and faithful husband, his children of a kind and prudent father, this community of an energetic, efficient business man, and the members of the Defiance bar of an honorable and fair practitioner of the legal profession.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family and relations our sympathies in this their painful bereavement, and in testimony of respect for our deceased brother, the members of the bar will attend his funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the widow of the deceased, and be published in the newspapers in the town of Defiance.

On motion of William Carter, Esq., said report was received and adopted.

H. DAVISON, *Chairman.*

WOOLSEY WELLES, *Secretary.*

GILBERT L MYERS

died at Defiance, December 28, 1880, in the prime of manhood; one of the leading attorneys of Defiance, a citizen whom everybody respected, and whose death all mourn. In early life, Mr. Myers learned printing, under Judge Greene, in the *Democrat* office. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country faithfully. At the close of the war, he returned to Defiance, studied law, and for many years was partner of Hon. W. D. Hill. His legal attainments were of a high order, and as such were recognized in all the courts of this section. Dropping off in the height of his usefulness, his death was a loss to the community. Mr. Myers married Etta, eldest daughter of H. S. Hunter, of Defiance, May 4, 1875; to them was born one daughter, Carrie Gertrude.

The following are the resolutions of the Defiance County Bar, on the occasion of Mr. Myers' decease:

WHEREAS, Gilbert L. Myers, who for many years was an honored member of this bar, having departed this life since the last term of this court, and we, as members of the same profession, desiring to express our high regard for the memory of the deceased, do

Resolve, That in the death of Bro. Gilbert L. Myers, our profession has lost one of its most industrious, honest and useful members. Being an indefatigable worker and thorough and careful student, and fearless in the discharge of his professional duty, we have long since learned to admire him for his professional worth, and shall ever love to remember him for his good qualities and gentlemanly deportment in the practice of his profession, and, while regretting our own great loss, we are not forgetful of the afflicted family of the deceased, each of whom we beg to assure have our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a dear companion and father.

Resolved, That it is the wish of this bar that the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the records of this court.

ERASTUS H. LELAND.

"Hon. Erastus H. Leland, a prominent and leading lawyer of Northwestern Ohio, died at his residence, in Defiance, March 12, 1863, of consumption, aged about forty-eight years. The deceased was a native of Vermont, read law in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and immigrated to Williams County about the year 1841, where he continued to reside until 1849, at which time he removed to Defiance. He represented the Defiance District in the Legislature during the session of 1854, of which body he was a leading and prominent member. He was an able and accomplished lawyer, standing second to no member of the profession in the Maumee Valley. When the Thirty-eight Regiment was organized, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed Adjutant, and remained with the regiment through its Kentucky campaign, and until his failing health compelled him to retire from the service."—*Northwestern.*

MAJ. SAMUEL A. STRONG.

(From the Defiance *Democrat.*)

Died, on Friday last (September 22, 1865), in this place, Samuel A. Strong, aged thirty-five years. Maj. Strong was a native of Vermont, and he resided in Defiance about fourteen years, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the citizens generally. Maj. S. was a Captain in the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the three months' service, and, on the re-organization of the regiment for three years, was appointed its Major, which he was forced to resign on account of ill-health, after something over a year's service. Mr. Strong married Emma G., only daughter of Hamilton Davison, of this place, by whom he had a family of five children, three boys and two girls, viz.: Charles H., William H., Frances, Edward A. and Marion. Charles H. graduated at Wooster University, Ohio, in June, 1879, and died at Defiance April 9, 1880, aged twenty-two years.

At a meeting of the Defiance County bar, held in the court house September 23, 1865, Horace Sessions was chosen Chairman and S. T. Sutphen Secretary. William Carter and J. F. Deatrick were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the bar on the much-regretted death of Brother Strong. Said committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Whereas, By a dispensation of an All-wise Providence, our late associate and brother, Samuel A. Strong, has been removed from our midst by death, and the bar of Defiance County, as expressive of their great loss they have sustained, do

Resolve, That in the death of Samuel A. Strong the bar of Defiance County has lost one of its ablest, useful and worthy members, and this community one of its most energetic and enterprising citizens.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the loss of our departed brother and associate, and shall revere his memory as one whose professional life was without a blemish and worthy of imitation;

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are hereby extended to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of the bar attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Defiance *Democrat* and Paulding *Press*, and copies of the same be presented to the family of the deceased. Also, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Defiance County, at the next term thereof with a request that they be copied into the record of said court.

Horace Sessions, *Chairman.*

R. T. Sutphen, *Secretary.*

THOMAS COWEN.

In presenting a sketch of the life and character of Thomas Cowen to the readers of the history of Defiance County, we cannot do better than to introduce the subjoined obituary notice, published at the time of his death in the Bryan newspaper:

Thomas T. Cowen was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, February 10, 1836. His father, Benjamin Cowen, was an Irish gentleman, noted for his cultivated manners and superior business capacity. He was Clerk of the Royal Canal Company for a period of twenty-five years, during which time it is said that no blot, erasure or stain marred the records intrusted to him. While in the canal company's service, the elder Cowen acquired a competency, amounting to several thousand dollars, a part of which he proposed to set aside for the benefit of his children. Thomas, his eldest son, was the especial object of his regard, and he spared neither pains nor expense in giving him the rudiments of a first-class education. Thomas manifested a great fondness for books, and at an unusually early age he was wont to learn and declaim the speeches and arguments of learned statesmen and lawyers. In 1844, when Thomas was eight years of age, his father's health failed him, so that he was unable to do any kind of business. The care of the family and business management of the estate devolved upon Mrs. Cowen, who did the best that she could; but being a lady of retiring habits and unaccustomed to the ways of business, the means acquired gradually dwindled until 1848, when she deemed it expedient to emigrate to America, hoping that a change would benefit her husband's health, and enable her to obtain a home and bring up her children in comparative comfort. They arrived at New York in August, 1848, and immediately came to Defiance, where they halted for a few weeks, and moved thence to Butler, Ind., where Benjamin Cowen died in September, 1849. The mother, never a strong woman, broke down under the accumulated weight of affliction and sorrow, and Thomas became the main stay and support of the family. It is related by those who knew the family, that Thomas, at that time but thirteen years of age, was manly beyond his years, industrious and frugal; that he labored diligently and faithfully to support his widowed mother and six orphan sisters. About 1851, Thomas removed the family to Defiance, and did such labor as a boy could find to do. He was for a time in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company, and assisted in the preliminary surveys of that road. About 1855–56, he went into the law office of Phelps & Leland, first as a clerk and afterward as a student. He soon attracted the attention of prominent members of the bar by his close application to study, his admirably drawn legal papers and his rare business capacity. When admitted to the bar, brilliant success was predicted for him, but the war breaking out soon thereafter, changed, for a time, his plans and purposes. He was an earnest advocate of coercion, and in furtherance of his opinions offered his services in behalf of his country. On the 4th of October, 1861, he was appointed Second Lieutenant, was soon after assigned to the Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, on the 21st of December following, went into camp at Napoleon. In January, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, and soon afterward to Fort Donelson, where it arrived in time to participate in the capture of that stronghold. It is unnecessary to follow the regiment in all its marches, skirmishes, battles and sieges during the war; suffice to say that its history is part of the history of the war, and its battle flags are inscribed with the evidences of the prominent part it bore in the conflict. Soon after the capture of Donelson, Lieut. Cowen was promoted to First Lieutenant, and his superior qualifications and general deportment commending themselves to his superior officers, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and afterward Adjutant General of Brigade, which position he held until some time after reaching Chattanooga, when, declining further promotion, he was mustered out of service. The trite saying that a good citizen always makes a good soldier was fully examplified in the case of Lieut. Cowen. His comrades bear willing testimony to his valor, and his official reports were regarded as models of promptness and efficiency. Soon after his return to Defiance, he formed a partnership with Maj. Strong, and resumed his profession. The partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Strong, when Mr. Cowen became a partner of Hon. W. D. Hill, with whom he remained several years. ' Many important cases were intrusted to their management, and the law firm of Hill & Cowen acquired a name in the district, to which, we may say without disparagement to Mr. Hill, the junior member contributed no small share. During his residence in Defiance, Mr. Cowen was elected Mayor of the village, an office he filled to his own honor and the satisfaction of his friends. In 1866, March 8, he married Miss Georgiana Richards, of Defiance; to them were born three children, one daughter, Mary A., and two sons, Benjamin O. and William R. Mrs. Cowen was born in Xenia, Ohio, February 8, 1837; moved to Defiance with her parents in November, 1846. In 1870, Mr. Cowen came to Bryan, and became the law partner of Hon. A. M. Pratt. It was a new era for him—it brought him into closer contact with abler legal minds than he had before contended with; the field was worthy his labor; he applied himself with renewed energy, and rapidly won his way to the front, and took rank with the leading lawyers at the Williams County bar. He was on the high road to prosperity and renown when death claimed him. Never, perhaps, in its history, has this community been so profoundly shocked as it was on last Sabbath (January 19, 1873), by the sudden and wholly unexpected death of Mr. Thomas T. Cowen. For two years and more Mr. Cowen had lived and moved among us, the very picture of health, and with every prospect, to all human appearance, of a long life. Up to the very moment of his death he had appeared well and hearty, and when it was announced that he had fallen before the great destroyer, death, without a moment's warning, the announcement fell upon the community like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. The circumstances attending his death are as follows: He arose Sabbath morning, apparently as well as usual, except that he complained of a pain in his head. About 10 o'clock he started down street, saying to his wife that he would not go to church, but would go down to his office and write a letter to his sister in Kansas. Mrs. Cowen proceeded to church, and, after service, started home. Passing by Mr. Cowen's office, she stepped in, when there sat her husband in his chair—dead. His head was thrown back and it was evident, from the fact that the ink was not yet dry in the pen with which he had been writing, that he had been dead but a few moments. Terribly shocked, Mrs. Cowen sprang to the door and called for assistance, when persons who were passing by from church rushed in. Medical aid was at once summoned, but it was too late. [The immediate cause of the death of Mr. Cowen was undoubtedly due to heart disease.—Ed.] The news of the death soon drew a crowd about the office, and as one after another passed in to gaze at the inanimate form so suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down, strong men were bowed with grief, eyes unused to weep were suffused with tears, and one and all stood almost speechless, feeling that they were in the presence of death, and realizing how impotent is man when the hand of the destroyer is upon him. As soon as possible the body was removed to the house of the family, where it was dressed for the grave. During the afternoon and evening, many of our leading citizens called to offer their assistance, to speak a word of comfort to the bereaved ones, or to shed, with the almost distracted widow, the sympathizing tear. The personal character of Mr. Cowen was endowed with all those high qualities that contribute to the formation of an almost perfect man. Invariably courteous, alike to friends, acquaintances and strangers, at all times manifesting a respect for their opinions, yet not forgetting to exact what was due to himself; a keen perception of the right, and a strong, unyielding devotion to principle; a courage unquestioned, but controlled by temper, kind and respectful to others, and honor intact, he won troops of friends and admirers from all ranks and conditions of people, and became one of the recognized leading spirits in community, county and district. In early life, Mr. Cowen was a Republican, and voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860; but soon after entering the military service, his political opinions underwent a change, and he became a Democrat, of the conservative school. He recognized party only as far as its aims tended to serve the greatest good to the greatest number. Personally, he had no ambition for political distinction. He sought to aid rather than direct in the counsels of his political friends, and his advice was always well received, because he seldom yielded to the impulse of the moment, but made his tongue wait upon his judgment, which was always marked with strong, practical good sense. Once, since he came among us, he yielded to earnest solicitation, and stood for the office of Village Solicitor. His election, in a precinct quite evenly divided, is a fair criterion of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. Last season he was repeatedly solicited to allow his name to be used in connection with the office of Judge of Common Pleas, but he invariably declined, alleging, as a reason for his declination, that he was too young and inexperienced to occupy a position so honorable and responsible. In the more intimate and tender relations which bound him to kindred and family, he was all that friendship could claim or affection enjoin—an affectionate son, a kind brother, a most devoted husband and indulgent father; his every effort was devoted to their comfort and welfare. Indeed,

> " His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, ' This was a man.' "

The following resolutions were passed by the Bryan and Defiance Bar at Bryan, Ohio, January 21, 1873, on the death of Thomas T. Cowen:

The Willams and Defiance County Bar met at the court house, pursuant to call, and organized by appointing the Hon. S. E. Blakeslee, Chairman, and L. E. Brewster, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Selwin, N. Owen and John A. Simon, of Williams, and William D. Hill, of Defiance County, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, By the decree of a mysterious Providence, death, without a note of warning or premonition, has come into our midst and taken from us our honored brother and professional associate, Thomas T. Cowen, in the very bloom of his manhood and his usefulness, and

Whereas, It is due to his memory that we give some expression to our appreciation of his worth, and our keen sense of our loss, therefore be it

Resolved, By this meeting of his late professional associates, that words are too weak to bear to the world an adequate expression of the deep sense of sadness at our loss, the warm personal affection for our dead brother, the many tender recollections of his busy and useful life and the profound and sad solicitude for his stricken family, which fill our hearts at this moment and seem struggling for utterance, but nevertheless, as an inadequate expression of our feelings on this occasion, be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas T. Cowen the legal profession has lost an able, honored and distinguished member, as well as an eminently genial and social companion; society an exemplary citizen, and an upright man; the cause of justice a fearless champion; his bereaved family a faithful and an affectionate husband and father, and humanity a steadfast friend, and that we regard the startling event as not only a sad personal bereavement but a serious public loss.

Resolved, That to his family we tender the profound sympathy and solicitude of those who knew him better—and hence esteemed him higher—than all others save those to whose hearts he was endeared by the nearer ties of wife and kindred, and by these solemn presents we say to them that, should they ever be in need of earthly friends, they shall come to us, and it shall never be in vain.

Resolved, That we do, by these presents, assure his more immediate professional associate and late partner in business, Brother A. M. Pratt, that we are deeply sensible of his irreparable loss, in being thus bereft of the valuable aid and co-operation of an honest and eminently capable business associate, as well as the society of a genial and gifted friend, whose confidence was ever the safe repository of the most sacred and secret trusts.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be and he is hereby instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions respectively to the widow of the deceased; to his late partner in business, to each newspaper published in this subjudicial district, and that such further appropriate action be taken as may be necessary to spread these resolutions upon the respective journals of the several courts in this sub-judicial district.

On motion of W. D. Hill, the meeting adjourned.

S. E. Blakeslee, *Chairman.*

L. E. Brewster, *Secretary.*

(From the Defiance *Democrat.*)

THOMAS T. COWEN.

The death of this gentleman occurred at Bryan, on Sunday, January 19, 1873. The supposed cause, heart disease. He was found dead, sitting in a chair in his office about noon, having left home in his apparent usual health but two hours before. The news cast a gloom over our community, where Mr. Cowen has been a resident for many years. He leaves a wife and three children, and his loss will be sincerely mourned. A rising lawyer, he bade fair to take a front rank in his profession. He had resided at Bryan but about three years, where he was a partner in the law firm of Pratt & Cowen. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended, over two hundred of his Masonic brethren and nearly all of the attorneys of Williams and Defiance Counties being present.

HAMILTON DAVISON.

Hamilton Davison was born in the town of Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 5th of March, 1806. His ancestors were of English descent, and immigrated at an early date to America, settling in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His parents were married in Monson, Mass., in 1789, and soon after moved to Otsego County, N. Y., and cleared up a farm on land purchased of Judge Cooper, the father of Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, on the head-waters of the Susquehanna River, near to Cooperstown, the county seat of said County of Otsego, where they lived until the times of their death. His mother dying when he was eleven years old, his father, a few years after, married Matilda Spalding, whose first husband was the Rev. Mr. Spalding, the reputed author of the Mormon Bible. He was the youngest of a family of eight children and brought up on the farm, employed at manual labor till the age of sixteen, when he became a student in the Hartwick Academy, a Lutheran institution erected in 1816, adjoining his father's farm, and placed under the charge of the Rev. Ernest Lewis Hazelins, a Prussian by birth and a very able and accomplished scholar and teacher, and who afterward became one of the Professors in the Lutheran University at Gettysburg, Penn. After his preparatory studies in the aforesaid academy, the subject of this sketch entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College, N. Y., where he graduated in 1826. Immediately after his graduation, he went to New Jersey, and became tutor in the family of a Mr. Taylor, a prominent citizen and slave-holder in said State, where he became acquainted with the workings of the system of slavery, but in the mildest and most benignant form, for a kinder master and a more happy, contented and jovial set of domestics and work hands were surely not found elsewhere. In the summer of 1828, having caught the Western fever, then prevalent in the Eastern States, he emigrated to Ohio in company with the family of one Maj. Hunt, and located in the town of Urbana, Champaign County, where he taught school, studied law with John H. James, who is still living; was admitted to the practice under the jurisdiction of the venerable Reuben Wood. Married, July 1, 1830, Miss Louisiana Gibler, two years his junior, and with whom he is now living. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Frances M., born June 9, 1831, and who died when nearly sixteen years old; Emma G., born February 14, 1833, and now living in Defiance, the widow of Samuel A. Strong, deceased; William H., born July 13, 1836, and died at the age of five years; John H., born August 5, 1842, and Lewellyn C., born November 13, 1844, and both now living and engaged in business together in Defiance. In the fall of 1833, he moved to Lima, Allen Co, Ohio, then a new town, but recently laid out in the dense forest. Here the first thing to do was to buy a lot for about $10 and build a beech-log cabin, which he did to be in unison with the other twelve or fourteen citizens of the place, there being but one small frame building then on the town plat. In this then sylvan village, and long before it could be said

> "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay,"

he spent the happiest years of his life—all friendly, all sociable and on a common level; all anxious to enjoy life and to see others enjoy it. Here he commenced the practice of his profession, and soon found enough to do, if not in the office in out-door exercises in leveling the tall trees surrounding his cabin. Appointed Prosecuting Attorney soon after his arrival, he held the office for several years, adding much to the then slim business of the courts. The signing commissions for Notaries Public was not then one of the chief duties of the Governor of Ohio, as Gov. Corwin said it was in his time, as the subject of this sketch was, for about three years in Urbana and for a longer period in Lima, the only official of that character in the place. In October, 1835, he was elected by the people Surveyor of Allen County, which office he held for the term of three years. In January, 1839, he received, from the Hon. Wilson Shannon, then Governor of Ohio, a commission as Captain of the First Artillery Company of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, of the Twelfth Division in the militia of the State, a newly organized company, of which he was chosen Captain. The only exploit performed during its term of service, worthy of note, was the procuring from the officials of Columbus, a nine-pounder iron cannon, which in a short time became, as all such implements of war usually do in small villages, both an annoyance and a nuisance. But this one, fortunately, soon after "busted," without injury to any one, and with it the said Artillery Company, as well as the military aspirations of the Captain. During the exciting campaign of 1844, a political paper, called the Lima *Reporter*, was started in Lima, to advance the cause of the great commoner and statesman, Henry Clay, and Mr. Davison was selected as editor, the duties of which position, so agreeable to his feelings, he discharged with all the energy and ability of which he was capable. He continued as editor for about two years, and left the paper in a flourishing condition. In 1848, he was chosen by the Northwestern Congressional District of Ohio a Delegate to the Philadelphia National Convention, in which Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. In 1845, he was chosen by the Legislature of Ohio Receiver of Public Moneys in the State Land Office, then held at Lima, with Julius C. Curtis as Register. He was re-elected in 1848 and again in 1851. In the winter of 1849, the Legislature ordered the State Land Office to be removed to Defiance, Defiance County, the United States Land Office formerly at Lima having been recently moved to that place, and the greater body of the lands owned by the State and yet vacant being in that county. Consequently, in obedience to the order of the Legislature, the Receiver moved, in April, 1849, the Lima State Office to Defiance, as well as the office then held at Perrysburg, as the Legislature had directed the two offices to be united, the lands in the Perrysburg District having been nearly all sold. As Mr. Curtis, the Register, did not move his family to Defiance as the Receiver did, consequently the latter had the whole duties of the office to attend to, the former only coming at the end of each quarter to assist in making and certifying the official returns to Columbus. All the lands belonging to the State, in former years, had been appraised at prices varying from $1.25 to $3 per acre, and, as the sales were rather dull at these prices, the Legislature, a short time before the offices were removed to Defiance, at the suggestion of the officers in the same, reduced, very wisely, the price of all the State lands 33 per cent to actual settlers, in quantity not to exceed 160 acres to each purchaser, which brought the price down, especially the $1.25 land, within the reach of almost any one having ambition and energy enough to get any land at all. Consequently, the sales of the State lands, for a couple of years after the office was removed to Defiance, were very rapid, and the northwestern portion of Ohio, especially the county of Defiance, owes its present prosperous condition, in a great measure, to the happy reduction by the State in the price of her lands. The United States and State Land Offices were held in the same building, that then stood on the ground near the Maumee bridge, where Charley Krotz' business block now stands. Before daylight on the morning of the 10th of April, 1851, while the Register of the United States Office, Abner Root, who usually slept in the office, was away, the building was mysteriously fired and entirely consumed with nearly all its contents. The Receiver of the State Office saved the different plats of the vacant land in the district, by which he was enabled to continue the sale of the same, but every plat, book and paper belonging to the United States Office were consumed, consequently suspending sales in that office until the Register went on to Washington and procured a list of the vacant land, and afterward made sales from that list. In 1852, the Legislature abolished the offices of Register and Receiver of the State Office, after the great bulk of the State lands had been sold, and directed the office to be in charge of a "Land Agent." Gen. Reuben H. Gilson was appointed such Agent, and in the course of a couple of years disposed of the most that were still vacant, when, in 1854, Levin Porter was elected said agent, and in 1857, after all had been sold, all the books, papers, etc., belonging to said office were returned to the office of the State Auditor at Columbus, Ohio. The United States Office was also removed, a few years after the fire, to Chillicothe, Ohio. The subject of this sketch, Mr. H. Davison, did not seek to renew the practice of the law after he came to Defiance, nor did he become engaged in any steady business. Being the owner of a valuable stone-quarry, near Charloe, in Paulding County, he, in connection with Calvin L. Noble and Samuel H. Steadman, took the contract for building the stone-work, piers and abutments of the bridge over the Maumee River for the Wabash Railway, which was completed in 1853–54. He afterward became engaged in the lumber business, in consequence of the death of his son-in-law, Samuel A. Strong, in 1865, who had started the planing mill business, and in 1866 built the planing mill and sash factory now owned by Messrs. Strong & Cheney, and for a few years carried on the business in connection with his sons, John H. and Lewellyn C. Davison, but since he has sold the same, he has lived in blessed retirement from the turmoil and trouble of business, and hopes so to live the short remnant of his days, and then die in peace with God and man.

GEORGE W. KILLEY.

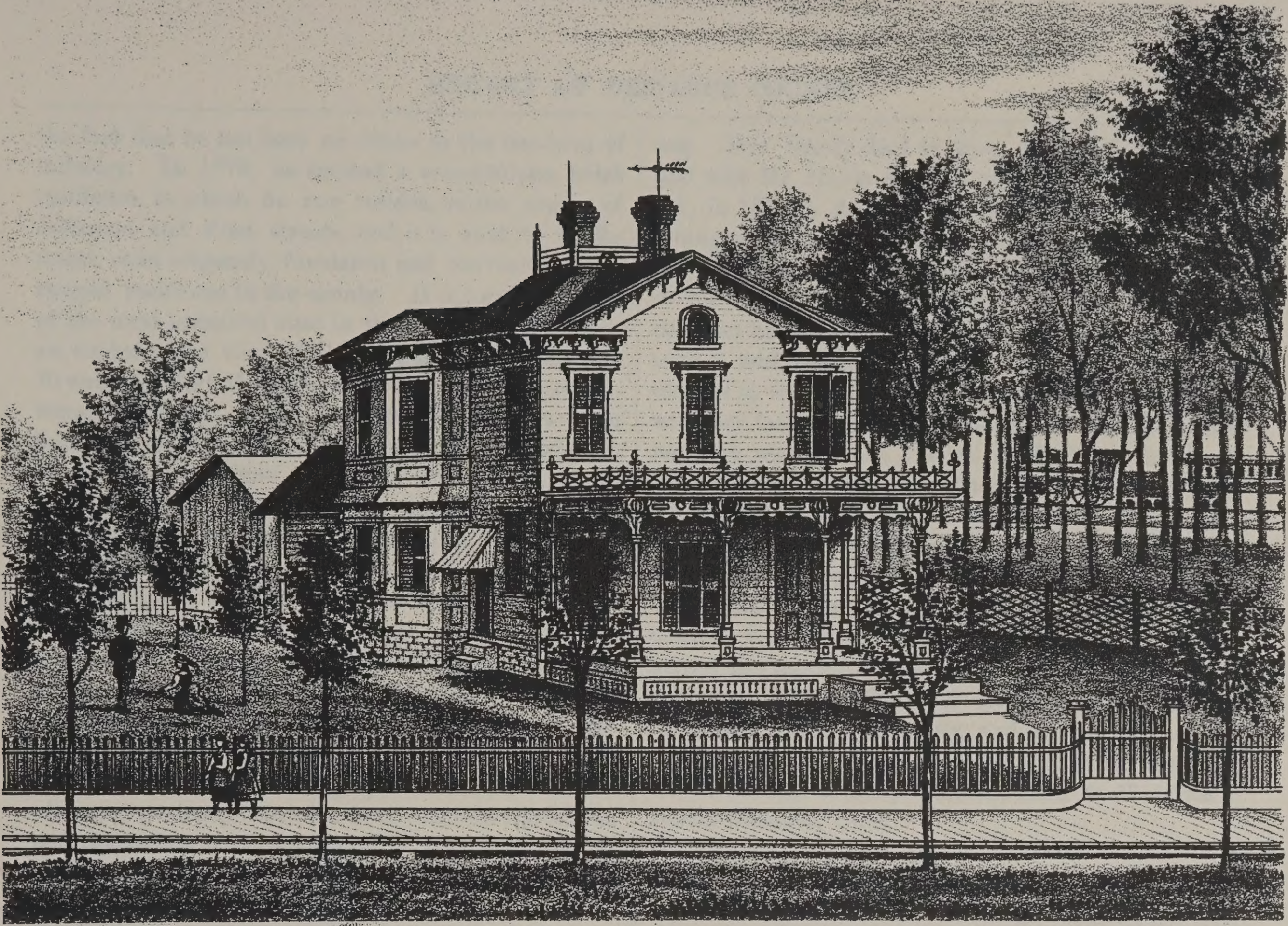
George W. Killey, son of Daniel H. and M. A. (Billings) Killey, was born November 15, 1848, near Bellevue, in the county of Huron, State of Ohio, and was the eldest of a family of seven children (six sons and one daughter), and the only one now living of the seven, the others having died in infancy. His father having served in the Mexican war, after the close of the war located his land warrant of 160 acres of land in Putnam County, Ohio, and shortly after removed with his family, consisting of himself, wife and George (then an infant) on the same. Here his father remained with his family for about a year, when he removed with his family to Defiance, Ohio, then but a small place, and soon after his father commenced to work in the Defiance Mills. Here George spent his youth and commenced his education in the common schools of Defiance. In the year 1860, his father removed to Florida, Ohio, and remained in this place for perhaps a year, thence removed to Napoleon, Ohio. Here George remained, and went to school till the 15th day of January, 1864, when he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was mustered in the service at Columbus on the 10th day of February, 1864, and remained in the service and with this regiment until he was discharged on the 16th day of July, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. Thence he returned to Henry County, Ohio, and assisted his father on a farm till the fall of 1867. In the fall and winter of 1866 and spring of 1867, he taught school in the district where he then resided, and then returned to assist his father on the farm until August, 1868, when he went to Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio, to attend academy, and remained at the academy for one year, when he came to Defiance and attended school under the instruction of Mr. Wallace, and in the fall and winter of 1869 and spring of 1870 he taught school. In the spring of 1870, he entered the law office of Messrs. Hill & Myers, attorneys, Defiance, Ohio, and commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law on the 18th day of July, 1872. On the 4th day of August, 1871, he was married to Mannie E. Greenlee, daughter of the late Samuel Greenlee, Esq. She was born on the 15th day of November, 1849, at Defiance, and was raised in Defiance, Ohio. He then removed with her to Kansas, on the 6th day of November, 1872, and had by her one child, Daniel H., born June, 1873 He resided in Kansas until the 20th day of August, 1874, when, his wife's health failing, he returned with her and child to Defiance. In September of this year his child died, and in April of the next year his wife died. In this year, he located himself at Defiance and commenced the practice of law. In the year 1876, he was married to Abbie F. Mason, daughter of L. and E. Mason, who came from Vermont State a number of years ago. She was born in Eaton Township, Lorain Co., Ohio, on the 21st day of April, 1854. He has by her three children, two boys and one daughter, to wit, George H. Killey, born December 27, 1876; Edgar V. Killey, born April 24, 1879, and Mattie E. Killey, born April 20, 1881. George is now a practicing attorney at Defiance.

JOHN F. DEATRICK, MAYOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

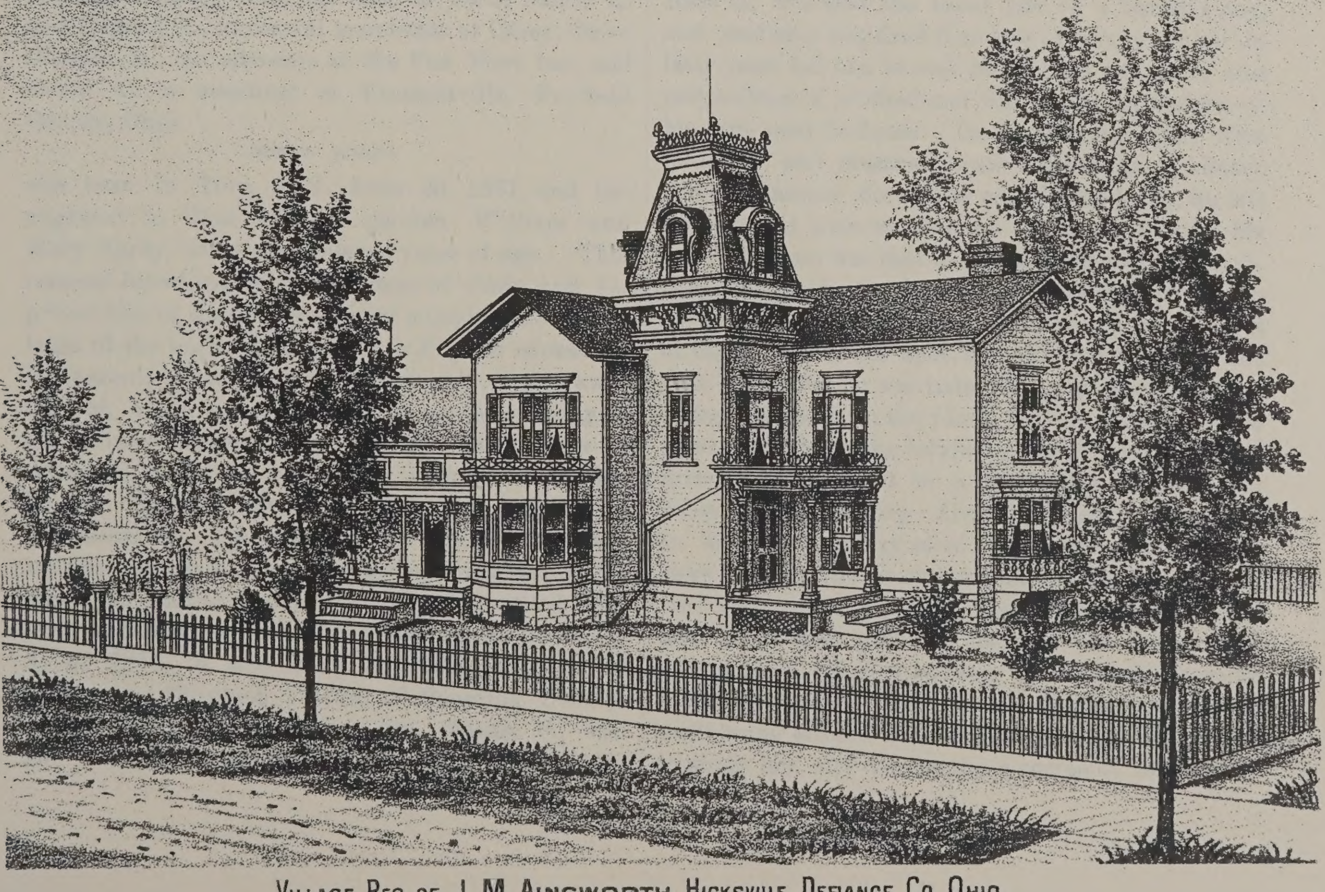
was born in the old Arcade Building, Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn., November 26, 1829, and is a son of J. J. N. and Elizabeth (Boyer) Deatrick, natives of Pennsylvania, both of whom were of German descent. When four years of age, his parents removed to Fredericksburg, Wayne County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity, and in the village school received a good practical education. In 1850, he went alone to St. Paul, Minn., where he resided until 1852, when he returned to Wayne County and located in 1853, at Defiance, with the intention of establishing a woolen factory. But future prospects not proving sufficiently encouraging, he abandoned the enterprise. His qualifications as a scholar eminently fitted him to teach, and during one winter he was engaged in that honorable calling, and for the two succeeding years was employed in agricultural pursuits. Tiring of the inconveniences of farming in a new country, and the monotony that accompanies a rural life in a land yet vested in its primitive wilderness, he moved into Defiance and entered the law office of his wife's brother, David Taylor, and began the study of the law, Mr. Taylor being his preceptor. After completing the necessary legal course, he was admitted to the bar in 1856, after successfully passing an examination by a committee of lawyers who were appointed by the District Court. In 1857, he became connected with the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., as their special agent, and is yet actively engaged in the business—representing all of the best companies, and has full control of the business in this city. His superior qualifications in this particular employment, combined with strong natural forces and great reserve power, have won for him a deserved popularity. In 1861, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, and as such continued until 1880, when he resigned and was elected to the mayoralty of Defiance, and was re-elected in 1882. In 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Courts. Although he is well posted in legal lore, he never entered fully into the practice, having acquired the knowledge more particularly for the benefit of his individual business. His broad range of knowledge, admirable tact, liberal and progressive views, have tended to keep him in pace with the spirit of the age. He has been the nominee of the Republican party for Representative and Probate Judge, but at the present time Mr. Deatrick affiliates with the Democratic party—the party of power in Defiance County. He is an acceptable member in the Ancient Order of Masonry, holding membership in Tuendawie Lodge, No. 195, Defiance Commandery, No. 71, and in the Consistory, which is inclusive of eighteen degrees in the order. The effort he has made in life has been justly rewarded, and although he began his career a poor boy, he has laid by a competency, besides suffering financial losses aggregating $35,000. He was married, December 28, 1853, to Miss Nancy, a daughter of the Hon. John Taylor, ex-member of the Ohio Senate. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living, viz.: Frances M., now Mrs. Milton Sumner, of Defiance; Claude T., associated with his father in the insurance office; Fred L., Charles and Ralph M. The deceased were Edith May, aged four years; Nettie May, aged eight months, and Nannie Kate, aged four years.

SILAS T. SUTPHEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born in Liberty Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, August 28, 1838. At the age of ten years, he removed with his parents on a farm near the village of Baltimore, in the above named township, where the succeeding ten years were spent in assisting his father and brothers in the arduous labor of the farm, and their united efforts resulted in producing one of the finest, best tilled and most profitable farms in that region of country. During the winter months of the period spoken of above, he regularly attended the union schools at Baltimore, and by diligently applying his mind, completed the course of study afforded and was prepared to enter college. In the spring of 1859, he entered the Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, and became a member of the Freshman Class. From this institution he graduated in 1862, with the second honors of his class, and as a reward for his excellent deportment and the great proficiency he had made in his studies, he was awarded the valedictory address at the commencement exercise of the college for that year. Immediately thereafter, he commenced the study of the law with Judge James Pillars, at Tiffin, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the District Court at Fremont, Ohio, June, 1863, and in the same month located and entered upon the practice of his profession at Defiance. In October of the same year, he married Miss Sarah, the daughter of David and Sarah Huss, pioneers of Seneca County, Ohio, who came from Virginia and located upon the present site of the beautiful city of Tiffin, which then could only boast of two or three log houses of the primitive kind. Mr. Sutphen first opened an office in what is now the bar-room of the Empire House, and had his residence in the same building on the upper floor. Persistent and determined were his efforts to acquire success and standing among the attorneys at the bar before which he practiced, and it was not long before his popularity assumed a prominence that an older disciple of Blackstone might well have envied. In 1865, he was elected to the mayoralty of Defiance, a position he held two years, and in 1867 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Defiance County, which office he held six consecutive years, and discharged the duties that pertained thereto fearlessly and to the entire satisfaction of all, irrespective of party. During his terms of office, he encountered several important cases that involved great interests, and in consequence of which was brought into direct conflict with the best legal talent in Northwestern Ohio. But, without any assistance whatever, he managed all State cases in a manner highly creditable, and proved himself an adversary worthy the mettle of the best advocates at the bar. Always cautious in his movements, and extremely careful in the preparation of his cases, he was able generally to bring about results favorable to the great commonwealth he represented. His tact and ability became noticeable, and he very soon attained to such a standing in his profession that he had no lack of clients, and for more than twelve years he has enjoyed an unusually lucrative practice, and during the time there has scarcely been an important case tried in the county that he has not been engaged in. And as a result of this uniformly good practice, he possesses tangible proof of having accumulated a handsome competency, likewise evidencing



VILLAGE RES. OF R. F. KERR, HICKSVILLE, DEFIANCE CO. OHIO.



VILLAGE RES. OF J. M. AINSWORTH HICKSVILLE, DEFIANCE CO. OHIO.

the fact that he has been no drone in the bee-hive of industry. In 1879, he erected a commodious brick residence, in which he now resides, on the corner of Jefferson and First streets, and it is said to be the finest, most elegantly furnished and conveniently arranged residence in the county. It is located on one of the most beautiful sites in the city, and commands an unobstructed view of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, Old Fort Defiance, and other more or less picturesque scenery. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutphen have been born four children, viz.: Mary, who died in infancy; Minnie G., born June 30, 1872; Richard H., born August, 1875; Robert, born September 9, 1880. The latter was a bright and promising little fellow, who died in 1881. Col. R. D. Sutphen, father of our subject, was born in New Jersey and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, in an early day. He held several important offices of trust and confidence, and in the palmy days of the Ohio militia was Colonel of one of the finest and best disciplined regiments in the State. In person he was tall and erect, of dignified and commanding appearance, firm and resolute, yet perfectly courteous to all; he won the esteem and confidence of his superiors in rank, and the respect and obedience of his subordinates. Col. Sutphen was married to Sarah Zerkle, a daughter of David Zerkle, one of the pioneers of Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Catherine C., who married the late Henry Houk, of Carey, Ohio; Mary Jane, who married Noah Blosser, of Licking County, Ohio, she died in 1862; James Z. and Edward G., successful merchants at Carey, Ohio; Charles M., an advocate at the Van Wert bar, and David C., a merchant at Pleasantville, Fairfield County, Ohio.

HENRY HARDY

was born in Troy, N. Y., June 28, 1831, and immigrated to Ohio with his parents, William and Mary Hardy, when about eleven years of age. This removal interfered with his course of study and deprived him of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of the higher branches of an English education. His parents settled in Oxford Township, Tuscarawas County, where he completed his course of study in the common schools of that district. At the age of seventeen years, he became an apprentice to his brother, who was carrying on at the time a tailoring establishment. He completed his trade in eighteen months, and with a new ambition awakened in his breast, he went to Defiance County and settled on a farm in Delaware Township. Here he was married, A. D, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Platter, daughter of George and Elizabeth Platter, of Paulding County, Ohio. To them was born one son, George P., who now is married and resides in the village of Paulding. Mrs. Hardy died in May, 1855. For his second wife Mr. Hardy married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, in 1858, a daughter of Gavin W. Hamilton, of Orangeville, De Kalb County, Ind., a lineal descendant of Gavin Hamilton, spoken of by the poet Burns in his " Holy Willie's Prayer." Of this union two children have been born to them, John, who is a telegrapher, and resides in Idaho Territory; Mary, is a teacher in the Union School of Defiance City, residing with her father, No. 28 Wayne street, the old court house in which Chief Justice M. R. Wait delivered his first legal speech. In October, 1857, Mr. Hardy was elected Recorder of the county and served two terms, six years, and during this time he was made Mayor of this town and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In October, 1863, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county and served two terms (four years). In 1873, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly, and in 1877 he was returned to the same body. He is now, 1882, devoting his whole time to his profession; office in Wolsiffer's Block, Defiance, Ohio.

WILLIAM CARTER

was born at Columbus, Chenango County, N. Y., December 15, 1812. He was one of six children. In the year 1818, the family moved to the township of Florence, in Erie County, Ohio, where they settled upon a new farm, two miles from Birmingham. Here he followed the usual life of a farmer's boy, and probably acquired that love of nature which in later years led him to seek relief from the cares and perplexities of professional life in the supervision of his farm near Defiance. He devoted his spare time to books, and obtained much knowledge of history and the classics. Soon after reaching majority, he left the paternal home to seek his fortune. Among his early ventures was that of shipping lumber to Perrysburg, the head of navigation for sailing vessels on the Maumee. Several loads of lumber were disposed of there; and it was upon one of these trips, in the year 1834, that he was induced to visit Fort Defiance. Being pleased with the place, he determined to locate there, and did so the following year. Soon after his arrival, he invested in a toll bridge across Tiffin River, at Brunersburg. About that time, he engaged in keeping a country store at the same place. The store was not renumerative and the bridge was carried away by a freshet. These were severe blows, and Mr. Carter gathered together the remnants of his property, left Brunersburg for Defiance, where he has since resided. Here he was attended by ill-luck, until being elected Constable, in 1839, he determined to study law, and commenced a course of reading by himself, and later entered the office of Curtis Bates, then practicing law in Defiance. As a student he was more than ordinarily industrious. It was a resolution firmly adhered to through his business life, to learn each day some maxim of law, and as a consequence, he became well grounded in the principles of law. On July 19, 1841, he was admitted to the bar at Napoleon, Ohio, and at once entered practice at Defiance. On October 17, 1855, he was licensed to practice in the Federal Court at Cincinnati. Among his first cases, was one in behalf of some contractors on the canal, against the late Pierce Evans. It was a case which excited much public interest, and being prosecuted to a successful termination by Mr. Carter, gave him a wide notoriety as a careful and discriminating lawyer—a reputation which he retained through life. He was much consulted in matters of intricacy, and seldom failed to unravel the discouraging and perplexing entanglements, in the interest of justice. He was a man of few words, but many thoughts, and as a consequence, he was, in style, terse and pointed. Everything said was well considered before it was spoken, and he was seldom obliged to reconsider a proposition. He had a varied and lucrative business, extending over Northwestern Ohio, until 1868, when he was elected to the Ohio Senate, and withdrew from active practice; though he was occasionally consulted and engaged upon important cases until within a few months of his death, which occurred January 29, 1881. With a thorough knowledge of law, he united a strong sense of justice and sterling integrity. In politics, Mr. Carter was an unflinching Democrat, and labored in season and out of season for the success of principles he cherished dearly. In 1876, he was a delegate from this district to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. In the fall of 1839, Mr. Carter married Miss Elizabeth A. Dagget, daughter of Gardner Dagget, one of the early pioneers of Defiance County. His wife and four children survive him. Of the latter, the eldest, Emma, resides with her husband, Judge Hooker, at Charlotte, Mich. The others are Florence A. Carter, William Carter, Esq., a lawyer of Defiance, and Elbert E. Carter, connected with the Defiance National Bank, all reside at Defiance.

CHAPTER XV.

CANALS.

THE canal system of Northwestern Ohio has played a important part in the devolopment of Defiance County. Its two important canals, the Miami & Erie, and the Wabash & Erie, unite a few miles above Defiance and thence proceed by a common trunk to Maumee Bay. In the early days, canal projects received the attention which has since been given to railroads, but their greater expense made legislative action necessary to secure their construction. As early as 1822, a bill passed the Ohio Legislature, authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River by canal, by various routes, among them, by way of the Maumee River. In 1824, a survey was made under the direction of M. T. Williams, of Cincinnati, for many years Acting Canal Commissioner. The survey north to Defiance was for a long distance through an unbroken forest. It was not until June, 1845, that this canal was open for business to Defiance, where it connected with the Wabash & Erie, already constructed.

The construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal was commenced in Indiana. The survey was commenced at Fort Wayne in 1826, and completed to Maumee Bay in 1828. In 1827, Congress granted to the State of Indiana one-half of five miles in width of the public lands on each side of the proposed canal from Lake Erie to the navigable waters of the Wabash River. This was the first grant of any magnitude made by Congress for the promotion of public works. In 1828, by another act of Congress, a similar cession of land was made to Ohio for extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to the Maumee River at the mouth of the Auglaize, on condition that the work of construction be commenced within five and completed within twenty years. By the same act, Indiana was authorized to relinquish to Ohio her right to lands in Ohio ceded to her for canal purposes, which was afterward done. The breaking of ground was performed at Fort Wayne, March 1, 1832, and completed to the Ohio line in 1840. The State of Ohio, realizing less than Indiana the need of this channel of navigation through her sparse settlement in her northwestern territory was more tardy in providing for its construction. In the spring of 1837, proposals were received at Maumee for constructing the canal from its eastern terminus, near Manhattan, to the "Head of the Rapids," and October 25, 1837, proposals were received at Defiance for the construction of the remaining part of the line to the Indiana line. The remote situation of the line from well-settled portions of the State, the high price of labor, caused partially by the sickness which prevailed along the course, and the poor prospect for payment retarded the work, which was not completed till the summer of 1843. The completion was duly celebrated at Fort Wayne by the citizens of both States, July 4, 1843, to whom Gen. Lewis Cass delivered an able and classic oration.

Prior to the construction of the canals, the chief mode of travel through the country was afoot or on horseback, and goods and produce were transported on the rivers chiefly by pirogues and flat-boats. The merchants of Defiance obtained their goods thus from the mouth of the Maumee, whence they had been brought by boat from Buffalo. Sumptuous packets and numerous line boats were then placed on the canals, but their benefits to the country had hardly been realized before the pioneer railroads on all sides diminished the canal trade.

CHAPTER XVI.

RAILROADS.

DEFIANCE COUNTY is now supplied with two railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, intersecting at Defiance, the latter completed in 1856, the former in 1874.

Early projects for roads through Defiance County were numerous. The first was for a road between Hicksville and Brunersburg. In 1836, a bill was introduced into the Ohio Senate by Gen. John E. Hunt, Senator, "To incorporate The Brunersburg & Hicksville Railroad Company." William D. Haymaker, Gilman C. Mudgett, Rufus Kibber, Samuel Mapes and Ephraim Burwell, were appointed commissioners to receive stock subscriptions. The capital was $100,000, with liberty to increase as required, the road to run "from Brunersburg to Hicksville, and to the Indiana line, and to be completed in five years." This project, however, was too stupendous for the undeveloped resources of the country and had to be abandoned.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad was intended by its projectors to form a direct and continuous route, under one official management, from Toledo to the Mississippi, through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but a distinct corporation was organized in each of these States. The Toledo & Illinois Railroad Company filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of the State of Ohio, April 25, 1853, for the purpose of building a railroad from Toledo to the western boundary line of the State in Harrison Township, Paulding County. The Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company built the road through Indiana, and these two companies consolidated June 25, 1856, taking the name of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. The road was subsequently sold by its mortgagees and several times changed possession. It received its present name in November, 1879, by its consolidation with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. The road crosses the southeastern portion of Defiance County obliquely through Adams, Richland, Noble, and Defiance Townships.

The Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago road crosses the southern portion of Defiance County nearly east and west through Richland, Defiance, Delaware, Mark and Hicksville Townships. March 13, 1872, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company filed its certificate of organization at Columbus to construct a railroad from a point on the boundary line between Ohio and Pennsylvania in Mahoning County to a point on the Indiana line either in Hicksville or Milford Townships, Defiance County. The construction was commenced at Chicago Junction, westward, with means furnished by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. June 10, 1874, the road was completed as far as Defiance, a distance of 878 miles, and by the following December, through trains were running to Chicago. Much credit is due to the citizens of Defiance and other parts of the county for their efforts to secure these roads, for it was largely owing to the labor and exertions put forth by them that the roads were obtained through the county.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWN SITE VAGARIES—JOHNNY APPLESEED—PIONEER HOME—PIONEER WEDDING—NAVIGATING THE MAUMEE—FIRST COUNTY FAIR—THE HEBREWS—TABLE OF POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, ETC.

TOWN SITE VAGARIES.

THE town of Defiance itself has never been the theater of wild speculation in real estate. The lots were held high and sold only as wanted by actual settlers. During the time the location of the canals was discussed and an open question in this vicinity, and dependant upon that issue, the town-site speculation was somewhat rife and several efforts made to raise the wind from corner lots and wharfage ground. As, for instance, when it was proposed to lock the Miami Canal into the Auglaize River and the Wabash into the Maumee at the head of the slack-water, and use the broad sheet of water made by the slack-water as a commercial basin, John Hollister, who then owned the Lewis bottom, opposite Defiance to the east, platted a city named "East Defiance" on a large scale, designing his town for the business point. The location of the canal the next year on the high level dispelled his fond hopes, and the fine bottom has since been vigorously worked for wheat and corn and few know the glories in design for it. Hollister's agent to make ready for the platting, summarily dispossessed a tenant for years, which resulted in a law suit (Braucher vs. Hollister) which has been disposed in the State Supreme Court only within a few years.

During the same unsettled times, speculators imagined, or had reason to expect, that the junction of the canals would be made on the high grounds, just above Defiance, and an extensive survey of lots was made there, covering a quarter section and extending along the Maumee some distance and back toward where Hudson's lock now is, comprising the property known as "beeswax." The Evanses and Taylor Webster were the managers of this job. The town was named "West Defiance," and has in every particular entirely been lost sight of.

The town of "North Defiance" was about the same time laid out, a part of which is yet upon the duplicate. This is on the north side of the Maumee and just above the railroad.

Brunersburg, on the Tiffin River, and two miles above Defiance, about those days—say from 1830 to 1840—was an ambitious rival to Defiance. The only grist mill in Northwestern Ohio was located there, and being also at the head of the proposed slack-water, great anticipations promised a happy and prosperous future to several daring operators in real estate and mill property. A second dam was built and power for grist and other mills offered; a steamboat built, bridges erected, and the lands on either side of Tiffin River for miles platted into prospective Detroits, Lowells and Manchesters. The speculators failed, leaving laborers and farmers much the losers, the steamboat in a freshet and ice-jam went over the rapids and could not be brought back, and scarcely a vestige remains of the grand things then under way.

The toll bridge fell years ago, the Mudgett dam yet remains only as an obstruction to canal boats and pirogue navigation. Lowell, with its thousand lots and streets with high sounding names, has been long since vacated and turned out to incipient hoop-poles. Detroit (save a half dozen lots) likewise; even the town of Brunersburg has been sadly encroached on by the meadows and corn-fields, and the wild vagaries of commercial and manufacturing greatness then entertained are only now spoken of as a jest. More money was wasted in the vicinity of Brunersburg about that time in these wild speculations than at any other point on the Maumee above the foot of the Rapids. Brunersburg is now only known as the location of an excellent grist mill and the residence of a few mechanics.

The air was at one time beaten with a project to found a great city on the Maumee at the mouth of Tiffin River (Bean Creek), about one mile above Defiance, but as the elder Phillips owned the land at the confluence, and was opposed to the speculation as likely to injure Defiance, of which he was the proprietor, and also to speculation generally, his land could not be bought or he induced to take an interest, and the design failed. This city would have been directly opposite "West Defiance," above noted. And as a part of the wind in its sails was a side-cut into the Maumee from the canal, to enter the river directly opposite the mouth of the Tiffin. That river was then to be slack-watered and improved to Evansport, and possibly to Lockport, for which purpose we believe a company was at one time formed and aid sought from the State. This prospective improvement also gave rise to a dozen or more paper towns along the banks of Bean Creek, all which, even the names, are now clean gone out of mind.

The dam to make the slack-water was located four miles below Defiance, and imaginative minds supposed that this would afford immense water power. The town-site speculators could not let so favorable a chance escape, and an extensive city was platted comprising over a thousand lots. All that now remains is the small village of Independence.

River fractions along the slack-water of a few feet width were in those balmy days held at fabulous prices. Now they have scarcely any value at all, and some of them, on account of the washing of the banks, no existence. That kind of speculative property is now, therefore, entirely out of market.

A Philadelphia company, in the days of speculation, bought a large tract of land on the Auglaize about four miles above Defiance, and spent a large amount of money. Their plan comprehended mills and a manufacturing town. A dam was constructed and also a saw mill to furnish lumber for further improvements. In 1840, the project was abandoned, as thousands of other similar schemes were about those days, for want of money. The mill frame has rotted down and the substantial dam is mostly there yet, though a rift was made in it for the benefit of the pirogue trade between Blanchard and Defiance. The heavy double log cabins, built for boarding houses, for years afforded free tenements to squatters, and the acres of sawed logs rotted on the banks. The property is now all comprehended in the farms of Nathan Shirley and William H. Dils. Dr. Dewees, the manager of the company, was in early days a conspicuous character in this section, and hundreds of our now old men tell of the hard days' work put in thirty or forty years ago under his superintendence in the river and on their adjacent lands.

"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

Jonathan Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, was born in Boston, Mass., A. D. 1773. He had imbibed a remarkable passion for the rearing and cultivation of apple trees from the seed. He first made his appearance in Western Pennsylvania abou the year 1800, and from thence made his way into Ohio, keeping on the outskirts of the settlements, and following his favorite pursuit. He was accustomed to clear spots in the loamy lands on the bank of the steams, plant his seeds, inclose the ground, and then leave the place until the trees had in a measure grown.

When the settlers began to flock in and open their "clearings," Johnny was ready for them with his young trees. From those who were in good circumstances he would receive their money, from others he would take their notes or exchange for some article of clothing or any other article of which he could make use, and to the poor and hopeless and helpless he would give without money and without price.

About the year A. D. 1828, he started a nursery in this county, Defiance, at the mouth of Tiffin River, about one mile above Defiance, on lands now owned by Charles Krotz, by sowing the seed. The young trees to the number of several thousand, in a year or two after, he took up and set out again on a piece of cleared land opposite Snaketown (now Florida) where they remained until sold out by a resident agent.

Thomas Warren, Nathan Shirley, Lewis Platter and Samuel Hughs, of Delaware Township, set out orchards from this nursery. Most of the early orchards on the Maumee and Auglaize bottoms in Defiance, Paulding and Henry Counties were started from Johnny Appleseed's nursery. He had another nursery at Mount Blanchard, Hancock County, and others at Fort Wayne, Ind. He gathered most of his seed from cider presses in Western Pennsylvania, and thus he continued his business for many years, until the whole country was in a measure settled and supplied with apple trees, deriving self-satisfaction amounting almost to delight, in the indulgence of his engrossing passion.

His personal appearance was as singular as his character. He was a small "chunked" man, quick and restless in his motions and conversation; his beard and hair were long and dark, and his eye black and sparkling. He lived the roughest life, and often slept in the woods. His clothing was mostly old, being given him in exchange for apple trees. He went bare-footed and often traveled miles through the snow in that way. "In doctrine he was a follower of Swedenborg, leading a moral, blameless life, likening himself to the primitive Christians, literally taking no thought of the morrow. Wherever he went, he circulated Swedenborgian works, and if short of them would tear a book in two and give each part to different persons. He was careful not to injure any animal, and thought hunting morally wrong. He was welcome everywhere among the settlers, and treated with great kindness even by the Indians. We give a few anecdotes illustrative of his character and eccentricities. On one cool, autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes flew into the blaze and were burnt. Johnny, who wore on his head a tin utensil which answered both as a cap and a mush pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and afterward remarked, "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort that should be the means of destroying any of His creatures." Another time he made his camp fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end, and slept on the snow in the open air, rather than to disturb the bear. He was one morning in a prairie and was bitten by a rattlesnake. Some time after a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long sigh, and replied, "Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I in an ungodly passion put the heel of my scythe on him and went home. Some time after I went there for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow dead." He bought a coffee-bag, made a hole in the bottom, through which he thrust his head and wore it as a cloak, saying it was as good as anything. He died at the house of William Worth, in St. Joseph Township, Allen County, Ind., March 11, 1845, and was buried there, aged seventy-two years.

THE PIONEER'S HOME.

The advance of this county was necessarily slow for the forests were gigantic. Almost the whole surface was covered with trees of the largest size. The labor and patience that have been expended in felling these trees and preparing the fields for the plow, the reaper and the mower, will never be appreciated except by those who have performed the labor, or seen its slow progress. Years of this toil have been already expended, and the work is yet far from being completed. The first habitations of the people were log cabins; not such a log cabin as was seen on the Centennial grounds, where the roof was of pine shingles nailed on, the gutter of pine boards and the doors neatly made, and the windows filled with sash full of glass. The cabins of our pioneers were made of round logs, cut only at the corners, their roofs of clapboards as they were split from the tree, held to their places by poles built into the end logs. The openings for doors and windows were not closed except at night, and then by a quilt or skin. The fire-place was built of logs and the chimney of sticks, all lined with clay, the whole chinked, that is, the cracks between the logs filled in with wood daubed with clay. Such a house was built by the neighbors gathering together, and was often finished in a day. The floors were of puncheon, split from trees. When all was done, a puncheon scouring took place. The young people and old gathered at the house for a dance, if a fiddle could be procured, and, with more relish than at a modern ball, they danced all night in this new cabin.

A WEDDING IN PIONEER TIMES.

A wedding engaged then as now the attention of the whole neighborhood, and the frolic was anticipated by old and young with eager expectation. In the morning the groom and his attendants started from his father's house to reach the bride's before noon, for the wedding by the inexorable law of fashion, must take place before dinner. There were no tailors or mantua-makers in those days. The men dressed in shoepacks, moccasins, and leather breeches, leggings, linsey-woolsey or buckskin hunting shirts, all home made. The women were dressed in linsey petticoats, and linsey or linen gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and buckskin gloves, if any. If there was jewelry, it was the relic of old times. The horses (for all came on horseback), were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, pack saddles, with blankets thrown over them; and a rope or a string for girth or reins as often as leather. They formed a procession as well as they could along the narrow roads. Sometimes an ambuscade of mischievous young men was formed, who fired off their guns and frightened the horses and caused the girls to shriek. A race for the bottle took place by two or more of the young men racing over this rough road to the bride's house, the victor to receive a bottle of whisky, which he bore back in triumph, and passed it along the procession for each one to take a drink in turn. Then came the arrival at the bride's house, the ceremony, the dinner and the dance, all conducted with the greatest fun and frolic till morning.

Sometimes those who were not invited would revenge themselves by cutting off the mane, foretop and tails of the horses of the wedding party. The log-rolling, harvesting and husking bees for the men and the quilting and apple-butter making for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse, and gave ample opportunity for any neighborhood to know and appreciate the good and bad qualities of each other. The rifle-shooting was a pastime which men loved, as it gave them an opportunity of testing their skill with the necessary weapons of defense, and means often of subsistence. When a beef was the prize, it was divided into six quarters, by this queer arrangement: The two hindquarters were the highest prizes, the two forequarters the next, the hide and tallow the fifth, and the lead shot into the mark was the sixth.

NAVIGATING THE MAUMEE.

When the new settlers on the Maumee raised a surplus of grain it was sometimes shipped down the Maumee River in pirogues. Dr. John Evans, who was engaged in trade at Defiance at that time had taken in quite an amount of corn, which he concluded to ship, and hired Thomas Warren, Isaac Perkins and James Shirley to ship it to market. It was loaded into a pirogue and started down the river, arriving at the head of the rapids (Providence) where they landed for a rest. Eighteen miles of rapid current and intricate channels were before them. None of them knew the channels and rock; neither of them had ever passed over the rapids, and in prospect was not a pleasant ride; after this short rest they moved on and into the whirling rapids through which they passed in safety, and in due time arrived at Maumee City, where they sold their corn for 50 cents per bushel to Col. John E. Hunt. The measure upon unloading overrun twelve bushels, caused by the plashing of the water in the rapids, which swelled the corn. This the boatmen claimed, giving them $2 each, which they proposed to expend on their home journey in high living. Being now ready to return, Mr. Thomas Garrett, a blacksmith, was on his way to Defiance to locate, and proposed to take passage with them. He treated the boys and thanked them from being thus relieved from the journey on foot. They now had to run the river against the current, and they made but six miles the first day, with the aid of Mr. Garrett (their passenger), who towed manfully on the cordelle. Next morning, Mr. Garrett again treated the boys, thanked them for their kindness, but proposed to continue his journey on foot.

FIRST DEFIANCE COUNTY FAIR.

The first annual fair of the Agricultural Society for this county was held October 7 and 8, 1851. The cattle, horses, hogs, fowls, etc., were on exhibition in a lot owned by Dr. Colby, on the north side of the Maumee River. The fruit and other articles were arranged for inspection in the court house. William C. Holgate was Secretary.

HEBREWS.

The Jewish nation is represented in Defiance County by about fifty-seven souls, independent of the class denominated "roving Jews." Of the adult portion of resident Jews of the county, there are twenty-seven males, and twelve families, with eighteen children under thirteen years of age. The most of these live in Defiance. Thirteen, however, live in Hicksville.

The Jews commenced their history in this county with the Wirtheimer family, followed by Kittner, Kugle and Levys; afterward Ginsburg and family settled here. The families mentioned above, and others perhaps, are classed among our best citizens. They are well thought of by the Gentile brethren, and fraternize freely with other classes of citizens irrespective of religious opinions. In their religious beliefs, they are firm, and we might say strict, in the observance of all rules and ceremonies pertaining to their ancient religion. In addition to their religious organization, they have a Hebrew relief association. The officers of this society are H. H. Ginsburg, President; A. Schlossburg, Vice President; M. Kittner, Treasurer, and A. Rosenbaum, Secretary. This association was called into being here by the shameful outrages perpetrated by the Russian Government upon the defenseless Jews, and has for its object the relief of the persecuted brethren in that country. The religious congregation, while it meets for religious purposes only, is not observed with that faithfulness, perhaps, which is characteristic of this people in large cities where the congregations are larger, and where they have their own synagogue or building for worship. Here they meet but twice a year, except in case of a death or a marriage or an occasion of that nature. The first meeting is that of Jewish New Year, which usually comes in the latter part of September or the first of October. The second meeting is that of the day of atonement, which is commonly known as the long day, and occurs one week after the New Year. This day being a fast day is usually observed by the most liberal of the Hebrews. For these two occasions referred to they generally bring here a regular Rabbi, or minister. They also hold religious meetings at weddings and deaths. At all religious meetings it requires the attendance of at least ten males over thirteen years of age. Their meetings are presided over in the absence of a Rabbi by a senior member, and as Mr. Joseph Kugle is the oldest member here, this gentleman is chosen by common consent for this office. The Jewish women, not unlike their Gentile sisters, are the most religious of the two sexes. Inasmuch as their mode of worship like their race is the most ancient, their services are always conducted in the Hebrew language, of which all members are readers.

POPULATION OF DEFIANCE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS FROM 1840 TO 1880.

TOWNS.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adams..........	188	432	754	1,220	1,509
Defiance........	1,044	1,281	2,418	3,615	6,846
Delaware........	201	445	895	1,160	1,505
Farmer..........	281	894	1,180	1,184	1,302
Hicksville.......	67	507	910	1,287	2,381
Highland........	542	365	797	946	1,226
Mark............	......	......	391	595	1,096
Milford..........	175	645	1,293	1,555	1,460
Noble...........	......	558	770	867	912
Richland........	......	702	908	1,194	1,427
Tiffin...........	222	709	916	1,080	1,526
Washington.....	98	428	751	1,016	1,325
Total.........	2,818	6,966	11,983	15,719	22,515

In 1840, Noble is included in Defiance, Richland in Highland, and, in 1840 and 1850, Mark in Farmer Township.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

A COMPANY was raised for the Mexican war, in the Maumee Valley, known as Company B, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry. This regiment was familiarly known as "New Regulars," and was mustered out at the close of the war. The commissioned officers of Company B, appointed by the President, were Daniel Chase, of Manhattan, Captain; —— Goodloe, First Lieutenant, and J. W. Wiley, of Defiance, Second Lieutenant. Wiley was court marshaled and dismissed from the service for fighting a duel with a brother officer in Mexico. He went thence to Olympia, in Washington Territory, where he published a paper for several years, but is now dead. Goodloe was killed in battle. The Captain returned home. The company participated in all the battles about the City of Mexico, and suffered terribly in killed and wounded, quite a number also dying in hospital.

We are not able to furnish a roll of the men enlisted, but we here give, from the files of the Defiance *Democrat*, of March 9, 1848, a list of deaths.

The following is a list of deceased soldiers formerly belonging to Company B, Fifteenth United States Infantry:

Chester G. Andrews, killed in battle near City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

Joseph T. Clark, died of wounds received in same battle.

Jonas G. Anglemyer, died of wounds received at the storming of Chapultepec.

John Ball, died in Government Hospital in New Orleans; August 20, 1847.

Solomon Blubaugh, died in hospital, Mexico, October 6, 1847.

Chauncy Crago, died at San Borgia, September 3, 1847.

Robert Graves, killed in City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.

Isaac Huyck, died in hospital in Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Joseph Hickory, died in hospital in Vera Cruz, June 22, 1847.

Samuel Jennings, died near Jalapa, Mexico, June 26, 1847.

Thomas L. Kollock, died in hospital in Chapultepec, December 15, 1847.

Thomas Marks, died near Santa Fé, June 19, 1847.

John McMillen, died in Puebla, July 20, 1847.

Jacob Reid, died in Perote Castle, July, 1847.

David Robinson, died in Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Noble Robinson, died in hospital in Perote, July 3, 1847.

George W. Slough, died in hospital in Perote, July 15, 1847.

John Sleath, killed in battle near the City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

William Strain, died in hospital in Chapultepec, December 11, 1847.

James M. Skean, died in hospital in Mexico, September 27, 1847.

Calvin Waggint, died in hospital in Puebla, August 9, 1847.

Charles Carrol, died in hospital in Puebla.

Edward Bennett, died in hospital in Puebla.

Joseph Cummings, died in hospital, Puebla.

William Davis, died in hospital, Puebla.

Samuel Garrison, died in hospital, Puebla.

William Gee, died in hospital, Puebla.

Otho Ham, died in hospital, Puebla.

George Holden, died in hospital, Puebla.

Robert Hinkley, died in hospital, Puebla.

William Russel, died in hospital, Puebla.

Ephraim Smith, died in hospital, Puebla.

Anson Strever, died in hospital, Puebla.

Leander P. Stoddard, died in hospital, Puebla.

Charles Tupel, died in hospital, Puebla.

Charles Smith, died in hospital, Puebla.

The following is an extract from a letter of Lieut. James W. Wiley, in which he makes honorable mention of officers and soldiers who went from the Maumee Valley:

"I take this occasion to remark that the Defiance and Williams County boys deserve particular notice for the gallant manner in which they acted in every action. All that were able were always present, and there has never been an instance that has come to my knowledge of one of them flinching. Sergt. John Davis and Sergt. Maybe deserve particular mention the former loading and firing more shots at Churubusco than any other member of the company, cheering up and encouraging his comrades, etc.; and the latter for his deliberate coolness and gallantry throughout the action. He was shot through the hand while carrying an order from Capt. Chase to a portion of the men, to have them cease firing, which entirely disabled it. Corp. John Daly, James Skean, David Robinson Sanford W. Smith, William Strain, James Black and others, deserve much praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves. Mr. Jason Dame was on detached service at the time of the battle of Churubusco, and was not in that action, but at Chapultepec he distinguished himself for his bravery and good conduct. In fact, the whole company, with one or two exceptions, did their duty manfully, and I think the list of killed and wounded will show that they were not slow in walking up to the work, as we were the second company on the list in our regiment in point of loss.

" It now becomes my painful duty to rehearse the casualties which have happened to the brave little band I enlisted at Defiance, including, also, those who went to Toledo and joined the service there. Thomas Marks died at the close of the second day's march, and the next evening, while the companies were drilling, exercising in loading and firing, George Slough was struck in the leg with a ball, from the effects of which he died with the lockjaw at Perote. Jacob Smith, of Williams County, and Noble Robinson, from Evansport, were both attacked with diarrhœa on the march, and were left at the hospital at Perote—both since died. At Puebla, Mr. McMillan, from Williams County, died from the effects of a violent fever. On leaving Puebla, there were detained in the hospital at that place, Corp. Rogers, Corp. Garrison (brother-in-law to Henry Brubacher), Simon Smith, of Williams County, Anson Strever, of the same county, and Dutch Charley, or Charles Tuber. C. G. Andrews was killed by a posse of Mexican lancers while engaged with Joseph Clark in caring for a wounded comrade; Clark was badly cut up by the lancers, being badly wounded in the hand, arm and head; was left for dead, but came to and was picked up and conveyed to his regiment, where he partly recovered from his wounds, but was attacked with diarrhœa, which terminated his existence, and, in a few days afterward, James Skeen died with the same disease. Our Orderly Sergeant, Mace, was left sick at Vera Cruz, and Sergt. Ward at Puebla; neither of whom have yet arrived."

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY RECORD OF DEFIANCE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Defiance, held at the court house on the evening of April 16, 1861, in pursuance of a call made by many of the leading citizens of the town, S. S. Sprague was chosen chairman and S. A. Strong, Secretary. The chair briefly stated the object for which the meeting was called.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. E. H. Leland, Dr. Perry and J. P. Buffington were appointed as the committee.

Dr. Paul, William A. Brown, T. Fitzpatrick, E. H. Leland, Dr. Ruhl and others addressed the meeting in stirring and patiotic remarks. The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the recent attack upon the National flag at Fort Sumter, while the Government was engaged in the peacable and necessary duty of supplying our soldiers with provisions, as one of the most abominable of crimes—a crime against the Government and a direct and unpardonable insult to every loyal citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the treasonable band of conspirators who are organized under the name of Confederate States, have by their crimes against the Government extending through a series of years, and finally culminating in frequent overt acts of treason, forfeited all the political rights which they have heretofore enjoyed. That they are entitled to no respect or consideration from the civilized world, and by the exercise of all power of men or money, it has become necessary to inflict upon them the just and speedy punishment which their crimes deserve.

Resolved, That to such an extent has treason been permitted to walk abroad, unpunished in our land, that it has now become a question of self-preservation; and all party feelings, and all party issues as heretofore existing should be entirely lost sight of; and until the question of the preservation of the Government shall be settled, we recognize no two classes of people, but two parties—Patriots and Traitors.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every good citizen to uphold the President of the United States in his efforts to execute the laws of the United States in every portion of the Government and against all its enemies. All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the village newspapers.

Party differences were ignored by common consent and sentiments of a determination to support the Government at all hazards were freely expressed.

S. S. Sprague, *Chairman.*

S. A. Strong, *Secretary.*

FOURTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio. Ten companies from Toledo, Bryan, Defiance, Stryker, Napoleon, Antwerp, Wauseon and Waterville were organized into the Fourteenth Regiment at Toledo, on the 24th of April, 1861, James B. Steedman being elected Colonel; George P. Estell, Lieutenant Colonel; Paul Edwards, Major. The President's proclamation for 75,000 men was promptly responded to, and in less than three days the Fourteenth Ohio was ready for the field, and on the 25th day of April, 1861 (just twelve days after the firing on Fort Sumter), it started from Toledo for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, where it was thoroughly drilled and its organization completed. On the 18th of May, the regiment was transferred from the State to the General Government.

The regiment left Cleveland on the 22d day of May for Columbus, there received their arms and accouterments, and on the same day started for Zanesville, Ohio; arrived at 1 P. M. on the 23d and immediately embarked for Marietta. Occupied Camp Putnam until the 27th of May, then was ordered to embark for Parkersburg, Va., at which place it landed without opposition, and for the first time the regimental flag of the Fourteenth was unfurled in the enemy's country.

Immediately on its arrival, one company was double-quicked along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the bridges of which were being fired by retreating rebels, as a signal of the arrival of National troops in Western Virginia. Guards were then posted along the road to prevent further destruction, and on the 29th the regiment moved forward until Clarksburg was reached, having repaired all the burnt bridges and culverts up to that point. At Clarksburg, some important arrests were made and the trains were put to running for supplies.

On the 2d of June, the regiment started by rail for the town of Webster, supplied with rations sufficient for a march to Philippi, a distance of thirteen miles. This march was performed on a dark, dismal, rainy night, to surprise a force of about two thousand rebel cavalry in camp near that place. The march brought the regiment in front of the town at 5 A. M., when a battery belonging to the force opened upon the surprised rebels, who were badly frightened, and scattered to the bushes and hills as fast as their horses could carry them, some leaving their clothing and boots behind and making off almost in the Georgia costume of "a shirt and a pair of spurs." A few prisoners, all the rebel stores and five wagon loads of arms and munitions fell into the hands of the National force. On the National side, there were but four men wounded, including Col. Kelly, afterward Major General. One of the rebel cavalry had his leg taken off by a cannon ball. On the next day, the Fourteenth, in company with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, Sixth and Seventh Indiana and First Virginia Infantry went into camp on the hills in the rear of the town of Philippi. On the 2d of July, 1861, the regiment received its first pay in gold and Ohio currency. On the 7th of July, the rebels began to show themselves in force at Laurel Hill, and works were thrown up at Bealington to repel their attacks. Several cavalry charges made by the enemy were handsomely repulsed. On the 12th, Gen. Garnett, having suddenly retreated, the National forces moved out of their works; the Fourteenth taking the advance, took possession of a fort; vacated by the enemy and pressed on after the retreating column. The rebels were closely pressed, the road being strewed with trunks, boxes, tents, stalled baggage wagons and "tuckered-out" rebels. In crossing Carrick's Ford, the enemy was obliged to make a stand to save their trains. Taking a strong position, they awaited the coming of the National forces. The advance guard of the Fourteenth was under the rebel guns before they were aware of it. The rebel flag was flaunted in their faces, and with shouts for Jeff Davis came a shower of balls from the bluff above and opposite the stream. The Fourteenth closed up to its advance guard and answered the enemy's first volley before the second had been fired. In twenty minutes, and just as the first regiment of the main column came up for action, the enemy gave way in great confusion, casting off everything that could retard escape. Over thirty well-laden baggage wagons, one battery, three stand of colors and 250 prisoners were the fruits of this victory. The next morning the regiment returned toward Philippi with the prisoners and captured train, fording at least six rivers and creeks swollen by the heavy rains, arriving at Philippi on the 15th of July. The Fourteenth remained in camp at Laurel Hill until the 22d, when it moved to and crossed the Ohio at Bellaire, and there took cars on the Central Ohio for Toledo and home. The wounded received great attention from the people along the road, and the regiment was tendered ovations and kindnesses without number. It arrived at Toledo on the 25th of

July, where it was hailed by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. After partaking of a sumptuous feast, prepared by the citizens at the Oliver House, the regiment dispersed.

After a few days' rest at home the men re-assembled, and again volunteered in a body for three years, or during the war. On the 23d of August, 1816, the Fourteenth received orders, and moved from Toledo to Cincinnati on the same day, reaching there in the evening. It was here supplied with arms and accouterments, and on the morning of the 25th crossed the Ohio to Covington, Ky., and took cars for Lexington and Frankfort. Remaining in Frankfort two days, the regiment moved by cars to Nicholasville, and established a camp of rendezvous, where for three weeks it was engaged in daily drill and was thoroughly disciplined. Camp Dick Robinson was its next stopping place, and was reached on the evening of October 2. While there, a regiment of loyal East Tennesseans arrived, having, as the men said, crawled on all fours through the rebel lines. Among these brave and self-sacrificing loyal mountaineers were the then Tennessee United States Senator, Andrew Johnson, and Horace Maynard, Congressman, on their way to Washington, D. C. Col. Steedman, of the Fourteenth, invited Johnson to share his tent for the night. The rough attire and begrimed appearance of Johnson caused "the boys" of the regiment to remark that "old Jim Steedman" would invite "Andy" to a free use of soap before he would allow him to bunk with him. The East Tennesseans being without arms, discipline or drill, a detail was made from the Fourteenth for the purpose of perfecting them in drill. About this time rumors were rife that the National forces stationed at or near Wild Cat, a desolate region sixty miles southeast of Camp Dick Robinson, were surrounded by the rebels. The Fourteenth, with Barnet's First Ohio Artillery, started at once for Wild Cat, making forced marches through the deep mud and driving rain, and reached there at 9 A. M. of the 21st of October. On nearing the battle-field the crash of musketry and artillery was heard. This spurred the excited troops, who were going into their first engagement, and they double-quicked to the point of attack. Barnett's artillery was placed in position and the enemy shelled. Five companies of the Thirty-third Indiana were on a wild knob, almost completely surrounded by the rebels. Under cover of a brisk fire from Barnet's battery, two companies of the Fourteenth, with picks and shovels, crawled through the bushed over a ravine, and reached the knob, fortified it in such a manner that the enemy shortly abandoned the siege and retreated toward London, Ky. The rebels left on the ground about thirty of their number killed and wounded. The National forces pursued the rebels under Zollicoffer, to a point near London, and then went into camp for some two weeks. Orders were received to march back toward Lancaster, passing through Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon. The next point was Lebanon, at which place the troops went into winter quarters.

On the 31st of December, the camp at Lebanon was abandoned and the march resumed, taking the route toward Somerset or Mill Springs. At Logan's Cross Roads, the rebels under Zollicoffer were met and defeated. Only one company of the Fourteenth participated in this—Company C, Capt. J. W. Brown, of Toledo.

Following up their success, the National troops pursued and drove the rebels into their fortifications at Mill Springs. The night of the 19th of January was consumed in cannonading the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 20th, a general assault was ordered and executed, the rebel works carried, twenty pieces of artillery, all the camp equipage and one regiment of men captured. The main body of rebels crossed the Cumberland River in a steamer and escaped, burning the steamer as they left. In the charge which carried the works, the Fourteenth was the first regiment to enter. Pushing on after the flying enemy, the regiment reached the bank of the river in time to fire into the rear of the retreating column as it was boarding the steamer. The National forces remained at Mill Springs until the 11th of February. Then with five days' rations the line of march was resumed toward Louisville, passing through Stanford, Somerset, Danville and intermediate places, arriving at Louisville on the 26th. Marching through the city the Fourteenth was placed on board of transports, and in company with 20,000 other troops left for Nashville, arriving there on the 4th of March. Remaining in and around Nashville, building fortifications and perfecting the drill of the men, until the 20th of March, the necessity of re-enforcing Gen. Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing being apparent, Gen. Buell marched with the greater part of his army, reaching Savannah on the 6th of April. Taking steamers, a portion of the troops were landed on the field at Pittsburg Landing, on the morning of the 7th of April, in time to participate in the engagement of that day, turning the tide of battle in favor of the National army. The Fourteenth did not come up in time to participate. On the night of the 12th of April, the regiment was sent on an expedition to Chickasaw Landing, in the vicinity of which five or six bridges were destroyed, thus preventing the enemy from being re-enforced. In effecting this destruction several severe skirmishes were had. The regiment was taken back to Pittsburg Landing on a steamer, on board of which was Gen. Sherman, who publicly thanked the men for the service they had performed. The Fourteenth rejoined its brigade, and with the vast army then concentrated under Gen. Halleck, shared in the slow advance on Corinth. The only death in the regiment during the siege was that of fifer Frank Callern, of heart disease. The regiment joined in pursuing the enemy to the vicinity of Booneville, Miss., where the chase was abandoned, the National troops returning to Corinth. On the 23d of June, 1862, the Fourteenth with other troops was sent to Iuka, Miss., and from there marched to Tuscumbia, Ala. After doing duty of various kinds in and around this place, the line of march was resumed toward Nashville, Tenn., passing through Florence, Fayetteville, Pulaski, etc. On this march, Gen. Robert L. McCook was murdered by guerrillas near Waynesburg, Tenn. Nashville was reached on the 7th of September. On the 14th, marching orders were received for Bowling Green, Ky. This march was made in pursuit of Bragg's army, which was then moving on to Louisville, Ky., which was reached on the 26th day of September, 1862. On this march, the Fourteenth Ohio was under command of Maj. Paul Edwards, Col Steedman having been assigned to Gen Robert L. McCook's late command, and Lieut Col. Este being absent on furlough. The march from Nashville to Louisville was one of great hardship, the weather being intensely hot, the roads very dusty and water almost unattainable. On the 1st of October, the National army, under Gen. Buell, moved out of Louisville and resumed the pursuit of Bragg's rebel army. Marching by the Bardstown road, the Fourteenth in the advance, Springfield, Ky., was reached on the second day and Bardstown on the third. On the 9th day of October, the brigade in which the Fourteenth was acting, was detailed as headquarter and ammunition train guard, and for that reason did not participate in the battle of Perryville fought on that day. Gen. Buell's army moved in pursuit of the rebels, marching through Danville and Crab Orchard, where the pursuit was abandoned and the National forces commenced a retrograde movement toward Nashville. Gallatin was reached on the 15th of November, where the brigade, in which the Fourteenth Ohio was acting, went into winter quarters. While at this place, the regiment was frequently detailed on scouting duty against the guerrilla (Gen. John Morgan's) cavalry, with which it had several severe skirmishes, losing some men. At Rolling Fork, Morgan was badly whipped and driven off, thus preventing a contemplated raid against Louisville. The regiment remained at Gallatin until January 13, 1863, engaged in similar duty. Leaving Gallatin, Nashville was reached on the 15th day of January, and after a day's rest in that city the regiment marched to Murfreesboro as guard to an ammunition and provision train, returning the same night to Lavergne, where the brigade was engaged in fortifying against the enemy. On the 3d day of June, the regiment and brigade left Lavergne and took up the line of march for Triune, Tenn., forming a portion of Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. At Triune, twenty days were consumed in rigid drill, giving time to allow the necessary supplies to come up. The march being resumed, Hoover's Gap was reached on the night of the 26th of June, a brisk engagement coming off at that point, in which the Fourteenth participated with its brigade. Thirty men were lost in killed and wounded in this affair. The vicinity of Tullahoma was reached on the evening of the 28th of June, and the enemy's videttes driven in. That night, Capt. Neubert's picket detail, of the Fourteenth Ohio, drove in the enemy's line of pickets and reached a point so near the town as to enable him to discover that the rebels were evacuating the place. This important information was immediately sent to headquarters by Capt. Neubert, and caused the advance, early the next morning, of the National forces. Elk River was crossed with great difficulty, that stream being quite deep with a swift current, and a number of men were drowned. A spur of the Cumberland Mountains was crossed and the National forces encamped in Sequatchie Valley on the 18th of August, near Sweden Cove. On the 31st of August, the army crossed the Tennessee River by means of rafts, the pontoons not being on hand. On the 19th of September, the enemy was discovered in force on Chickamauga Creek. The Fourteenth Ohio, under command of Lieut. Col. Kingsbury, was immediately deployed in line of battle. The men were not in the best trim to engage in a fatiguing day's work, having marched incessantly all of the previous day and night, but they were ready and willing to perform their whole duty, and did it nobly. The regiment was engaged in hot and close contest from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; being then relieved, it replenished its ammunition boxes, and again entered the fight, continuing it until sundown. That night it fell back one mile and went into camp. The next morning at 9 o'clock the regiment again entered the field and had a desperate encounter with a portion of Longstreet's rebel division. An unfortunate gap being left open by mistake in Thomas' line, the whole National force was compelled to fall back to prevent being overwhelmed. The village of Rossville was its stopping point. On the 21st of September, the regiment with its brigade and division, was in line of battle all day, but was again compelled to give ground and fall back into hastily-constructed intrenchments near Chattanooga, the enemy following closely. The regiment went into the battle with 449 men. Out of that number it lost 233, killed, wounded and missing. Fourteen enlisted men were captured by the enemy. Of fourteen officers, eight were severely wounded; among them Capts. Albert Moore, Company A; H. W. Bigelow, Company I; Dan Pomeroy, Company D; W. B. Pugh, Company H; J. J. Clark, Company C; and Lieut. James E. McBride, Company F. Col. Croxton, of the Tenth Kentucky, commanding the brigade, was also severely wounded. To procure rations on one occasion during the ensuing beleaguerment at Chattanooga, a detail of 100 men from the Fourteenth, under Capt. Neubert, was sent to Stevenson, Ala., crossing the rugged mountain between that place and Chattanooga. This detail started on a march of eleven days' duration with only one day's rations. After encountering terrible hardships, subsisting on parched corn, leaving along the roads the wrecks of more than half their wagons and the dead bodies of twenty mules, Stevenson was reached; ten wagons out of the sixty they started with were loaded with "hard-tack" and the return journey commenced. After twenty-five days' absence, this detail reached Chattanooga (9th of November) and distributed their precious freight among the famished troops.

In the brilliant assault on Mission Ridge, the Fourteenth Ohio bore a gallant part, charging and capturing a rebel battery of three guns, which Gen. Hardee in person was superintending, loosing sixteen killed, ninety-one wounded and three missing. On the 26th of November, the National forces started in pursuit of the rebel army toward Ringgold, at which point the enemy made a stand on the 28th. Gen. Hooker's forces being in the advance, made a charge on the rebels, but were driven back. The Fourteenth corps coming up, formed a line of battle and charged the rebel position, but the enemy had fled toward Buzzard's Roost. The Fourteenth Ohio returned to Chattanooga on the 29th of November and was reviewed by Gen. Grant on the 1st of December, 1863. Of those that were eligible, all but thirty men of the entire regiment re-enlisted for another term of three years. This occurred on the 17th of December. On Christmas Day, the mustering of the men commenced, and by working hard all day and through the night the rolls were completed. Marching to Bridgeport on the 31st of December, the Fourteenth Ohio then took the cars and reached Nashville on the 2d day of January, 1864. On this trip the cold was so intense as to freeze the feet of several colored servants, belonging to the regiment, so badly as to make amputation necessary. From Nashville the regiment went by cars to Louisville, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, arriving at that city on the morning of the 4th of January. Cars were at once taken for Toledo, the home of the regiment, where it was warmly received by the citizens, and addressed in their behalf by the Hon. M. R. Waite. On the 6th day of February, the thirty days' furlough having expired, the regiment moved by rail to Cleveland and there went into camp. Remaining there about a week, it started for Cincinnati and the front, reaching Nashville on the 23d of February and Chattanooga on the 29th.

On the 5th day of March, the regiment moved to Ringgold, where it performed hard duty in building corduroy roads between that place and Chattanooga, picketing outposts, etc.

On the 9th day of May, it moved with its brigade on Dalton, driving in the enemy's videttes to the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, there encountering the enemy in force. At this point commenced that long, fatiguing campaign for the possession of Atlanta, the "Gate City" of the extreme South. The Fourteenth, in all the marches and the almost incessant skirmishes and flanking movements of that campaign, bore an honorable part. It lost heavily in men and officers. While lying in front of Atlanta, the regiment lost twenty men killed and wounded.

On the 26th of August, a flanking movement was commenced toward Jonesboro, and on the 31st, the Atlanta & Western Railroad was struck five miles north of Jonesboro, where 200 prisoners were captured. On the 1st of September, the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which was brigaded the Fourteenth Ohio, continued the movement in the direction of Jonesboro, destroying the track of the railroad as it marched. At 4:30 P. M. of that day, the Third Division (Gen. Baird) confronted the enemy's works surrounding Jonesboro. The Third Brigade, in command of Col. Este, of the Fourteenth Ohio, of Baird's division, was drawn up in line of battle in the immediate rear of a regular brigade of Gen. Carlin's division, which had just made an unsuccessful charge on the rebel works in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of a large corn-field. Col. Este, with his brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Ohio, Tenth Kentucky and Seventy-fourth Indiana stood ready for the fight. Col. Este gave the order, "Battallions, forward!—guide center!" and Gen. Baird waved his hand for the "forward." The lines moved steadily forward amid a shower of balls. A battery opened with grape and canister, but the brigade moved steadily on. The edge of the timber was gained, and, with a yell and a charge, the rebel works were gained, and a hand-to hand conflict ensued. The rebels belonged to Gen. Pat Cleburne's division, and contested the ground with great stubbornness and bravery. It was not until many of them were killed with the cold steel that they would surrender. They finally succumbed and were marched to the rear as prisoners. The Fourteenth took nearly as many prisoners as the regiment numbered, a battery of four guns, several stands of colors and two lines of trenches full of men. All this was not accomplished without sad cost. The brigade lost thirty-three per cent of its number. One hundred members of the Fourteenth, whose time had expired, went willingly into the fight, some of whom were killed and many wounded. After the Jonesboro fight, the brigade in which the Fourteenth was acting, marched back to Atlanta, leaving the pursuit of the enemy to other troops. The Fourteenth next followed in pursuit of Hood's troops, on their advance into Tennessee, as far up as Rome, where the chase was abandoned and the brigade returned to Kingston, Ga., reaching there on the 6th of November. It next joined Gen. Sherman's forces at Atlanta, and participated in the "march to the sea;" then came the march through the Carolinas to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Raleigh the surrender of Lee and his army near Richmond was promulgated to the National forces. The surrender of Johnston quickly followed, and then the march up to the capital of the nation, where the grand armies of the republic passed in review before the President and Cabinet. On the 15th of June, the Fourteenth Ohio started from Washington by rail for Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, arriving there on the 18th of June. It immediately embarked on boats and was taken to Louisville, Ky. Remaining in camp at that place until the 11th day of July, when the regiment was mustered out of the service and returned to its home, reaching Toledo on the 13th of July, 1865, after over four years of as honorable and active a career as that of any regiment in the army.

COMPANY D.

April 20, 1861, Sidney S. Sprague commenced enrolling a company, which was speedily filled and another started. April 23, the first company elected officers as follows: Sidney S. Sprague, Captain; William J. Irvine, First Lieutenant; and Charles Kahlo, Second Lieutenant. A farewell meeting was held that night at which a silk flag, prepared by the ladies, was presented, and the company, numbering 105, left in the cars that evening for Cleveland.

ROSTER.

Sidney S. Sprague, William J. Irvine, Charles Kahlo, Henry H. D. Bell, Christian M. Graham, John W. Wilson, William Graham, McCartney Todd, Charles A. Smith, Francis M. Burns, William M. Burns, William M. Hagan, John Dillon, Jeremiah Hall, Lewis Colman, Charles Colman, Aquilla Masters, Adam Menzel, Adin Burt, Levi Michelson, Jeduthan Barnum, Joseph Shultz, Jonas Bixby, William N. Rogers, George H. Block, Aaron Clarke, Alexander R. Britton, Charles Oden, Lewis Watterman, Samuel Toops, Edward Smith, Daniel Whitmore, David Buckmaster, Alden Keazer, Samuel Vanvlerah, Henry Lazenby, Jonathan Warwick, Daniel Bishop, Bailey Fleming, Elijah Karnes, Ferdinand Messmann, Jacob Warwick, Edmond Metz, Casper Siroiff, William Hershberger, Franklin J. Block, Amiel Peachin, William Wheeler, Napoleon Peachin, Clark Bailey, Israel Elton, John Weippert, James Allen, Henry Gengrich, Orlando Colwell, Abraham Vanvlerah, Frederic W. Hoeltzel, Cyrus M. Witherill, Demetrius L. Bell, Peter Sieren, James Oden, Robert McGaffick, Jacob Gils, Joseph Murphy, Franklin M. B. Winans, David A. Gleason, Ransom P. Osborn, William H. Palmer, Joshua Harper, Michael Franklin, Morgan Rees, John W. Davis, William Demland, Solomon H. Curtis, Solomon Deamer, Nicholas Buckmaster, Charles Marfillius, James Hoy, Philip Hohn, Peter Mogg, Jonas Waldner, Henry Miller, William H. Wells, Henry R. Randall, Samuel Kyle, Henry Hendrick, Edward Colwell, John Poorman, Jacob Poorman, Augustus Wearn, William Davis, Aaron Dixon, Michael Carl, John Moll, James Kochel, Michael Rath, Philip Rath, Isaiah F. Alexander, Franklin Duck, C. J. Woodcox, Alvah Mallory, Benjamin Corwin, Frank Young, Adam Koch, David Hoy. July 26, 1861, Capt. Sprague's company arrived home without the loss of a man, notwithstanding the dangerous service in which they had been engaged.

COMPANY E.

This company was also mostly from Defiance County.

John W. Wilson, Captain.

David A. Gleason, First Lieutenant.

Promoted—William T. Bennett, Second Lieutenant.

William T. Bennett, First Sergeant.

David Trine, Second Sergeant.

David W. Mettler, Third Sergeant.

James S. Eckles, Fourth Sergeant.

William W. Moats, Fifth Sergeant.

Philip Rath, First Corporal.

John Cain, Second Corporal.

Elijah Collins, Third Corporal.

Eli Knapp, Fourth Corporal.

Aquilla Masters, Fifth Corporal.

Alvara Partee, Sixth Corporal; missing at Chickamauga.

John B. Partee, Seventh Corporal; killed at Chickamauga.

Johnson Miller, Eighth Corporal.
William Luce, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

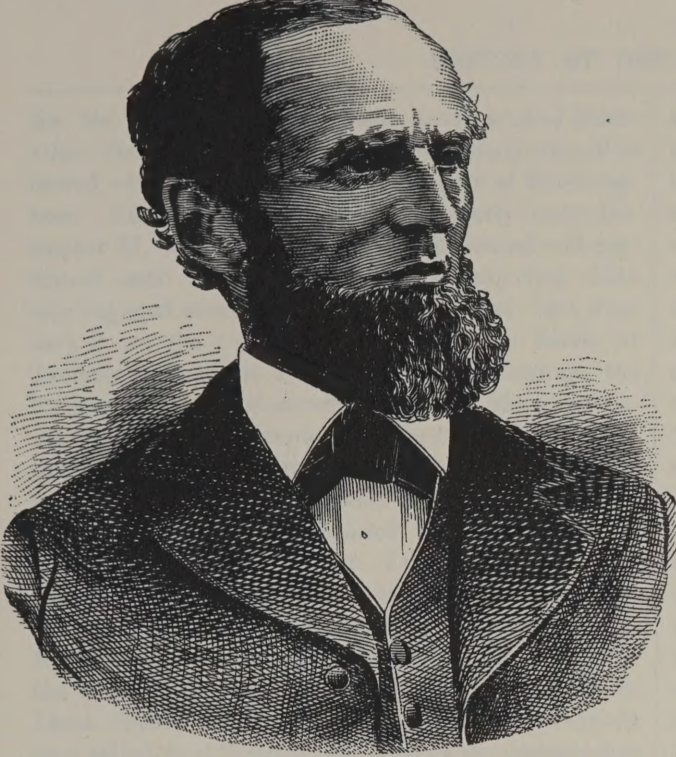
William C. Adair, Daniel Beard, John M. Burlew, Charles Black, George Black, Joseph E. Brendle, Jeremiah Brown, John Bechtolt, John N. Crist, David Crick, William R. Cosgrave, S. G. Cosgrave (enlisted December 10, 1863), Michael W. Campbell, Elza Dush (enlisted January 25, 1864), John W. Davis, Hiram Farlee, Joseph H. Forest (died of disease at Nashville, June 6, 1862), Alfred Gregg, Benjamin F. Gibbs, Jacob Gilts, Henry Genrick, Abraham Gilts, Daniel Gilts, Jesse O. G. Gavel, William Graham, Erasus Gleason (enlisted February, 1864), Weeden H. Harris, William Hall (enlisted December 14, 1863), Chauncey Harris, Jacob C. Hall (enlisted February, 1864), Jacob Holstzel, Solomon Hall (enlisted February 10, 1864), John Haver (enlisted February 28, 1863, died at Ringgold, Ga.), James H. Haver (enlisted February 24, 1864), James Haver (enlisted January 14, 1864), Samuel A. Kezor, Oliver I. Kiaft, Reazon C. Livingston, John Long, Joseph Murphy, Davidson Millhouse (enlisted January 17, 1864), George Murphy, Samuel Noffsinger, Barnard O'Callagan, George Partee, Nicholas Parry, Emanuel Potterf, Henry B. Randall (died of wounds at Chickamagua, October, 1863), John P. Rath (enlisted December 14, 1863, died at Chattanooga, May, 1864), Michael Rath (enlisted December, 14, 1863), Shandy H. Root, Edmond Root, Jacob Speaker, William C. Sponsler (wounded at Chickamauga and Atlanta), Hugh S. Steen, James A. Stoner (enlisted February 10, 1864), Lyman S. Sager, Louis Swartz, Anthony Shindler, John Thomas, Nicholas Thomas, Samuel Toop, Franklin M. B. Winance, John Wagner, Alvin Wilcox, Henry C. White, Gabriel Yanser.

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

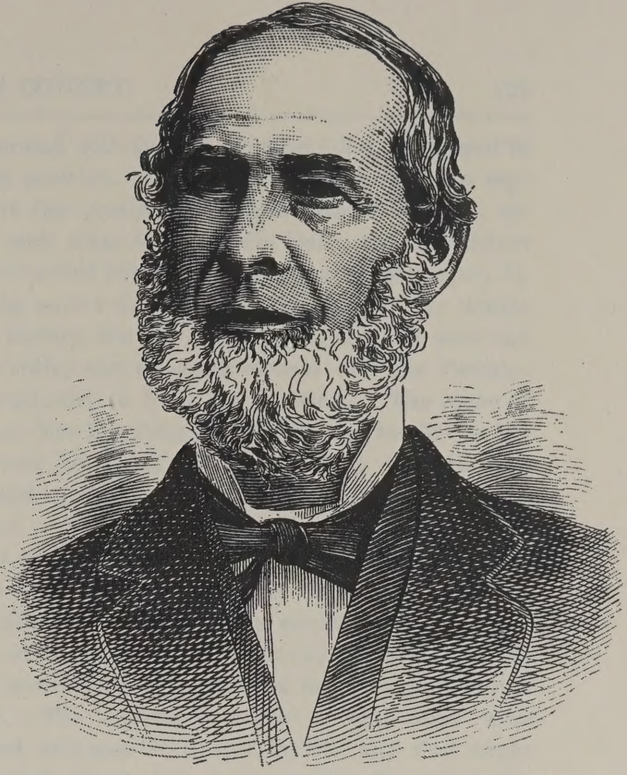
The Twenty-first Ohio was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, on the 27th day of April, 1861, with the following officers:

Jesse S. Norton, Colonel.
James M. Neibling, Lieutenant Colonel.
A. J. Taylor, Major.

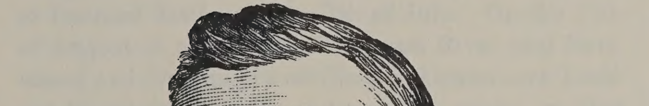
It moved on the 23d of May, passing through Columbus, where it received its arms, to Gallipolis. It went into camp at that place and remained there until the 3d of July, when it moved to Ravenswood, by order of Gen. McClellan, to re-enforce the Seventeenth Ohio, then expecting an attack from O. Jennings Wise, whose forces lay at a little town called Ripley, twelve or fifteen miles from the river. The National forces under Col. Norton, of the Twenty-first Ohio, disembarked at 11 o'clock at night, made a forced march to Ripley, surprised the rebels and drove them from the place. The expedition then returned by steamer to Gallipolis. A day or two after this, Col. Norton made a reconnoissance up the Kanawha River, and captured forty prominent rebel citizens as hostages for the good treatment and safe return of some loyal Virginians captured by the notorious Jenkins. Col. Norton also led an expedition to Jenkins' farm, just below Guyandotte, consisting of Company F, Capt. George F. Walker, and Company C, Lieut. A. McMahan, and captured a steamboat load of cattle, horses, corn, etc., for the use of the army, and once more returned to their camp at Gallipolis. On the 11th of July, Gen. Cox took command of the brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-first Ohio, the First and Second Kentucky, Cotter's First Ohio Battery of two guns, and Capt. George's Cavalry, and marched to Red House, on the Kenawha River. At this point Col. Norton was ordered to make a reconnoissance for the purpose of discovering the rebel position. Company F, Capt. George F. Walker, Company H, Capt. A. M. Blackman, and Company G, Capt. Lovell, with a portion of Capt. George's Cavalry, started under command of Col. Norton, early on Sunday morning, the 14th of July, moving on three different roads, all terminating at a little village on Scarey Creek, where it empties into the Kanawha River. After marching some eight miles, the enemy's pickets were encountered in a church, from which they fired and fell back on their main body. Skirmishers were thrown out by Col. Norton, which developed the enemy in force on the opposite bank of the creek, occupying a strong position, with a full battery. After developing the strength of the rebels, the National troops fell back two miles, and at 12 o'clock that night were re-enforced by the remaining companies of the Twenty-first Ohio and part of the Second Kentucky, under Lieut. Col. Enyart; but lacking artillery, Col. Norton thought it best to fall back and await the arrival of the main body. On the 15th the main body, under Gen. Cox, arrived, and on the morning of the 17th Col. Lowe was placed in command of a force consisting of his own regiment, Company K, Capt. S. A. Strong, and Company D, Capt. Thomas G. Allen, of the Twenty-first, Capt. Cotter's two rifle guns, and a portion of Capt. George's Cavalry, as an attacking column, and ordered to drive the enemy from his position. The fight opened at great disadvantage to the Nationals, from the fact that their old United States smooth-bore muskets did not carry far enough to reach the enemy, who were stationed in the bed of the creek and protected by its high banks. Col. Norton, seeing the disadvantage, determined to drive the enemy out of the creek with the bayonet, and as a preliminary movement, sent a flanking force to turn the enemy's left and divert his attention from the contemplated charge in front. The charge was successfully made by Col. Norton, with two companies of the Twelfth Ohio, under Lieut. Col. White, and two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, the enemy being lifted out of the creek and the whole rebel force driven back. Col. Norton was severely wounded through the hips in this affair, but remained on the field, hoping to be supported by Col. Lowe. Three messengers were dispatched to Col. Lowe, none of whom was killed, but the needed support was not given. In the meantime, the enemy received re-enforcements; and discovering that the National force was not properly supported, again abandoned their column, and in turn drove them, capturing Col. Norton, and Lieut. Brown, of the Twelfth Ohio, who had remained with Col. Norton and the other wounded. The loss in this engagement was nine killed, including Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy, of Company D, and seventeen wounded. On the evening of the battle, Col. Woodruff, of the Second Kentucky; Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, and Lieut. Col. George W. Neff, of the First Kentucky, rode up to the battle-ground by a different road from that on which the troops were retreating, and were instantly made prisoners by the rebels. The Twenty-first Ohio remained in the field, under command of Lieut. Col. Neibling, until ordered home to be mustered out, which occurred on the 12th of August, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. It was again re-organized on the 19th of September, 1861, for the three years' campaign, and mustered into the service at Findlay, Ohio. It received marching orders a few days thereafter, was supplied with arms at Camp Dennison on the 2d of October, and marched the same day for Nicholasville, Ky. It remained there ten days, and was then ordered to march to McCormick's Gap to join Gen. Nelson, then in command at that point. During that campaign, no engagement occurred, excepting that at Ivy Mountain, in which the rebels attempted an ambush but were foiled and whipped, mainly through a flank movement executed by the Twenty-first Ohio. The rebels were driven from that line and the whole command returned to Louisville, reaching that city in November. The National army was re-organized in the following December under Gen. Buell, and moved to Bacon Creek and Green River, where it remained in winter quarters up to late in February. In Gen. O. M. Mitchel's division, the Twenty-first marched on Bowling Green, driving the rebels from that strong position. Then moving direct on Nashville, Gen. Mitchel summoned the city authorities to surrender, which demand was promptly acceded to. Col. Kennett, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, took possession of the city on the 13th of March. On the 17th, Gen. Mitchel's column moved out on Murfreesboro Turnpike, occupied Murfreesboro on the 19th and remained there until the 4th of April, when it moved on Huntsville. At this point the famous expedition under Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky, was sent out to sever the rebel communication with Richmond, so as to prevent re-enforcements from reaching Beauregard. This was made up from the Twenty-first, Thirty-third, and Second Ohio, and consisted of twenty four men. It failed by reason of meeting trains on the road not specified in the time-table in possession of Andrews. From Fayetteville, the command moved, on the morning of the 10th of April, for Huntsville and reached that place on the morning of the 11th, drove the rebels out, captured 300 prisoners, sixteen locomotives, and a large number of freight and passenger cars. The most vigorous measures were then inaugurated by Gen. Mitchel. Expeditions were sent in every direction, railroad bridges burned, and every precaution taken against surprise. One of these, which consisted of Company C, Capt. McMahan, and Company F, Capt. H. H. Alban, of the Twenty-first, and a portion of the Twenty-third Ohio, all under command of Col. Oscar F. Moore, of the Thirty-third, was sent to Stevenson, Ala., to burn an important bridge spanning the Tennessee River. It was completely successful, and returned to Huntsville. About the 20th of April, Capt. Milo Caton, Company H, of the Twenty-first Ohio, was sent in charge of rebel prisoners to Nashville. On his return he was surrounded by Morgan's Cavalry, and after a hard fight the Captain and his company were obliged to surrender. The whole party were sent to Richmond. Capt. Caton remained in rebel prisons over a year. On the 28th of May, the regiment moved to Athens to relieve Col. Turchin, and remained there up to the 28th of August, While the Twenty-first Ohio was at Athens, the nucleus of the First Alabama loyal regiment was formed, mainly through the efforts of Capt. McMahan. The regiment returned from Athens, Ala., to Nashville on the 29th of August, 1862, and arrived on the 2d of September. It remained with its division, under the command of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, and was besieged in the city until the 7th of November, when the siege was raised by the approach of the army under Gen. Rosecrans. During the siege, the Twenty-first Ohio was engaged in the sallies of Lavergne, White's Creek, Wilson's Bend and Franklin Pike. At Lavergne, the regiment captured a part of the Third Alabama Rifle Regiment, with their colors and camp and garrison equipage, and fifty-four horses. On the 19th of November, Gen. Rosecrans issued a special order, complimenting this regiment



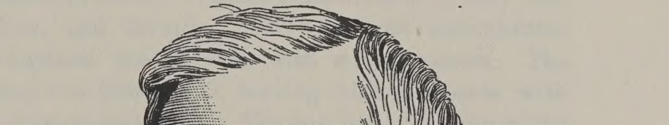
Adam Wilhelm



Jos Ralston



C. HARLEY.



Jacob I Greene

for its efficiency on the grand guard around Nashville. On the 26th of December, the Twenty-first Ohio moved with the army against the enemy at Murfreesboro. Skirmishing continued incessantly until December 31, when a general battle commenced and continued until January 3. The Twenty-first Ohio was engaged every day—first in the center, and, January 2, on the left of the army. In the battle of January 2, with the rebels under Breckenridge, the Twenty-first charged across Stone River, the water being waist-deep, and captured three brass field pieces, the only artillery captured in the battle before Murfreesboro. After the battle, Capt. McMahan, of Company C, was recommended to the Governor of Ohio for promotion by Gen. James S. Negley, and was soon afterward appointed Major of his regiment. On the 4th of January, the Twenty-first entered Murfreesboro, having the advance of its division. In the battle of Stone River, the regiment lost one officer, Lieut. Enoch B. Wiley, of Company C, and forty-six men killed, and Lieut. J. W. Knaggs and seventy-five men wounded. Seventeen men were captured. During the occupation of Murfreesboro, from January 4 to June 24, 1863, the Twenty-first was engaged in several expeditions and skirmishes. On the 24th of June, it moved with the army upon the enemy at Tullahoma, the enemy having retired upon Chattanooga, the Twenty-first went into camp with the army at Decherd Station on the 7th of July. On the 16th of August, it crossed the Tennessee River near Stevenson, and dragging its artillery and trains over Lookout Mountain by hand, it found the enemy at Dug Gap, Ga., on the 11th of September. Heavy skirmishing continued until the 19th, when the enemy was found in force on the line of Chickamauga Creek. The regiment immediately deployed into line of battle, under command of Lieut. Col. D. M. Stoughton, and opened a brisk fire upon the rebels, which continued until night. Early the next morning (Sunday, September 20) the battle was resumed. At 11 o'clock, the Twenty-first was posted on Horseshoe Ridge, upon the earnest request of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannon, who retired with his troops to another part of the field soon afterward. Immediately after forming into this new position, the Twenty-first became fully engaged, and a severe contest resulted in the repulse of the enemy, not, however, without severe loss to the Twenty-first. Lieut. Col. Stoughton had an arm fractured and soon after died. The command now devolved upon Maj. A. McMahan. The result of the battle by 3 o'clock in the afternoon demonstrated the inability of the National army to meet successfully the immensely superior numbers under command of Gen. Bragg. The National troops were forced back on the right and left; but the Twenty-first being armed with Colt's revolving rifles, continued to hold its position. The rebels charged upon the regiment in this position five times without success, retiring each time with severe loss. An hour before sundown a full battery was brought to bear upon it, inflicting severe damage. Under cover of the smoke of this battery, the rebels charged again, but were met with a volley and a counter-charge and the Twenty-first continued to hold its position. The scene at this time was horrible; the battery had set fire to the leaves and dry brush and the dead and wounded were consumed by the fire. To remedy this was out of the question. To detain the rebels, if possible, was all that could be expected, while the troops of McCook's corps, which had been so severely crushed, could effect a retreat. The ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and a further supply could not be found nearer than Chattanooga, nearly a day's march distant. The cartridge boxes of the dead were searched, and also the hospitals, for any that might be carried there in the cartridge boxes of the wounded. By economy the regiment continued to fire until dark, when its last shot was expended. At this time the enemy had appeared upon the right and rear, and the regiment, now greatly reduced in numbers, was formed for one more deperate effort to hold the ridge and give time for our shattered columns to effect a retreat. A charge was ordered by Maj. McMahan, and though entirely without ammunition, the bayonet was applied with entire success. The enemy was forced back leaving nine prisoners with the Twenty-first Ohio. The helpless condition of the regiment was discovered by the enemy in its inability to return their fire. It was now after dark, and, in a second attempt to push back the enemy with the bayonet, the Twenty-first Ohio was overwhelmed, and Maj. McMahan and 115 of the officers and men of the command were captured. The Twenty-first Ohio expended in this battle 43,550 rounds of Colt's fixed ammunition, and sustained a loss of one officer and fifty men killed and three officers and ninety-eight men wounded, and twelve officers and 104 men captured. The survivors of the regiment retired with the army to Chattanooga, where it arrived September 22, and remained until January 1, 1864, when it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, mainly through the efforts of Quartermaster Daniel Lewis, Quartermaster Sergeant George Sheets, and the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and returned to Ohio upon veteran furlough. It had in the meantime, however, been present at the battle of Mission Ridge. The regiment returned to Chattanooga the 6th of March and moved forward to Ringgold, Ga., from which point it moved, May 7, with Sherman's grand army upon the campaign to

Atlanta, Ga. Fighting soon commenced and the regiment opened its veteran campaign with the battle of Buzzard's Roost May 9, and Resaca May 15. Moving forward, the regiment was present at the battle of New Hope Church, and on the morning of May 28, while the regiment was moving to a position in reserve, a piece of stray shell fractured the right arm of Col. James M. Neibling, and the command of the regiment again devolved upon Maj. A. McMahan, who had just returned from Libby Prison. The regiment was immediately ordered to the front, and in capturing a ridge which was abandoned without a fight on the evening before, Company K sustained a loss of four men killed and two wounded. The position thus captured commanded that of the enemy, and was held by the Twenty-first Ohio until the enemy withdrew. Skirmishing continued daily until the enemy presented front at Kenesaw Mountain, June 17. The Twenty-first was engaged at this point every day, holding the front line at Bald Knob, twelve nights and days in succession, at which point Lieut. Robert S. Dilworth, of Company G, and two men were killed and ten men wounded. On the 4th of July, the regiment marched through Marietta in pursuit of the enemy, who had retired toward the Chattahoochie River a previous night. Skirmishing continued until the 9th of July, when the regiment was ordered forward to learn the position of the enemy, with orders to attack and drive in his outposts. A severe engagement at Vining's Station was the result. Two regiments of the enemy, the Fourth Mississippi and Fifty-fourth Louisiana Infantry, were encountered in their rifle pits. A charge was ordered by Maj. McMahan, the rifle pits captured, with seventeen prisoners and thirty-three stands of new English rifles. The enemy was driven into his main works after a desperate struggle, in which the Twenty-first Ohio lost fifteen men killed, and two officers and thirty-seven men wounded, and one officer missing. The regiment continued to hold the rifle-pits and annoy the enemy in his main works. Corporal William Waltman, of Company G, upon this occasion led his company in the charge, and would have been promoted had not his term of enlistment expired before his commission could be obtained. Early on the morning of July 10, the enemy withdrew, and the regiment advanced by daylight to the Chattahoochie River. No other troops besides the Twenty-first Ohio were engaged on this occasion. Having crossed the river, the regiment again engaged the enemy at Nancy's Creek, July 19, and continued to engage him until July 20, when the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought. In this battle Capt. Daniel Lewis, Company C, was killed, Sergt. Maj. Earll W. Merry was wounded, and had a leg amputated. On the 22d of July, the siege of Atlanta was commenced, and continued until the night of September 1, when the defense of that city was abandoned by the enemy in consequence of his defeat at Jonesboro, thirty-five miles south of Atlanta. The Twenty-first Ohio, during the siege of Atlanta, was engaged with the enemy on several occasions, and was under his fire every day. At the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, which won Atlanta, the regiment was again engaged, and again added new laurels to its character as a fighting regiment. Its loss in this battle was five men killed, thirty men wounded, and one man missing. After the battle of Jonesboro, the Twenty-first returned with the army to Atlanta, and went into camp on the 8th of September. The total loss of the regiment in this campaign, from May 7 to the occupation of Atlanta, September 2, was two officers and thirty-two men killed, and five officers and 119 men wounded, many of whom subsequently died. On the third of October, the regiment moved with the army in pursuit of Hood toward Chattanooga, and arrived at Galesville, Ala., October 20. From this point it returned to Atlanta, where it again arrived on the 15th of November. On the 16th, it moved with the army in the direction of Savannah, Ga. On the 4th of December, it was engaged with the enemy near Lumpkin Station, on the Augusta & Savannah Railroad. From the 12th to the night of the 20th of December, it was engaged with the enemy's outposts before Savannah, and entered the city the following morning at 9 o'clock A. M., in advance of its army corps. During this campaign, the regiment destroyed three miles of railroad and captured eight thousand rations for its own use. It also captured forage to supply twenty-one head of horses and mules attached to the regiment during the campaign. Six prisoners of war were also captured. The regiment lost one man wounded, and fourteen were "bushwhacked" by the enemy. The regiment moved again from Savannah, Ga., under command of Lieut. Col. McMahan upon the campaign through North and South Carolina. It was engaged at Rocky Mount, S. C., and subsequently at Averysboro, N. C., and participated in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th of March. In this battle it sustained a loss of one man killed and one officer, Capt. W. B. Wicker, of Company E, and four men wounded and ten men missing. On this campaign, a large amount of railroad was destroyed by this regiment, and it drew its subsistence entirely from the country through which it passed, and also supplied the horses and mules which belonged to it with sufficient forage. Twenty-one rebel prisoners were captured by the regiment during this campaign. During the battle on the 19th of March at Bentonville, Lieut. Col. McMahan was assigned to the command of his brigade and Capt. Samuel F. Cheney, of Company B, to the command of the Twenty-first Ohio. This was the last hostile meeting of this regiment with the enemy. The rebels retired rapidly from Goldsboro through Raleigh, N. C., the regiment marching through that city on the 12th of April, 1865, and moved forward to Martha's Vineyard, where it remained until the confederate forces under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston laid down their arms and dispersed. The regiment then returned to Washington via Richmond, Va., and was present at the grand review on the 26th day of May, 1865. It then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service, and from there returned to Columbus, Ohio, where it was finally discharged and paid on the 28th day of July.

COMPANY E.

James P. Arrants, Captain; resigned.
Lewis E. Brewster, First Lieutenant.
Samuel F. Cheney, Second Lieutenant.
Osgood Crary, First Sergeant.
John Berry, Second Sergeant.
Finlay Britton, Third Sergeant.
John Mercer, Fourth Sergeant.
George T. Squire, Fifth Sergeant.
James Knight, First Corporal; died in Andersonville Prison, 1864.
William Henry, Second Corporal.
Samuel Hull, Third Corporal; died in Andersonville Prison in 1864
Isaac Donafin, Fourth Corporal; lost on the Sultana, 1865.
P. L. Gingery, Fifth Corporal; died in prison.
John Kaufman, Sixth Corporal.
E. M. Brown, Seventh Corporal.
Mat B. Scott, Eighth Corporal.
Peter Huffman, Corporal; enlisted February, 1864.
L. B. Wort, Musician.

PRIVATES.

Henry Amidon, James Burton, Levi Bronson, Joseph Beerbower, Joseph Battershell, Edward Crawford, Washington Clemmer (enlisted January, 1864), Jerry Crawford, George Crawford, Asa H. Cory (died in Andersonville Prison, 1864), Myron L. Cory, Leonidas N. Crossland, William Duffield, Levi Dutter (died at Louisville, Ky., June 19, 1864), Charles H. Davis, Jacob W. Dowell, John W. Doty, James Evans, Benton Fisher, Simon Fligle (killed at Chickamauga), Anson Fields, George Ferry, William Freedline, William Forlow (enlisted 1863), Peter Foust, William Forlan (enlisted February 6, 1864), Joseph Fellnagle, Simon W. Fish (enlisted January 4, 1864), Henry Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel E. Grear (died at Stone River, 1863), Horace Ginter, Henry Gingery (died in Kentucky), Charles Godfrey, John F. Gallagher, Reuben Headley, George Hopkins, Lucius Hopkins, Appeton Hopkins, Reuben C. Hide, Robert Hutchinson (died from wounds, 1864), Samuel Hutchinson, Wesley Johnson, Thomas R. Jacobs, Josiah Kile, Cornelius Kile, Rinaldo Kimmel, William Knight, Benjamin F. Lord, Henry Lowery, Washington Logan, Shannon Musser (killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862), Anthony Miller, Henry Moore, Alexander McConkey, Charles McConkey, Andrew McConkey, Samuel Marshall (died in Andersonville prison, 1864), John Merrihugh, Wilson Musser, Joshua Mullinick, Thomas Mullinick, J. G. Norrick (enlisted February 25, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 22, 1864), Charles Palmer (died in Andersonville Prison, 1864), William C. Powell, William Ranles, Nathaniel Smith, Solomon Smith (killed 1862), Hiram Sweet, John Saltzman (enlisted January 4, 1864), David Spindler (enlisted February 25, 1864), Milton Sheen (enlisted February 11, 1864), Emanuel Schamp, William A. Shatto (enlisted February 6, 1864), John P. Spear, David Thornton (killed in Tennessee in 1862), Jesse Tracy, Martin B. Tusteson, John W. Young, Newton Van Nimon (died in prison, 1864), Nathan Wartenbee (killed in 1864), Nelson Wise.

COMPANY K.

The Dennison Guards (Capt. Strong), left Defiance for Camp Taylor, Cleveland, May 13, 1861. On Sunday evening preceding, a farewell meeting was held at the Methodist Church, when appropriate addresses were made and a beautiful flag made and presented by the ladies of Defiance, and acknowledged by Capt. Strong in a few well-chosen remarks. Hundreds of relatives and friends accompanied the company to the depot, indicating kindly feelings toward its members as well as a hearty sympathy for their success. Hearty cheers sped them on their way.

Samuel A. Strong, Captain.
John Paul, Jr., First Lieutenant.
James P. Arrants, Second Lieutenant.
Lewis E. Brewster, Sergeant.
Frank G. Brown, Sergeant.
B. B. Woodcox, Sergeant.
S. F. Cheney, Sergeant.
William H. Thacker, Corporal.
William Bishop, Corporal.
L. R. Hutchinson, Corporal.
John H. Davison, Corporal.
Benton Mason, Drummer.
John C. Smith, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

William H. Thacker, William H. Ralston, William A. Stevens, William Marcellius, William R. Lisetor, William Bishop, William E. Goodenough, William H. Smith, William Runyan, David Butler, Samuel A. Strong, Samuel F. Cheney, Joshua E. Mellen, John Paul, Jr., John B. Houtz, Benjamin F. Warren, Benjamin B. Woodcox, Luther H. Robinson, Josiah B. Cox, John H. Davison, Henry Vanvlerah, George Watson, Frank G. Brown, Isaac T. Slough, James Keesberry, Jacob Benner, Thomas Palmer, Nicholas A. Robbins, Dewalt Keefer, John Kraft, James M. Richards, Jacob Weller, Barney O'Callahan, Thomas Wallace, Washington Logan, William J. Shirley, William Duffield, John Mercer, Myron L. Cory, Amos H. Cory, Joseph Rath, Josephus Saunders, James M. Miller, Thomas C. Kinmont, Charles Kinmont, Peter Foust, Charles P. Palmer, Lyman R. Critchfield, David K. Critchfield, Leander R. Hutchinson, Levi Heminger, John E. Bolander, Peleg L. Gingery, James P. Arrants, Samuel Hull, Edward M. Brown, Henry Fosc, William Kaufmann, Joseph Botemiller, Matthias Schwab, Lewis E. Brewster, Benjamin C. Bondee, John C. Smith, Owen Foster, John Young, John Sunday, Albert Deselms, George W. C. Blue, Frederick Helm, Barton Smith, Billings O. P. Cronk, Sylvester Donley, Albert L. Doud, Isaac Ridenour, Moses H Haver, George T. Sheldon, Franklin Barnes, Benton Mason, Samuel Justice, John P. Kellogg, William Luce, Wiliam McFeeters, William N. Rowles.

Company K arrived home August 15, 1861. William Bishop was wounded, and remained at Gallipolis for awhile, not being able to come at the time. Barton Smith died from wounds, and G. W. Blue was killed at the battle at Scarcy, on Kanawha. With these exceptions, the company returned entire.

THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Defiance, Ohio, on the 1st of September, 1861, under the President's call for 300,000 men for three years.

The following were the regimental and staff officers:

E. D. Bradley, Colonel, of Stryker, Ohio.

E. H. Phelps, Lieutenant Colonel, of Defiance, Ohio.

E. L. Barber, Major, of Wauseon, Ohio.

Rev. J. Poucher, Chaplain, of La Fayette, Ohio.

E. H. Leland, Adjutant, of Defiance, Ohio.

C. L. Chase, Quartermaster, of Stryker, Ohio.

H. C. Bouton, Wagon Master, of Defiance, Ohio.

M. D. L. Buel, Sergeant Major, of Stryker, Ohio.

On the 22d of September, it was transferred to Camp Dennison, where it was armed, equipped and, to a considerable extent, drilled and disciplined, and then ordered into active service in Kentucky on the 1st of October. At sunrise on the morning of the 2d, the regiment passed through and encamped near the town of Nicholasville. Remaining here about two weeks, it was ordered to the relief of the garrison at Wild Cat, Ky., and after a forced march of sixty miles, reached its destination on the 19th of October, 1861. Afterward, it pursued the enemy to London and Barboursville, marching on all the subsequent campaigns during the fall of 1861, and Christmas found the army encamped near Somerset, Ky. During the winter of 1861 and 1862, the men, being almost constantly on duty, and not accustomed to the rough usages of camp life, became sickly, and in a short time, out of 990 men, less than three hundred were fit for duty. The regiment participated in the campaign of Mill Springs, after which it marched to Louisville, where it arrived February 28, 1862. On March 1, the regiment embarked on transports, destined for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 5th of the same month, and went into camp to prepare for the coming campaign in the spring of 1862. On the 19th of March, it left Nashville with the Army of the Ohio, marched through Middle Tennessee, and, during the month of April, encamped on the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing; marched with the army under Halleck, toward Corinth, Miss., and took an active part in the siege of that place. After the evacuation of Corinth, May 27, 1862, the Thirty-eighth marched with the army in pursuit of Beauregard as far as Booneville, and, on its return, encamped near Corinth until the 20th of June, 1862, when, with the Army of the Ohio, it marched in the direction of Tuscumbia, Ala., where it arrived on the 28th of June. Remaining there until July 21, it marched, via Decatur and Huntsville, to Winchester, Tenn., where it arrived August 7, 1862. During this month, several reconnoitering parties made extensive detours through the mountain spurs, in the direction of Chattanooga, then the headquarters of the rebel army. In these reconnoissances, no regiment took a more active part than the Thirty-eighth Ohio. A party of eighty men made a forced march of thirty-six miles, captured Tracy City, and after destroying a large amount of tobacco, whisky, leather and articles of less value, returned to camp, having marched seventy-two miles and destroyed a large amount of property without losing a man. This march was performed in less than twenty-four hours. On September 1, 1862, began the retrogtrade march from the vicinity of Chattanooga, which terminated only when the army reached the Ohio. The Thirty-eighth Ohio endured all the hardships and shared all the trials of that campaign. Remaining but a short time at Louisville, on the 1st of October the regiment marched southward with the army, and, on the 8th, found the enemy in position at Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, Ky. The Thirty-eighth participated in that battle, and afterward in the campaign in Kentucky, until, on the 27th of October, it went into camp on Rolling Fork, near Lebanon, Ky. Remaining here but a short time, during which a detachment of recruits was received, it again took up the line of march in the direction of Nashville, Tenn. During the months of November and December, 1862, the regiment was guarding railroads between Gallatin and Nashville. In the latter part of December, the regiment marched to Nashville, and prepared for the approaching campaign, which terminated with the battle of Stone River. The Thirty-eighth acted a very conspicuous part in that battle, losing but few men, however, and, after the battle, went into camp near the city, where it remained until March 13, when it joined the forces then at Triune. While there, it built the earth fortress known as Fort Phelps. On the 23d of June, 1863, the Thirty-eighth marched with the Army of the Cumberland, and took an active part in the Tullahoma campaign. After resting a short time at Winchester, Tenn., on the 17th of August the march of Chattanooga began. The Thirty-eighth moved with the center corps, crossing the Cumberland Mountains, and finally halted on the banks of the Tennessee, opposite Shell Mound, where rafts of logs were constructed, preparatory to crossing the river. Crossing the river on the night of September 2, 1863, the march was resumed across Lookout and Raccoon Mountains, and the middle of September found the army in Lookout Valley. Preparations were made for battle, by sending everything to the rear that would encumber the army. The large train belonging to the entire army was sent to Chattanooga, and the Thirty-eighth Ohio, detailed by a special order from Gen. Thomas, was charged with the safe transit of the immense train. Accordingly, on the evening of the 18th of September, the train started, and ere the morning of the 19th of September dawned, the train was within six miles of Chattanooga. The Thirty-eighth did not participate in the struggle on the field of Chickamauga, but it performed the task which the vicissitudes of war assigned it. On the 25th of November, 1863, the divison to which the Thirty-eighth belonged assaulted the fortifications at the foot of Mission Ridge, ascended the hill and carried the works, driving the rebels from them. The Thirty-eighth was on the extreme left of the army, and although Bragg had pronounced the slope inaccessible, yet they moved up, up, up, until the summit was reached. The fire from the rebel batteries was terrific, yet comparatively harmless, and but few were injured. In this charge the regiment lost seven men killed and forty-one wounded. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga., the Thirty-eighth returned to camp near Chattanooga, where it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and was furloughed home. At the expiration of the furlough, the regiment joined the army, then at Ringgold, Ga. Recruits were sent forward, and when Sherman started for Atlanta, the regiment numbered 741 men. On the 5th of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp at Ringgold, and marched to Buzzard's Roost Gap, where it was brought into action. After skirmishing two days, a flank movement was commenced, via Villanow and Smoke Creek Gap, nearly in rear of Resaca. Here the Thirty-eighth erected field-works, and skirmished continually, and, though no general engagement took place, several men were killed and wounded. After the evacuation of that place, the regiment participated in the campaign which followed; took an active part in the siege of Kenesaw, fortifying and skirmishing, and on the 5th of July, 1864, reached the banks of the Chattahoochie River. Remaining here until July 17, the advance was again sounded, and the river was crossed. On the 22d day of July, the Thirty-eighth had the honor of establishing the picket-line of the Fourteenth Army Corps, near the City of Atlanta. It remained there some time, holding its place in line, until August 3, when it moved to Utoy Creek. Here, on the 5th of August, a portion of the regiment (Companies A, C and K) charged the enemy's skirmish line, and was successful. Out of the 120 men who charged, nine were killed and forty-two wounded. On the night of the 25th of August, the regiment marched with the army on a flanking expedition, and, on the 27th, struck the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Remaining there until the 31st, it again advanced, and that night took possession of the Macon road, near Red Oak Station. Remaining there during the night of September 1, it was ascertained that the enemy was then fortifying Jonesboro, and the army was put in motion for that place, and about 4 o'clock P. M. came upon the pickets of Hardee's corps. Este's brigade (to which the Thirty eighth belonged), of Baird's division, was brought forward and assaulted the works. In this charge, the regiment lost, out of 360 men, 42 killed and 108 wounded; making a total loss of 150 men. Corporal O. P. Randall had the colors at the onset; he fell lifeless, pierced by a minie ball. Corporal Baird next took them, and he, too, fell dead. Corporal Strawser next took them, and he fell severely wounded. Corporal Donze then took the flag, and bore it to the works. Of the five who had in charge the colors, but one

(Corporal H. K. Brooks) escaped unharmed, although not untouched, for five balls passed through his clothing. The dead were buried on a little knoll near the battle-field, and the regiment encamped near the town of Jonesboro. On the 9th of September, the troops fell back to Atlanta, and those who were not veterans were discharged. On the 3d of October, 1864, the army broke camp, and retraced its recent line of operations as far north as Dalton, Ga., Hood having, in the meantime marched to the rear of Gen. Sherman. The Thirty-eighth accompanied the expedition thus far, moved thence, via Gaylesville, Ala., to Rome, and, on the 5th of November, marched to Kingston, Ga. On the 12th of November, communication was severed, and the army started for Savannah, marching along the line of the Georgia State Railroad, destroying it as they went, until they reached Atlanta a second and last time. During the march from Atlanta to Milledgeville, there was nothing to mar the progress of the army. Arriving at the capital on the 24th of November, the Thirty-eighth was ordered into the city as a provost-guard, where it remained until the 25th, when the army moved on in the direction of Louisville. Just before reaching Louisville, the army left the road it had been moving on (the Augusta pike), and marched directly east. It became necessary that the bridge across the Big Ogeechee should be destroyed, and the Thirty-eighth was designated to perform that duty. This regiment had already marched fifteen miles that day, and it was yet ten miles to the bridge. After marching ten miles, and burning the bridge, it was then thirteen miles to where the army went into camp. Misfortune being the guide, the regiment took the wrong road, and marched six miles out of the way, and it was 12 o'clock P. M. when it arrived inside the picket-line, having marched that day forty-four miles and destroyed the bridge. From Louisville to Savannah the march was an agreeable one, and, on the morning of December 21, the Thirty-eighth Ohio went into camp near the conquered city, the enemy having evacuated the night before. During the stay of the Thirty-eighth here, 200 drafted men and substitutes were received. On the 30th of January, 1865, the Thirty-eighth left Savannah with the army, and participated in the "campaign of the Carolinas," and, after forty days, came to Goldsboro, N. C. From there it followed the retiring army as far as Holly Springs, N. C., where it remained until after the surrender of Johnston's army. From Holly Springs, the regiment marched back to Raleigh, and thence to Richmond, and finally to Alexandria, Va., where it remained until after the grand review at the national capital, when it encamped near the city of Washington. Remaining there in a state of inactivity until the 15th of June, orders were received to proceed by rail to Louisville, Ky. Meantime, a portion of the drafted men were mustered out. On the 15th of June, the regiment took the cars for Parkersburg, Va., and from there proceeded by boat to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 23d of June. Soon after arriving, orders were received for the muster-out of the regiment, and, on the 12th of July, the muster-out was completed, and the regiment proceeded immediately to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was finally discharged on the 22d of July, 1865.

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO', SEPTEMBER 1, 1864—THE PART TAKEN IN IT BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, WHO HAD THE HONOR OF PLACING THE REGIMENTAL FLAG ON THE REBEL WORKS.

On the morning of September 1, 1864, when the battle-line was formed, the color-guard for the Thirty-eighth Regiment consisted of Oscar Randall, George Strawser, Charles Donze, Darius Baird, Hiram Brooker and Charles Wilbur. The enemy were fortified with two lines of earthworks, the outer line of which was further protected with a heavy *abattis*. After the repulse of the regulars, the advance was sounded, and Este's brigade, of which the Thirty-eighth was a part, moved up to the attack, the colors of the brigade being borne by Corporal Randall. The enemy's fire was terrible, and many of the Thirty-eighth boys went down, Corporal Randall being among that number. The colors were immediately taken by Corporal Baird, who also fell dead. Corporal Strawser next raised the flag, and was almost immediately struck by a bullet. Col. Choate, seeing the colors go down, made an effort to reach them, and while in the act of seizing the flag, received a mortal wound. The regiment was now close up to the *abattis*, and at this point Capt. Stafford, the Adjutant General of the brigade, fell severely wounded. As Corporal Donze was pressing forward, Capt. Stafford seized hold of him, and begged him to carry him back. E. R. McDonald, of Company H, being close at hand, came to Corporal Donze's assistance, but they had hardly raised Stafford from the ground when they heard a ball strike, and Capt. Stafford relaxed his hold—his life having gone out amid the rattle of musketry and the clash of arms, in the service of his country. Corporal Donze, turning away from Capt. Stafford, discovered the colors lying on the ground, picked them up, and, forcing his way through the *abattis*, planted the colors on the works. The remnant of the brave Thirty-eighth Regiment, who had not gone down in that terrible "baptism of fire," closed up to their colors, captured many prisoners and held their position. The old flag is held in sacred remembrance by the boys who followed it through so many battles, and though but a small and tattered portion remains, which is faded and blood-stained, it is to them more beautiful than on the day when they received it with its bright colors and silken folds. It is the sacred memories that cluster round it that make it beautiful.

COMPANY D.

Benjamin Miller, Captain.
Samuel Donaldson, First Lieutenant.
Jacob C. Donaldson, Second Leiutenant.
William Boyers, Sergeant.
H. Lichty, Sergeant.
M. Aurberger, Sergeant.
T. H. Kintigh, Sergeant.
Samuel Shuter, Corporal.
E. J. Beals, Corporal.
Lewis Tehlimern, Corporal.
M. J. Grimes, Corporal.
Robert B. Hannum, Corporal.
J. E. Kintigh, Corporal.
L. N. Beals, Corporal.
John B. Murray, Corporal; discharged from disability December 11, 1861.
John E. Evans, Corporal.

PRIVATES

A. J. Bostater, Solomon Snider, William W. Cameron (died at Lebanon, Ky., March 10, 1862), James Moore, Nathaniel Grogg (killed at Jonesboro', Ga.), Samuel Priest, Jacob C. Hall, Thomas Slusser, William C. Hall, Andrew J. Will, Matthias Thirston, William H. Taylor, Daniel Hanna, John Season, Henry G. Hurd, William A. Clark, Elijah E. Goodspeed, Rolla C. Hudson, Jacob Mannerla, Frederick Percy, Jesse M. Benner, H. Huycke, Frederick Stever, Conrad Percy, Christopher Percy, Levi Yeagley, Lewis Miller, Ira Dawson, John Dull, John Stinger, Hugh Foster, John Strawser, William Brace, John B. Brace, Elias Churchman, Samuel Motter, Hugh Davis, Jacob Schartzer, George Strawser, Anson Umstead, William Churchman, John S. Cameron, Efferson Towle, Henry Kimble, William Mapes, Henry A. Slough, Washington Meek, Levi Deitrick, Ludwig Krowmiller, William Russell.

COMPANY E.

Isaac Donafin, Captain.
J. W. Berry, Lieutenant.
John Mercer, First Sergeant.
F. Britton, Sergeant.
E. M. Brown, Corporal.
Hiram Sweet, Corporal.

PRIVATES.

A. W. Miller, John H. Britten, Henry Moore, Robert Hutchinson, Asa Corey, Jacob Dowell. Nathan Wartenbee, Freeman Ferry, William Duffield, A. J. Beerbower, Charles W. Cornwell, George Ferry, C. R. McConkey, S. Hull, Edward Crawford, A. P. McConkey, Anson Field, J. P. Spears, L. T. Hopkins, J. K. Kauffman, S. S. Fligle, R. Headley, G. Crowell, S. Smith, W. J. Henry, Eli Kaser, Solomon Wissler.

COMPANY G.

William Irving, Captain; promoted Colonel.
Jonah W. White, Captain.
Ransom P. Osborn, First Lieutenant.
Alphonzo L. Braucher, Second Lieutenant; died at Somerset, Ky., January 28, 1862.
Elbridge G. Willey, First Sergeant; promoted First Lieutenant.
William H. Adams, Second Sergeant.
David Renton, Third Sergeant.
Josiah W. White, Fourth Sergeant.
David W. Lazenby, Fifth Sergeant.
William Renton, First Corporal.
Bishop E. Fuller, Second Corporal.
Frederick E. Weymeyer, Third Corporal.
George Hall, Fourth Corporal.
Charles W. Morse, Fifth Corporal.
Jacob Warwick, Sixth Corporal.
Edmund Metz, Seventh Corporal.
William W. Ashton, Eighth Corporal.
Dewalt Keefer, Musician.
William Drenning, Musician.
George Korn, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Caleb Adams, James K. Andrews, Simpson Bennett, Benjamin F. Braucher (died on furlough, August 6, 1862), Daniel Bishop, David Buckmaster, Robert Balking, Charles Burns, Peter Corzillius, Hiram D. Coleman, David Campbell, Edward Colwell (died in service), Orlando Colwell, Isaac Core, Wesley Camp (enlisted 1863), James Dillon, John Dillon, Reason C. Dillon, Resolvo Dunn, John Defosse, Aaron Dixon, Daniel Duvall, John Erlston (enlisted February, 1865), Martin Edwards, J. B. Elliott (enlisted October 1, 1863), Luke Fahey, Henry Genrich, Alfred Henry, Alexander Hanover, John Hill, Philander Hill, Ransom Holibert, James W. Henderson, Charles H. Henderson, Henry Haynes, John Hess, Noah Hull, John Heim (enlisted February 10, 1864), Jeremiah Hall, William H. Hughes (enlisted January, 1863), John Keating, Robert Kyle, James Kyle, John Kesler, David Kimberly (killed at Jonesboro'), James Kimberly, William Kimberly, John Kayton, Francis Kahlo, Benjamin F. Kniss (enlisted February 1, 1864), William Lewis, John W. Lewis (died in Kentucky), Samuel Limenstall, Jonas Langley (died at Somerset, Ky., 1861), James C.

Langley, Benjamin F. Myers, Ferdinand Messman, Horace M. Morse, Peter Mensoll, Robert McGaffick, Edward McHugh, William Marcellus, Henry Miller (enlisted January 29, 1864), John J. Miller (enlisted January 29, 1864), Jacob C. Ott, Francis Nolan (enlisted October 4, 1862), Amos Peachen, Joseph Relyea (enlisted January 1, 1864; killed at Atlanta, August 4, 1864) John Relyea (enlisted January 1, 1864), John Roever, Jasper J. Russell, Henry Ricka, Joseph W. Scott, David Shoup, Joseph Shultz, Joseph Slaghel, Andrew Slaghel, Phillip Schwope, George Stephens, Daniel Stevens, Lewis Shasteen, Andrew S. Shubert, John H. Smith (enlisted February 15, 1869), Levi Shoup, Henry Schmick (enlisted December 4, 1863), Andrew Wauk, Sylvester Ward, William P. Wilson (enlisted February 27, 1865), John Widenhamer, Thomas Welch, Arrance Wood, Luke Whitney (died in service), John Weippart, William Young.

The following is a list of casualties in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the battle of Chattanooga, October, 1863:

KILLED.

Col. Edward H. Phelps.

Company A —Lieut. John Lewis; H. P. Dellinger.

Company F—Samuel Caskey, J. Cress.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. Maj. Brice H. Jay.

Chief Mus. J. H. Crall.

Company A—Sergt. J. L. Pool, Sergt. J. L. Stevens, Sergt. W. A. Slaughter, Sergt. —. Mavis.

Company C—Joseph Fisher, John Wibist.

Company D—Rolla C. Hudson, H. Huycke.

Company E—Capt. E. M. Durchar, Lieut. A. W. Burgoyne, D. McQuilkin, Lewis Cleveland.

Company F—Orderly Sergt. C. Hakes, G. H. Ward, Samuel Alexander, Isaac Robbins.

Company G—Sergt. Daniel Bishop, Joseph Scott.

Company H—Lieut. Joseph Newman. G. W. Clark.

Company I—John Q. Fashbaugh.

Company K—Sergt. J. F. Russell, Sergt. L. Showers, —. Murray, William McCutchen.

COL. EDWARD H. PHELPS, COMMANDER THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Edward Herrick Phelps was born in Richville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., December 17, 1827. Choosing law as his profession, he commenced reading preparatory thereto, with Judge James, of Ogdensburg. In 1851, he moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he completed his reading in the office of Wolsey Welles, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He afterward married Harriet Welles.

At the breaking-out of the civil war, Col. Phelps was enjoying a lucrative practice in Defiance and adjoining counties. On President Lincoln's call for three months' men, he issued the first call for troops made in Northwestern Ohio, but soon received the appointment of Paymaster General of the State, from Gov. Dennison, which position he accepted, and assisted the Governor and Adjt. Gen. Carrington in organizing and equipping the three months' men, and afterward paid those of them in service in Western Virginia.

His first commission in the army was that of Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and dated June 10, 1861, and on the resignation of Col. Bradley, he was promoted to the command of the regiment, March 6, 1862. At the time of his death he was in command of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. His regiment took part in all the movements of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gens. Buell, Grant, Rosecrans and Thomas. Although not actively engaged in many battles, its service was among the most severe, and its standing highly honorable. At Wild Cat it arrived at the close of the battle, and pursued the enemy to London. It was unable to reach Mill Spring until the fighting was over. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and pursued the enemy to Boonville, and acted in reserve at Stone River. It bore an honorable part in the severe engagements of Chickamauga, having charge of ordnance and supply trains, bringing them safely off. The Thirty-eighth Regiment formed part of the gallant force that stormed and captured Mission Ridge on Wednesday, November 25, which closed the series of brilliant victories which will make Chattanooga memorable in our national history, and give the thousands of gallant men who achieved them a strong hold on the admiration of the world and gratitude of every true American.

Col. Phelps was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge. He had been quite unwell before the battle—so much so, indeed, that on the night preceding his death he called in two surgeons for consultation; but when the order was given for the grand advance on the rebel stronghold, he could not think of remaining behind, and moved as usual at the head of his command. When they charged up the hill, he found himself too weak to climb, and being unable to ride his horse, owing to the steepness of the ascent, he was borne along by four of his men. Thus he continued with his brigade in that daring assault, until the summit was attained, and while organizing his men to be prepared for any attempt of the enemy to re-take the stronghold thus gallantly grasped from them, he was shot by a sharpshooter concealed only fifteen or twenty rods from him, the ball entering his breast and killing him instantly.

Col. Phelps from his boyhood took a deep interest in military matters, having in his youth acted as Lieutenant and Captain in the New York Volunteer Militia. Before he was twenty-one years old, and during the Mexican war, he enlisted a company, and started to join the federal army in Mexico, but peace was declared before he reached the field. As a lawyer, he was very industrious, energetic and persevering, qualities which he carried into military service. A strict disciplinarian, he carried out every order to the letter. He was particularly neat in his own person and dress, and was careful to see that attention was given to the same objects by his men, especially about their camps and quarters. The sanitary condition and wants of his command were always prominent in his thoughts, and he was renowned for his kindness and care of the sick and disabled. He was strictly temperate in his habits, never using intoxicating liquors, or tobacco in any form.

Thus passed away another of the true men—the jewels of the nation. Col. Phelps' body was interred at Toledo, on Saturday, December 5, 1863.

FORTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison on the 17th of February, 1862, and soon after departed to Gen. W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, Ky. After a short rest at Paducah, it moved up the Tennessee River, on the steamer Express, and on the 19th of March disembarked at Pittsburg Landing. On the 4th of April, while the regiment was on drill, a firing was heard, and the Forty-eighth at once moved in the direction of the sound; but the enemy fell back, and at nightfall the regiment returned to its quarters. About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the regiment advanced upon the enemy, and was soon warmly engaged. Charge after charge was repulsed, and though the rebel fire was making fearful gaps in the line, the men stood firm. A battery was sent to their aid, but after firing four shots it retired. The rebels then advanced, confidently expecting to capture the regiment, but they were driven back, and the Forty-eighth withdrew to its supports, having been ordered three times by Gen. Sherman to fall back. It is claimed that Gen. Johnston, of the rebel army, was killed in this portion of the battle by some member of the Forty eighth. The regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day, and, late in the afternoon, in connection with the Twenty-fourth Ohio and Thirty-sixth Indiana, it participated in a decisive attack on the rebel lines. It acted throughout in Buckland's brigade of Sherman's division—a brigade which had no share in the early rout of a part of that division. On the second day of the battle, about 10 o'clock A. M., the regiment went into action across an open field, under a galling fire, and continued constantly exposed until the close of the engagement. The Forty-eighth lost about one-third of its members in this battle. From this time until after the close of the rebellion, the regiment engaged continually in active duty. In the attack upon Corinth, the Forty-eighth was among the first organized troops to enter the rebel works. In Gen. Sherman's first expedition to Vicksburg, it occupied, with credit, a position on the right in the assault; and it was in Sherman's expedition up the Arkansas River, and distinguished itself in the battle of Arkansas Post. It was with Grant during his Vicksburg campaign; fought at Magnolia Hills and Champion Hills; and participated in a general assault on the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg, May 23, 1863. On the 25th of June following, another general assault was made upon the same works, and the Forty-eighth was ordered to cross an open field, exposed to two enfilading batteries, to take position in the advance line of rifle-pits and to pick off the enemy's gunners. This order was successfully executed. It took a prominent part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and soon after engaged in the fight at Bayou Teche. At Sabine Cross Roads, the Forty-eighth, then a mere remnant of its former self, severely punished the "Crescent Regiment," but, in turn it was overpowered and captured. It was not exchanged until October, 1864. The majority of the men in the regiment re-enlisted, but, on account of the capture, they never received their veteran furlough. After its exchange, the regiment shared in the capture of Mobile. After the surrender of the rebel armies, the remaining 165 men of this regiment were ordered to Texas. The regiment was at last mustered out of the service in May, 1866, arriving at Columbus, Ohio, May 21, 1866, having been in the service over four years, and traveled, during that time, through eight Southern States, a distance by land and water 11,500 miles, and being next to the last Ohio infantry regiment discharged from the service.

COMPANY F.

Virgil H. Moats, Captain; promoted Major; died at Cincinnati from wounds received at Vicksburg.

Aquilla Conrad, First Lieutenant.

Daniel Gunsaullus, Second Lieutenant.

William H. Smith, First Sergeant; promoted First Lieutenant.

Frederick W. Hoeltzel, Second Sergeant.

Homer W. Moats, Third Sergeant; died 1862.

Joseph Rath, Fourth Sergeant; died at Defiance, on his way home, December, 1864.

George W. Laser, Fifth Sergeant.

Edward J. Todd, Wagoner.
William H. Doud, First Corporal.
John E. Richardson, Second Corporal.
James Elliott, Third Corporal.
Demetrius L. Bell, Fourth Corporal.
Robert Cosgrave, Fifth Corporal.
Frederick Speaker, Sixth Corporal.
Philip Roberts, Seventh Corporal.
Charles Marfilius, Eighth Corporal.
William W. Russell and George A. Williams, Musicians.

PRIVATES

J. Arnst, H. Arnold, Metcalf A. Bell, Charles Bamler, E. Byers, George Byers, Charles Burger, George Blair, Eugene Brant, D. M. Bell, Thomas Brannan, John Butler, F. G. Bridenbaugh, William J. Cole, William E. Carpenter, Cornelius Conard, Edwin Cary, Michael Charl (enlisted 1864), Michael Carroll, William Donley, Edward Doud, William Ellis, Mathew Elliott, William Edwards, Lewis Ferris, Benjamin Gripps, Nelson D. Grogg, George G. Hopkins, David Hollibaugh, Daniel Hannah, Frederick Helmick, Harman Hockman, Frederick Hoeltzel, John M. Johnson, G. W. Janes, Paul Jones, Joseph Kibble, John J. Kane (killed at Vicksburg, May, 1863), Robert Kibble (died at Shiloh March, 1863), Samuel Kochel, Isaac E. Kintigh, Patrick Kearney, John Kead, C. Lowry, William Lawrence, James Lawrence, Emanuel Miller, Philip Miller, F. R. Miller, George Morrison, James Myers (died in hospital November, 1863), George Minsel, James McFeeters, Edward McVickers, Philip McGuire, Joseph McKillips, Charles McHugh, H. Nolan, Christopher Nagle, Dennis L. Pitts, Obadiah W. Partee, Joseph Partee, John E. Partee, John Rhinehart, Isaac Randall (died of disease at Bolivar, Tenn., August 6, 1862), Thomas O'Rourk, Rudy Rider, S. F. Roush (died at Shiloh March 26, 1862), Rhoda Ryan, Emanuel Reisch, Isaac Ridenour, Elias Ridenour, Jacob Snyder, Peter Smith (died in hospital at Shiloh, 1862), Andrew Smith, Francis M. Smith, Andrew Schmidt, James Sanders (died in hospital at Albany, 1862), Robert Sanders, Wentlin Shiels, Abraham Spitler, Matthias Shellinberger, George Trostle (enlisted 1864), Jacob Taylor, Alvara Vanskiver (enlisted January 17, 1864), William Wright, Alfred Winters, Charles E. Williams, A. W. Whipple, David E. Welker.

HOW THE FLAG OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH WAS SAVED.

When the Forty-eighth Regiment, to which Company F belonged, was overpowered and captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, the color-bearer, Isaac Scott, in the midst of the excitement threw down the regimental flag, but an old man sprang forward and tore the old flag from its staff and slipped it into his haversack. He was left sick on his way to prison, and did not arrive for some time after; but through all his sickness he clung to the flag, and upon arriving at Camp Ford, Tex., to which place the regiment had preceded him, delivered it to the officers of the regiment for safe keeping, and it was sewed up in Capt. Gunsaullus' blouse (he then being Captain of Company F), inside of the lining, where he wore it in safety up to the time of their being exchanged, at the mouth of Red River, on the Mississippi, October 23, 1864, after an imprisonment of six months and fifteen days. Passing down the Mississippi a short distance, they left the rebel craft and were turned over to Col. Dwight, Commissioner of Exchange. He ordered them on board the St. Mary's, where a band of music from New Orleans, and a number of ladies—wives of Union officers—were awaiting their arrival. Upon boarding the vessel, they proceeded immediately to the upper deck. The old flag was then torn from its place of concealment (Capt. G.'s blouse), and hastily tied to a staff prepared for the occasion. At this signal, the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the old flag of the Forty-eighth was unfurled to the breeze, with waving of handkerchiefs, and amid the wild shouts and deafening cheers of the released prisoners.

The flag was afterward placed in the flag room of the State House at Columbus, Ohio, where it now remains.

The rebel Assistant Agent of Exchange, Capt. Birchett (who accompanied the prisoners), on his return to Camp Ford related to the remaining prisoners how the flag of the Forty-eighth Ohio, in his presence, was torn from the coat of one of the officers, after they were exchanged at the mouth of Red River. He said it was one of the most exciting scenes he ever witnessed, and that the regiment deserved a great deal of credit for preserving their colors during their imprisonment.

SIXTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment commenced to rendezvous at Camp Latta, Napoleon, Henry County, on the 21st of November, 1861. Defiance, Paulding, Williams and Fulton Counties each furnished one company, and Henry County furnished the majority of the men in the other companies. The regiment was quartered in Sibley tents and furnished with stoves, and the men were rendered very comfortable. Rations were abundant, and of an excellent quality; and supplies of poultry, vegetables, fruit and cakes from home were received frequently. All these things made the campaign in the winter of 1861–62, in Henry County, the most pleasant campaign through which the regiment ever passed. On the 21st of January, 1862, the regiment moved to Camp Chase, where it remained until the 7th of February, when it removed to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving on the 14th. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Charles F. Smith's division, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing on the left of the lines during both days' operations. After the surrender, the regiment encamped near Dover until the 15th of March, when it moved to Metal Landing, on the Tennessee, and from there by boat to Pittsburg Landing. The health of the regiment, until this time, had been remarkably good; but now bad weather, bad water and bad rations reduced the regiment's strength from 1,000 to less than two hundred and fifty men. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Lew Wallace's division, and during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was engaged in guarding ordnance and supply trains. Lieut. Col. Scott and Capt. Richards, finding that the regiment was not likely to be engaged, went as volunteer aids to Gen. Thayer, and in his official report were mentioned for gallant and efficient service. During the operations around Corinth, the regiment was constantly engaged in building roads, bridges and intrenchments. After the evacuation, the Sixty-eighth, with the Twenty-third Indiana, was stationed at Bolivar, where they re-built the bridge across the Hatchie, and formed the guard along the railroad for a number of miles. The regiment participated in the battles of Iuka and Metamora, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was complimented in general orders. It closed the campaign of 1862 by forming the advance of an expedition, which attempted to penetrate the interior of Mississippi to Vicksburg. The design was frustrated by the surrender of Holly Springs, and the regiment returned to Memphis. Disasters in different portions of the army, and the influence of the traitorous press North tended to depress the spirits of the Western army, and some regiments lost heavily by desertion; but, during this time, only one man in the Sixty-eighth was reported as a deserter. During the campaign in Mississippi, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and it continued to serve with the same until the close of the war.

The spring campaign of 1863 found the regiment at Lake Providence, La., where it worked hard on the Lake Providence Canal, and in a fruitless attempt to clear a passage for boats through Bayou Tensas. It was engaged, also, on a similar work at Walnut Bayou, in the vicinity of Eagle Bend. About the 10th of April, 1863, the regiment moved down to Milliken's Bend, and was for some time engaged in working on the military road toward Richmond, La. While here, Lieut. J. C. Banks, of Company C, and Private John Snyder, of Company A, Joseph Longbury and William Barnhart, of Company C, volunteered to take one of the transports, a common river steamer, past the Vicksburg batteries. They accomplished their undertaking successfully on the night of the 21st of April. On the 23d of April, the regiment began its march for the rear of Vicksburg. It marched more than seventy miles over low bottom lands, still partly submerged, crossed innumerable bayous on bridges hastily constructed of timber from neighboring houses and cotton gins, and reached the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. The regiment moved down to Brunersburg, where it crossed the river, and by a forced march, was able to participate in the battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. The regiment followed closely after the retreating rebels, and was engaged in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, May 14, Champion Hills and Big Black. The regiment sustained considerable loss in all these engagements, and especially at Champion Hills. The regiment engaged in an attack on the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg on the 18th of May, and it participated in the assault on Fort Hill on the 22d. During the early part of the siege, the regiment was almost constantly in the trenches, and it also furnished large details of sharpshooters; but during the latter part of the siege it was placed in the Army of Observation, near Big Black. It was on the reconnoissance toward Yazoo City, in the latter part of June, and it participated in the engagement at Jackson on the 12th of July. After the battle, it guarded about six hundred prisoners into Vicksburg. The regiment was quartered comfortably in the suburbs of Vicksburg until the middle of August, when it moved on an expedition to Monroe, La., and returned with one-third of its men either in the hospital or on the sick-list. In October, the regiment moved on a reconnoissance with the Seventeenth Corps, and was engaged in a skirmish at Bogue Chitta Creek, and on the 5th of February, 1864, it participated in the fight at Baker's Creek, while moving on the Meridian raid. This expedition prevented the regiment from going North, on veteran furlough, as promptly as it otherwise would have gone. It was one of the first regiments in the Seventeenth Corps to report three-fourths of its men re-enlisted, it having done so on December 15, 1863. Upon its return from the Meridian raid, the men were supplied with clothing, and the regiment embarked for the North, leaving 170 recruits at Vicksburg, who arrived just as the regiment was moving down to the landing. The regiment arrived at Cairo on the 23d of March and embarked on the cars, moved by way of Indianapolis, Bellefontaine and Columbus to Cleveland, where it arrived on the 26th. Through Illinois and Indiana the regiment was welcomed everywhere with banners and flags. It was entertained substantially at the Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis, on the morning of the 24th, and was feasted bountifully by the citizens of Muncie, Ind., on the evening of the same. The regiment was detained ten days at Cleveland, before a Paymaster could be obtained, and soon after payment the regiment started for Toledo, where it arrived at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 6th of April. It was met by a delegation of citizens, headed by the Mayor of the city, with bands of music, and after marching through the principal streets it was escorted to the Island House, where a splendid dinner was in waiting. This was the first welcome the regiment had received since entering the State. Special trains were made up on the different roads, and by night all the men were where they felt sure of a welcome—at home. On the 7th of May, the regiment again took the cars at Cleveland, and proceeded to Cairo by way of Cincinnati. At Cairo it was joined by the recruits left at Vicksburg, and these, with those obtained during the furlough, numbered over three hundred. Here, too, the regiment turned over its old arms, and drew new Springfield muskets. On the 12th of May, the regiment, with more than seven hundred men for duty, embarked for Clifton, Tenn., and thence it marched, by way of Huntsville, Decatur and Rome, to Acworth, Ga., where it joined the main army under Sherman on the 10th of June. During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign the Sixty-eighth was under fire almost constantly. It was on the advance line for sixty-five days and nights, and it was engaged at Kenesaw, Nicojack, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. On the 22d of July, the regiment was engaged very heavily. It had been selected to go to the rear, and to picket the roads in the vicinity of army and corps headquarters; but upon reaching its position, it discovered in its front, instead of cavalry, a corps of rebel infantry, while at the same time another line of rebel troops was forming across the road in its rear. Thus, the Sixty-eighth was sandwiched between the enemy's advance and rear lines. The rebels were totally unaware of the position of this little Buckeye band. The commands of the rebel officers could be heard distinctly, and prisoners were captured almost from the rebel line of file-closers.

As the rebel line moved forward, the Sixty-eighth advanced, cheering, on the double quick, and dropping behind a fence poured a volley into the rebels, who were in the open field. The batteries of Fuller's brigade, Sixteenth Corps, responded to the alarm thus given, and the fight opened in earnest. The Sixteenth Corps engaged the enemy so promptly that the regiment was enabled, by a rapid movement by the flank and a wide detour, to pass around the enemy's right and re-join its brigade, which it found warmly engaged. The attack came from front and rear, and the men fought first on one side of the works and then on the other. At one time, a portion of the brigade was on one side of the works, firing heavily in one direction, while a little way lower down the line, the remainder of the brigade was on the other side of the works, firing heavily in the other direction. The left of the brigade swung back to the crest of a small hill, the right still resting on the old works, and a few rails were thrown together, forming a barricade, perhaps a foot high, when the last charge of the day was made by two rebel divisions. On they came, in splendid style, not firing a shot, arms at "right shoulder shift," officers in front, lines well dressed, following each other in quick succession. The brigade held firm until the first line had crossed a ravine in its front, and the second line of reserves could be seen coming down the opposite slope. Then came a terrific crash of musketry, and then volley after volley. The rebels fell back, leaving the ground thickly strewn with the dead and dying.

After the engagement at Lovejoy, the regiment was stationed on the Rough and Ready Road, near East Point, for two weeks, when it moved in pursuit of Hood. The regiment advanced as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and here quite a number of men were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. The regiment commenced its return march about the 1st of November, and moved by way of Cave Springs and Lost Mountain to Smyrna Camp Meeting Ground, where the men were supplied with clothing, and everything was thoroughly overhauled. The railroad was destroyed, and on the 14th the regiment moved to Atlanta, and at daylight on the 15th commenced the march to the sea. With the exception of an engagement with the Georgia militia at the crossing of the Oconee, and the destruction of the railroad buildings at Millen, the regiment experienced no variation from the easy marches and pleasant bivouacs which all enjoyed. On the 10th of December, the regiment reached the works around Savannah. On the 12th, the Seventeenth Corps moved well around to the right of the main road running from the city to King's Bridge. Here the regiment assisted in throwing up a heavy line of works, and furnished two companies daily, as sharpshooters. During the operations around Savannah, the regiment subsisted almost entirely upon rice, which was found in large quantities near the camp, and which the men hulled and ground in rude hand-mills. Upon the occupation of the city, the regiment was ordered on guard duty in the town, and was quartered comfortably in Warren and Oglethorpe Parks. Here, too, the regiment lost some valuable men, who were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. A large number of commissions were received, and the regiment was supplied with a fine corps of young and enthusiastic officers. On the 5th of January, 1865, the regiment embarked at Thunderbolt Bay for Beaufort, and from there it formed the advance of the corps for most of the way to Pocotaligo. Here some heavy works were thrown up, and after resting about two weeks the troop moved on the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment marched by way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, destroying property, both public and private; but upon entering the State of North Carolina, this destruction of property was forbidden by orders from superior head quarters. The march was continued through Fayetteville to Goldsboro, where the regiment arrived ragged, barefooted and bareheaded, and blackened and begrimed with the smoke of pine-knots. On the morning after its arrival, the Adjutant's report showed forty-two men barefooted, thirty-six bare headed, and 260 wearing some article of citizen's clothing. The regiment rested ten days, and then moved out to Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment marched, by way of Dinwiddie Court House, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Alexandria, to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review on the 24th of May. After the review, the Sixty-eighth camped at Tenallytown for a week, when it was ordered to Louis ville Ky. It went into camp about two miles from the city, and a regular system of drill and discipline was maintained until the 10th of July, when the muster-out rolls were signed, and the regiment was ordered to report to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for payment and discharge. Upon arriving at Cleveland, the Sixty-eighth was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, and was escorted to Monument Square, where a splendid breakfast was served. After this the regiment marched to camp, where it remained until the 18th of July, 1865, when it was paid and discharged.

During its terms of service, the regiment was on the "sacred soil" of every rebel State except Florida and Texas. It marched over seven thousand miles, and traveled by railroad and steamboat over six thousand miles. Between nineteen hundred and two thousand men belonged to the regiment, and of these, ninety per centum were native Americans, the others being Germans, Irish, or English, the Germans predominating. Col. R. K. Scott commanded the regiment in all its engagements except Metamora, when Lieut. Col. J. S. Snook commanded until after the Vicksburg campaign, when the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. George E. Wells, and he continued to hold the command in all the subsequent engagements, skirmishes and marches until the close of the war. The regiment was presented with a beautiful banner, by the citizens of Henry County, just before its muster-out, it having been impracticable to send the flag to the regiment at Atlanta, as was intended. The flag was returned by Col. Wells, on behalf of the regiment, to the citizens of Henry County, and is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Stout, of Napoleon, one of the principal donors, and always a stanch friend to the Sixty-eighth. The regimental colors were turned over to the Adjutant General of the State, and were deposited in the archives. Upon these flags, by authority from corps and department headquarters, were inscribed the names of the following battles: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Metamora, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black, Vicksburg, May 22 and siege Jackson, July 12, Monroe raid, Bogue Chitta, Meridian raid, Kenesaw, June 27 and siege, Nicojack, Atlanta, July 21, 22 and 28 and siege, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Oconee, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Salkehatchie, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Bentonville and Raleigh.

COMPANY B.

Sidney S. Sprague, Captain.
John C. Harman, First Lieutenant.
Thomas T. Cowan, Second Lieutenant; promoted Adjutant.
William Palmer, First Lieutenant.
Isaac Ice, First Sergeant.
Jonas E. Bixby, Second Sergeant.
Jacob Poorman, Third Sergeant.
Joseph Brown, Fourth Sergeant.
Samuel Hooper, Fifth Sergeant.
Joshua Harper, First Corporal.
Henry Shoemaker, Second Corporal.
Levi A. Allegar, Third Corporal.
Abraham Sponsler, Fourth Corporal.
Henry Force, Fifth Corporal.
James B. Reaser, Sixth Corporal.
Lewis P. Derby, Musician.
John Smith, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aukney, Michael Aukney, Joshua Aukney, Frederick Aldinger, George F. Bohn, Christopher Bable, John Berryhill, Martin Bentley, Jacob Boston, Alexander R. Britton, William Brown, George Bailey, John A. Bolander, John T. Bean, William Brown, Charles Bailey, Nicholas Buckmaster, William Buckmaster, David Buckmaster, John Cuddy, James Coteral, John W. S. Goshven, Peter Gilts, George Good, John Gibson, Daniel Howard, Hugh Houston, John M. Harman, David Hoy, Martin Halstentall, August

Heineman, Harvey J. Hill, Jr. (died at Rome, Ga., June 16, 1864), Minor Ice, Andrew J. Ice died from wounds at Vicksburg, Oliver L. Jones, Lewis Jaynes, Ebenezer Jaynes, Levi Jaynes, John B. Jackman, Eber Jaynes, Elijah Kesler, Jacob Killion, James Kelly, Frederick Klammer, William P. Kleinhenn, John M. Kleinhenn, John Killion, William A. Kraft, John H. Kraft, Columbus Kendig, Christian Klotz, John Coom, John Colwell, Francis M. Deerwester, Erastus H. Derby, Freeman E. Derby, Hiram Davis, John B. Etchin, Edward Fredericks, Henry H. Ferguson, John D. Fornay, Charles H. Keselmyer, John Lewis, Jonathan Lewis, Columbus D. Lewis, John Lindemann, Edward Levan, Michael Lary, John Larey, William Lake, Thomas Lang, Thomas Lee, Simeon Mansfield, Peter Moog, Jacob Miller, John L. Miller, Peter Miller, James McCullough (enlisted January, 1864), Joseph McKillips, Thomas Palmer, John W. Prowant, Galen Peters, Enos M. Partee, Joab C. Prickett, Edward Petteperry, Luther H. Robinson, George Raney, Andrew Roush, Joseph Richards, John Ripley, Henry Rehm, Isaac Randall, Andrew J. Sanford, Cornelius Seiver, Enoch Shoemaker, David Shoemaker, Oregon Shaffer, Amos Spangler, Jacob Sponsler, David Sundy, Christian Spieth, John J. Sutter, Adam Stearns, Edward Smith, McCartney Todd, William E. Todd, Alvaro Vansciver, Samuel Vanolerah, Amon Vanolerah, Willam Vanolerah, Isaac B. Vansciver, Michael Wall, Otto Waltz, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Ward, Thomas Wallace, Joseph Wall, George Watson, William Zinn.

ONE-HUNDREDTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Toledo during the months of July and August, 1862, and was mustered into the service on the 1st of September following. On the 8th of September, the regiment moved to Cincinnati, for the defense of that city. On the 9th, it went into position on Covington Heights, a few rods in front and to the left of Fort Mitchel. The regiment marched for Lexington, Ky., on the 8th of October, and remained there, undergoing a thorough course of instruction, until about the 1st of December, when it moved to Richmond. It was engaged in work on the fortifications until the 26th of December, when it moved to Danville, and on the 3d of January, 1863, it moved to Frankfort. Toward the last of February, it marched to Lexington, to intercept a rebel raid, and from that point it marched to Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Somerset and to various other points, where the presence of the enemy rendered it necessary. On the 13th of August, the regiment went into camp at Danville, preparatory to the march of East Tennessee. Upon arriving at Knoxville, a portion of the regiment was sent up to the Virginia State line, to guard the railroad. The detachment, 240 strong, was captured by the enemy on the 4th of September, and was sent to Richmond, Va. The regiment participated in the defense of Knoxville, and was on active duty during its stay in East Tennessee. Early in the spring of 1864, the regiment marched in the Twenty-third Army Corps to join Gen. Sherman, then at Tunnel Hill, Ga. It moved on the Atlanta campaign, and was present at almost every battle from Rocky Face Ridge to Atlanta. On the 6th of August, it was engaged in an assault on the rebel works in front of Atlanta, with a loss of 103 men out of 300. Thirty-six men were killed on the field, and eight more died from wounds within the next thirty days. The Colonel was disabled for life. After the evacuation of Atlanta, it joined in the pursuit of Hood, and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. It moved with the Twenty-third Corps to Washington, N. C., and was there actively engaged. It marched into the interior, and moved from Goldsboro to Raleigh with Sherman's army. It next moved to Greensboro, and from there to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service on the 1st of July, 1865, having served two years and ten months from muster-in to muster-out. The One Hundredth lost, during its term of service, 65 men killed in action, 142 wounded, 27 died of wounds, 108 died of disease, 325 captured by the enemy and 85 died in rebel prisons. It participated in the battles of Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Etowah Creek, Atlanta, Columbus, Franklin, Nashville, Town Creek and Wilmington.

COMPANY D.

William H. Thornton, Captain,

William Bishop, Jr., First Lieutenant.

James U. Blue, Second Lieutenant.

A. K. Tate, First Sergeant.

L. G. Thacker, Second Sergeant.

Henry Obee, Third Sergeant.

Bailey Fleming, Fourth Sergeant.

Daniel W. Smead, Fifth Sergeant.

Gilbert White, First Corporal.

Otho Collier, Second Corporal.

John K. Bucklew, Third Corporal.

John Meek, Fourth Corporal.

Solomon Deamer, Fifth Corporal.

Martin Neuhausel, Sixth Corporal.

Peter Marcellus, Seventh Corporal.

Isaac S. Miller, Eighth Corporal; promoted First Lieutenant, afterward Quartermaster.

George Fredericks, Musician.

Frederick March, Musician.

PRIVATES.

Sidney Anson, George Adams, Isadore Arlinger, D. W. Anderson, Lewis D. Blue, John F. Bookwalter, A. T. Brechbill, James M. Britton, William H. Bridenbaugh, William Brown, Francis M. Burns, Avery Burnett, John Barringer, George Clemmer, William Cheney, Oliver Cassleman, L. R. Critchfield, John R. Cram (killed at Atlanta), Aaron Clark, Daniel Dunlap, Henry Dunlap, Franklin Duck, John Davis, Ephraim Detter, Albert A. Estell, John Fulmer, James A. Fleming, Simon W. Figley, Alexander Granstaff, John Geiselman, Aaron Hopkins, Benjamin Hutchinson, John W. Hyers, Edward Hulett, John B. Houtz, George Hall, Samuel Himes, George Hill, Wilson S. Hufford, William Hilbert, Uriah W. Hosack, Hiram Hopkins, David Harper, Myron Johnson, Asa Johnson, Albert King, Samuel Kyle, Valmore Lambert, Charles J. Lewis, Samuel Logan, Andrew Minsel, Isaac N. Miller (died in service), Levi Miller, Martin Miller, William Miller, Enoch Meek, John W. Myers, William Morris, Harvey Mansfield, Job Mansfield, Gideon Mulnix, George Ohliger, John Obee, Mark R. Page, Thomas Peterson, Uriah W. Shasteen, F. W. Shultz, Jacob Schmidt, Henry Shoemaker, Augustus Tarbbert, Frederick Wiler, Martin G. Worden, John Wells, Ludwig Wiles, William Wheeler, William Warlenbee, Joseph Wiley, Frank Weismantel, John Wessel, George Woodward, Edward Woodring, John K. Wilson, Joseph Young, Franklin B. Zigler, Henry Zigler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was composed almost wholly of Germans. It was re-organized August 25, 1862, at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. It lay in camp at this place drilling and preparing for the field, until the latter part of September, when it moved under orders to Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. This move was made with reference to an anticipated attack on Cincinnati by a rebel force under Gen. Kirby Smith, then operating within a few miles of Covington. The regiment lay at Covington about one week, when it returned to Delaware, Ohio, but it was shortly thereafter taken by rail to Washington, where it was engaged for nearly a month constructing breastworks and fortifications around and in the vicinity of the city. In the early part of November, the regiment marched to Fairfax C. H., Va., where it remained two weeks. Stafford C. H. was its next stopping place. At this point it was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Sigel commanding. Remaining at Stafford C. H. only two weeks, it marched on a flanking expedition to the left and rear of Fredericksburg, with the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Burnside's army in a second attack. This plan was frustrated by the wretched condition of the roads, and the whole army fell back to and around Brook's Station, where it went into winter quarters. On April 29, 1863, the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, with its brigade and division, moved across the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville; here, on the 2d and 3d of May, it took part in the battle of that name. The regiment was under the command of Col. Meyer, and went into the engagement with the Eleventh Army Corps, under Gen. Howard. The Eleventh Corps was completely flanked by Stonewall Jackson, and its lines were broken. In this disastrous affair the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio suffered terribly, losing 220 officers and men killed, wounded and prisoners. The surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Hartman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and several other officers, were killed. On May 6, the regiment returned to its former camp at Brook's Station, where it remained until June 12. It then marched to Catlett's Station, Manassas Junction and Centerville, on its way to Gettysburg, Penn., the rebel army under Gen. Lee having invaded that State. Passing through Frederick City and Emmettsburg, it reached Gettysburg on the morning of the 1st of July. It was at once engaged with the enemy, taking position on the right wing. In the first day's fight, the regiment and the Eleventh Corps were compelled to fall back through the town of Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill, when a new line was formed and held during the remainder of the battle. In falling back to this place, the regiment lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 250 officers and men. In the second day's fight, in a charge made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it again lost heavily in killed and wounded. In this affair the regiment captured a rebel flag from the Eighth Louisiana Tigers. Aside from light skirmishing, it was not engaged in the third day's fight. Its total loss in the battle of Gettysburg—killed, wounded and prisoners, was over four hundred, out of about five hundred and fifty, rank and file, with which it entered. A number of officers of the regiment were killed. Lieut. Col. Mueller was wounded in the arm, Capt. Vignos, of Company H, had his right arm shot off; Capt. Steiner, of Company D, was shot through the bowels, from the effects of which he subsequently died; Capt. Speyer, of Company I, was shot through the right shoulder; Capt. Fischer, of Company F, was shot through the breast and arm; Adjt. Young, who captured the rebel flag, was also severely wounded; Lieut. John Fischer, of Company G, was shot through the thigh. A number of other officers were wounded, whose names cannot now be procured. With 111 guns, all that was left of the regiment, it joined in the pursuit of the rebel army, following it to Hagerstown, and thence into Virginia, to Catlett's

Station. On August 1 the regiment sailed in transports to Folly Island, S. C., where it performed picket duty until January, 1864. In that month, it was taken in boats to Kiowah Island, and from there waded over to Seabrook Island, and drove the enemy from that point. It returned to Folly Island and remained there until the 7th of February, when it made a similar expedition across Seabrook Island to Jones' Island. This last movement was made to cover the operations of Gen. Gilmore at Olustee, Fla. On February 11, the regiment again returned to Folly Island, and on the 23d of the same month was taken on transports to Jacksonville, Fla. At this place it had a few skirmishes with the enemy, aside from which nothing of moment occurred. In July it was taken to Fernandino, when, after remaining about one month it returned to Jacksonville. On December 29, the regiment was taken on transports to Devos Neck, S. C. While here it had several skirmishes with the enemy, and lost five men killed and some fifteen wounded. From this point it marched to Pocotaligo Station, on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad; thence to Gardner's Corner, where, for some seven days, it did picket duty. It then marched through (with some days detention in building bridges, roads, etc.) to Charleston, S. C. Stopping at Charleston one day it joined an expedition, under command of Gen. Potter, for the purpose of ridding the vicinity of rebel bands of guerrillas. Returning to Charleston, it was placed on a gunboat and taken to Georgetown, S. C. It there did picket duty until the 23d of March, then marched to Sumterville, met the enemy, defeated him, and captured three pieces of artillery, six horses and fifteen prisoners. In this affair the regiment lost four men wounded. Marching to Singleton Plantation, it met and skirmished with the enemy, losing two men wounded. A few days later, near the same place, it captured a train of cars, which was destroyed, with thirteen locomotives and a large amount of provisions and ammunition. On April 16, 1865, news was received of the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's armies; and, amid great rejoicings over the auspicious event, the regiment marched back to Georgetown, S. C. Three weeks thereafter, it was taken by steamer to Charleston, where it did provost duty until July 10, when it was mustered out of the service and sent home to Cleveland, where it was paid off and discharged.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Martin Viebach, resigned November 16, 1862.

Capt. Samuel Surbrug, discharged December 16, 1863.

First Lieutenant, William Spreier, promoted to Captain and transferred to Company I, June 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Willam Martin, died February 6, 1863.

First Sergeant, Burkart Gentner, promoted Second Lieutenant February 6, 1863, and First Lieutenar February 6, 1864.

Second Sergeant, Jacob Debusman, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Third Sergeant Frederick Bolling, deserted January 1, 1863.

Fourth Sergeant, Henry A. Keihl.

Fifth Sergeant, Jacques Cerman, promoted to Second Sergeant February 21, 1864.

CORPORALS.

First Corporal, Franz Seinsoth, promoted to Third Sergeant November 27, 1863.

Second Corporal, Henry Kolbe, promoted to First Sergeant November 27, 1863.

Third Corporal, Carl Gebauer, killed at Gettysburg.

Fourth Corporal, Jacob Mann, died July 19, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Fifth Corporal, Michael Schlerath, promoted to Third Corporal September 1, 1863.

Sixth Corporal, Jacob Wolf, promoted to First Corporal January 1, 1863; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville.

Seventh Corporal, William Hockman, promoted to Second Corporal January 1, 1863; captured at Gettysburg.

Eighth Corporal, Christopher Bodenschatz, promoted to Fourth Corporal, September 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg.

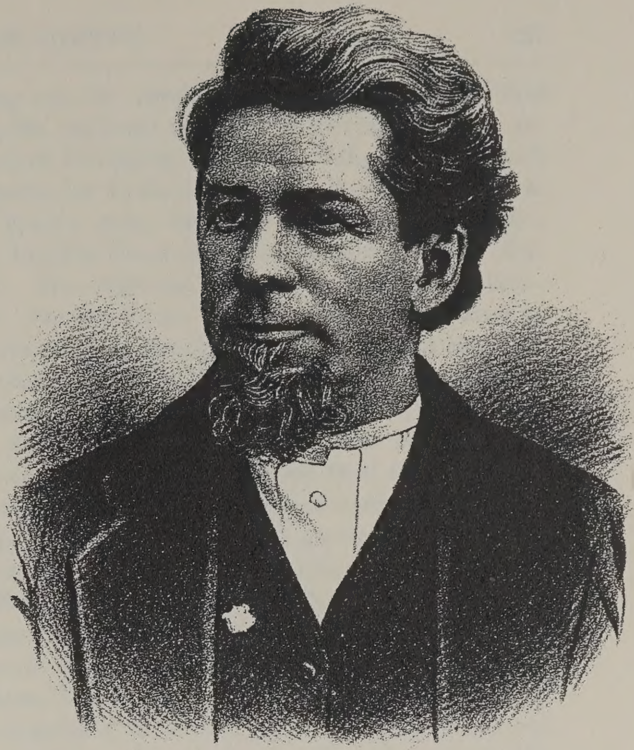
Musicians—John Roedel and Werner Wrede.

Wagoner—Henry Distel.

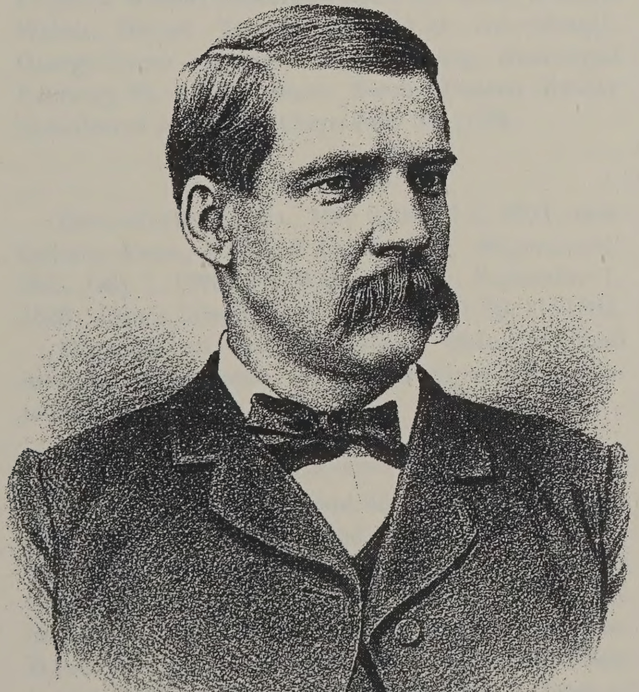
PRIVATES.

Batis N. Arada, John Aeigle (killed at Gettysburg), Ludwig Bockelmann, August Bockelmann) died May 24, 1863), Jacob Bise (killed at Gettysburg), George Buntz, Adam Bormusch, Christian Behnfeltd (killed at Gettysburg), John Behnfeltd, Henry Bernard, George Choffin (transferred to Company D December 1, 1863), Frederick Debusman (promoted to Fifth Sergeant February 21, 1864), Nicholas Dieterick (wounded at Gettysburg), John Dauwe (discharged March 24, 1864), John Eisler (wounded at Gettysburg), Frederick Fellemann (deserted December 26, 1863), Peter Fisher, John C. Groll, Frederick Grossenbacher, Joseph Gasler (killed at Gettysburg), Phillip Guillaume (transferred to Invalid Corps July 21, 1863), Oscar Glockler (promoted to Sixth Corporal February 10, 1863, taken prisoner at Chancellorsville), Moses Hoatz, John Holtermann, Jacob Hayes, George Hase, Joseph Hasenboeler, David Hasenboeler, Ja-

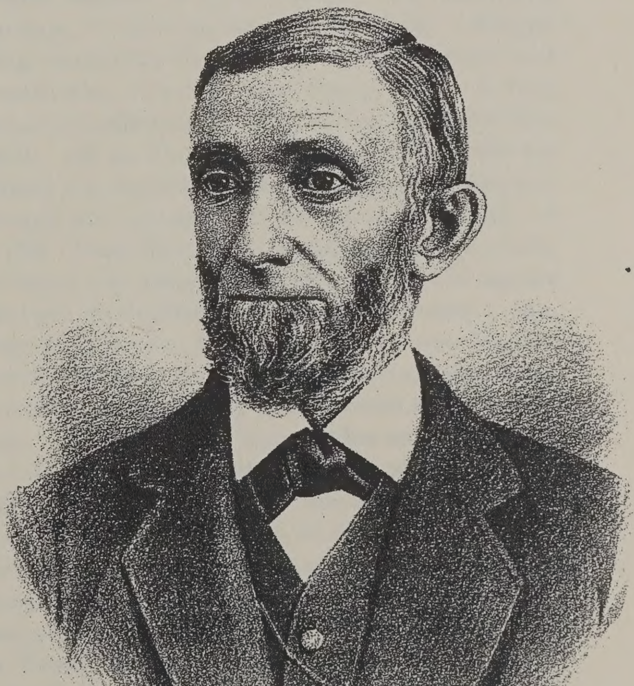
MRS. ALBERT ELLIOTT



ALBERT ELLIOTT



F M Thompson



N. A. Boutell

cob Heise (transferred to Invalid Corps), George Himes (discharged April 27, 1863) Andrew Hoplinger (discharged August 19, 1863), Martin Hoplinger, Christopher Hergenroether) discharged November 11, 1862), Gustavus Hartman, Theodore Krause (wounded at Chancellorsville), Christian Kistner, Christopher Kline, John Kamp, William Kundig (deserted February 15, 1864), Basilius Lantz (discharged March 15, 1863), Christian Lindau, Henry Lindebrink, William Lindebrink, John Laux, Jacob Menzer, Gottlieb Muntz, George I. Neher (transferred to Invalid Corps July 21, 1863), Frederick Reuter (transferred to Invalid Corps July 21, 1863), Fridolin Rentz, Joseph Stadelbauer, Edward Stadelbauer (transferred to Invalid Corps November 7, 1863), Henry Shafer (taken prisoner at Gettysburg), Christian Speiser (wounded at Chancellorsville), Joseph Schlosser (promoted to Sixth Corporal September 1, 1863), Casper Schlosser (killed at Chancellorsviille), John Schees (promoted to Seventh Corporal September 1, 1863), John Schleeser (transferred to Invalid Corps, July 21, 1863), John Stucke (discharged March 20, 1863), Christian Stucke (discharged March 20, 1863), Flory Slegel (taken prisoner at Gettysburg), Louis Sitterly (taken prisoner at Chancellorsville), Frederick Schweinhagen, Louis Schoneweg (discharged August 18, 1863), John Stephen, John Schorr (discharged), Anselm Snider, Frank Thalmann, John Wolf (deserted October 20, 1862), George Wolf, Frederck Wrede (discharged April 15, 1863), Michael Welter, Daniel Young (wounded at Gettysburg), George Zuern (captured at Gettysburg, discharged February 28, 1864). Jacob Zuern, Conrad Zwicky (transferred to Invalid Corps July 21, 1863.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 7, 1863; Ft. Wagner, S. C., September 7, 1863; John's Island, S. C., February 9, 10, 11, 1864.

Organized at Camp Cleveland, Ohio; mustered into the United States service for three years, September 10, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in the month of August, 1862, and was mustered into the service on the 5th and 6th of September. It was a Northwestern Ohio regiment, having been raised in Sandusky, Lucas, Wood, Fulton, Williams and Defiance Counties. It took the field at Covington, Ky., on the 11th of September, 1862. The regiment remained in front of Covington until the 18th of September, when in company with four regiments and a battery, it made a reconnoissance to Crittenden, Ky. After driving out the cavalry of Kirby Smith from that place, the regiment returned to Covington. It remained at Covington until the 25th, when it took transports for Louisville, where it was assigned to Gen. Buell's army, being in the Thirty-eighth Brigade, Twelfth Division, under command of Gen. Dumont. The regiment, moved on Shelbyville October 3. On the 8th of October, it took the advance in the movement on Frankfort, where a slight skirmish took place. It moved on Lawrenceburg October 11, and camped at Crab Orchard, where it joined with Gen. Buell's whole army. After Gen. Bragg's army had escaped through Cumberland Gap, the One Hundred and Eleventh moved by rapid marches to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained garrisoning forts and guarding the railroad from that place to Nashville. On the 29th of May, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Glasgow, Ky. At this place the One Hundred and Eleventh was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and remained in this brigade, division and corps until mustered out of the service. From Glasgow it took part in the movement on Scottsville and Tompkinsville. About this time John Morgan's cavalry made a raid into Indiana and Ohio. The regiment took part in the pursuit. On the 4th of July, 1863, it marched from Tompkinsville to Glasgow, a distance of thirty-two miles, in one day, carrying guns, equipments and forty rounds of ammunition. On the 6th of July, the regiment marched to Munfordsville, and remaining three days, it took the cars for Louisville. Morgan having crossed the Ohio River, the One Hundred and Eleventh was ordered to New Albany, Ind. It then marched to Jeffersonville and took transports for Cincinnati. On an island ten miles above Louisville the regiment was landed, and a detachment of Morgan's command was captured. It arrived at Cincinnati on the 13th. From this city it proceeded to Portsmouth, arriving at that place on the 18th. After the capture of Morgan the regiment returned to Kentucky. Arriving at Lebanon, Ky, it marched to New Market, where the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps rendezvoused preparatory to the march to East Tennessee. On the 19th of August, this movement commenced. The command arrived at Jamestown, Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountains, eighty-five miles distant from Knoxville, on the 26th. From this point the command moved by rapid marches through Yarman's Gap, and arrived on the 30th of August at Montgomery. On the 2d of September, it forded the Big Emery River, and arrived at Loudon, Tenn., on the Tennessee River, on the 4th. The regiment remained at Loudon until November 14, and took part in the movement north of New Market to check the rebel advance from Virginia. It also took part in several forced marches, scouts and skirmishes along the Tennessee and Holston Rivers. The advance of Gen. Longstreet's army appeared in front of Loudon on the 22d of October, and considerable skirmishing was kept up between the two armies. On the 14th of October, the command marched to Lenoir; but meeting re-enforcements here a counter-march was ordered, and the Second Brigade was ordered to march to Huff's Ferry, three miles below Loudon, and prevent the crossing of Gen. Longstreet's troops. Owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, it was nearly dark before arriving at the ferry. On a high bluff, about half a mile from the river, a brigade of rebels was encountered. The Second Brigade was immediately formed in single line and ordered to charge. The charge was successful. In it the One Hundred and Eleventh only lost a few wounded, and it was on the right flank of the brigade and partially under cover of dense woods. The brigade stood to arms all night in the pelting rain, without food or shelter. At daylight the entire division fell back, and the One Hundred and Eleventh covered the retreat. At Loudon Creek, a brisk skirmish took place between the regiment and the Sixth South Carolina Sharp shooters, composing Gen. Longstreet's advance. The stand was made to enable Henshaw's Illinois Battery to get its caissons up a hill above the creek. In this engagement the One Hundred and Eleventh lost four killed and twelve wounded. After this skirmish, the command marched rapidly to Lenoir unmolested. On this night, all camp and garrison equipage and transportation were destroyed, and on the morning of the 16th, at 3 A. M., it moved out for Knoxville, Tenn. At daylight on this morning Lieutenant O. P. Norris and fifty-two men of Company B, of the regiment were captured by the rebels while on picket. Of these fifty-two stalwart men, thirty-six died of starvation and exposure at Andersonville Prison. Campbell's Station was selected by Gen. Burnside as the point to which to give battle to Gen. Longstreet. In this engagement the One Hundred and Eleventh occupied the front line, directly in front of two batteries of rebel artillery, and was for six hours exposed to the shells of the enemy's concentrated fire. The loss in killed and wounded was only eight, as the enemy used percussion shells, which mostly fell in the rear of the first line. The regiment marched with the command into Knoxville, a distance of six miles, having been three nights without sleep, food or rest, and having participated in three separate engagements. It passed through the siege of Knoxville, occupying the fort on College Hill, and lost six men killed and wounded. After Gen. Longstreet's retreat, it took part in the skirmishes at Blain's Crossing, Danville and Strawberry Plains, and occupied an outpost six miles in front of the city when Gen. Schofield fell back the second time on Knoxville. It protected the crossing of the Second Division at Strawberry Plains on the 21st of January, 1864, losing one man killed. On the 9th of February, Gen. Schofield arrived at Knoxville and took command of the department. On the 24th of February, the Second Division marched to Strawberry Plains; on the 27th crossed the Holston River, and marched some distance; counter-marched at night as far back as Mossy Creek. On the 14th of March, the regiment moved to Morristown, East Tenn. On the following day it was on the picket line, and had a brisk skirmish with the rebel cavalry. The One Hundred and Eleventh was moved back to Mossy Creek, where it remained until the 26th of April, when it was marched to Charleston, on the Hiawassee River, a distance of 100 miles. This it accomplished in four days, arriving at Charleston on the 30th. From this point it marched to Red Clay, Ga., arriving on the 6th of May. At this place, the Army of the Ohio united with the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army to participate in the Atlanta campaign. It marched to Tunnel Hill on the 7th of May, and on the following day skirmished into a position in front of Buzzard's Roost. On the 9th, in the advance on Rocky Face Mountain, the regiment was assigned the front line of the skirmishers, and during an advance of three-quarters of a mile, lost nine men, killed and wounded. On the 12th of May, the One Hundred and Eleventh marched through Snake Creek Gap, and arrived in front of Resaca on the evening of the 15th. The brigade made a charge on the enemy's works on the following day. Being unsupported by artillery, the charge was unsuccessful and the loss heavy. The One Hundred and Eleventh had but seven companies engaged, three companies being in the rear, guarding transportation. Out of the number engaged, seven men were killed and thirty wounded. The regiment took part in the second day's fight at Resaca, but being in the supporting column, it sustained no loss. After an unsuccessful assault at midnight upon the National lines, the rebels evacuated. On the 16th of May, the regiment participated in the pursuit; had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry on the 20th, and captured six prisoners. On the 27th, a brigade of rebels made an advance on the National lines. The One Hundred and Eleventh was ordered out on the double-quick, made a charge and broke the rebel lines. In this engagement, the regiment lost fifteen men killed and wounded. It took part in the entire campaign against Atlanta. It was actively engaged in the siege of Kenesaw, the battles of Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, on the Chattahoochie River, near Nicojack Creek, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege of Atlanta and the skirmishes at Rough-and-Ready, Lovejoy's Station and Utoy Creek. It started on the Atlanta campaign with 380 men, and of this number, lost, in killed and wounded, 212. On the 8th of September, the regiment went into camp at Decatur, Ga., and remained there until the morning of the 4th of October, when the movement against Gen. Hood's forces commenced. During the stay at Decatur, the regiment made a reconnoissance to Stone Mountain, where it encountered rebel cavalry and lost a few of its men. The One Hundred and Eleventh marched rapidly to Allatoona Pass, and to within eighteen miles of Chattanooga, where the corps was ordered into Alabama in pursuit of Gen. Hood's army. It marched south as far as Cedar Bluffs, on the Coosa River, where, in a skirmish with rebel cavalry, one officer and three men of the One Hundred and Eleventh were captured on picket. From this point, the regiment marched to Rome, Ga., where a brisk skirmish took place. From thence it moved to Resaca, where it arrived on the 1st of November, 1864. At Resaca, the regiment took the cars and was moved to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, eighty-five miles west of Nashville, to protect that place against a rebel raid. It remained at Johnsonville until the 20th of November, when it was again moved by rail to Columbia, Tenn., to assist in checking Gen. Hood's advance. It participated in the skirmishes at Columbia, and was detailed to remain in the rear to guard the fords of Duck River while Gen. Thomas' army fell back on Franklin. The regiment guarded a wagon train to Franklin, and was twice attacked. Each time it repulsed the enemy. The regiment at night marched by the outposts of Gen. Hood's army in bringing up the rear. It arrived at Franklin on the morning of the 30th of November, and was immediately assigned to the front line of works, on the left flank of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, to the right of the Franklin Turnpike. In the fight of that day, the regiment, out of 180 men engaged, lost twenty-two men killed on the field and forty wounded. Many were killed by rebel bayonets. The contest was so close that once the flag of the regiment was snatched from the hands of the Color Sergeant, but the bold rebel was killed instantly. The troops on the immediate left of the One Hundred and Eleventh fell back during the charge, and the rebels, holding this part of the line for an hour, poured an enfilading fire along the line of the whole brigade. Owing to the large loss of officers in this and previous engagements, a detail from other regiments was necessary to command the companies. On the morning of the 1st of December, the One Hundred and Eleventh marched back to Nashville, where it was assigned a position in the line of defenses on the left. It was severely engaged during both days of fighting in front of Nashville. In a charge it captured three rebel battle-flags and a large number of prisoners. The loss was seven killed and fifteen wounded. The regiment took part in the pursuit after Gen. Hood. It was marched to Clifton, Tenn., where, on the 17th of January, 1865, it took transports to make the campaign of North Carolina. It passed through Cincinnati January 23, and arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 31st. From Alexandria the regiment took an ocean steamer for Fort Fisher, where it joined the army under Gen. Ferry, and took an active part in the capture of Fort Anderson, and in the skirmishes at Moseby Hall and Goldsboro. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston, the regiment was moved to Salisbury, N. C., where it remained on garrison duty until ordered home for muster out. It arrived at Cleveland on the 5th of July, 1865, and was mustered out on the 12th. The One Hundred and Eleventh re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864, in East Tennessee, but, owing to the demand for troops in the field, the veteran furlough could not be granted. Again (in October, 1864), after the Atlanta campaign, more than two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, but, after Gen. Hood's campaign to the rear, the order to furlough it was revoked. The One Hundred and Eleventh numbered 1,050 men when it entered the service, and received eighty-five recruits. Of these men, 234 were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service, 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds, and 401 were mustered out.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

John R Bond, Colonel.

Mose R Brailey, Lieutenant Colonel.

I. R. Sherwood, Major.

H. T. Bissell, Adjutant.

Lyman Brewer, First Surgeon.

E. Silvers, Assistant Surgeon.

J. S. Hollington, Chaplain.

F. Strong, Quarter-Master.

COMPANY E.

Benjamin F. Southworth, Captain.

Daniel F. Waltz, First Lieutenant

Elijah Carnes, Second Lieutenant (resigned November 26, 1862).

L. Hutchinson, Lieutenant (killed at Resaca, Ga., May 12, 1864).

Benjamin B. Woodcox, First Sergeant (promoted to Second Lieutenant April, 1863).

Isaac E. Kintigh, Second Sergeant.

Josiah M. Kepler, Third Sergeant (killed at Lovejoy Station, September, 1864).

Nathan F. Brown, Fourth Sergeant.

Leopold Taubitz, Fifth Sergeant.

Nathaniel Vandusen, First Corporal.

William Miller, Second Corporal.

William Taylor, Third Corporal.

George Woods, Fourth Corporal.

Chauncey S. Fulton, Fifth Corporal.

Alfred S. Tubbs, Sixth Corporal (died at Danville, Ky.).

Peter Dickman, Seventh Corporal (enlisted in Marine Brigade).

Jacob Benner, Eighth Corporal.

David Westerman, Fifer.

Francis Miller, Musician.

John H. Mapes, Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Charles Andrews, George Andrews, Conrad Bunch, August Burde, Melcher Bauer, Joseph Bodemiller, Joseph Bell, Orlando Bennett, Thomas J. Baker (died January 10, 1863), Erastus Briggs, Levi J Barringer, Charles M. Brown, Martin M. Berrier (died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 28, 1863), Martin Conrad, Josiah B. Cox (died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 1, 1863), Jonathan Craig, John W. Detrick, Albert Dickman (died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 23, 1863), Gustave Dimke (enlisted in Marine Brigade), Jacob Elting, Clarence H. Filmore, George Furtmiller, Clemmens Farber, James Gorrell (died at Gallipolis, January 18, 1863), Irwin C. Goodenough (died March 3, 1863), Jonah M. Grubb, Isaac N. Grubb, Ezra Gibbs, Jacob Hannah, Joseph Hannah, James Hughes (died at Washington June, 1865), Melvin J. Hill (died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 9, 1863), Michael Joseph, William Knospe, Frederick Kimmerlan, Rheinhart Koechle, Frederick Kowanazki, John Krontz, Jacob Krontz (wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Ga.), Frank Ludwick, Michael Lech (died at Bowling Green, Ky., February 17, 1863), John Mace, Henry Miller, Michael Mock, John Masch, Johile Mansfield, Amos Marihugh (died at Bowling Green, Ky., September 3, 1862), Henry Marihugh, George Myers (promoted to Corporal), Henry Nicely, George W. Nicely (died of disease at Kingston, Ga., June, 1864), Aaron Nicely, Charles Oden (discharged March 13, 1863), Solomon Rummel, William Reprogle, Jefferson Robinson, James Rollins, Madison Rhodes, Henry Schreyer, Casper Sirolf, George Silor, Arnold Schmeltz, George Stahl, Julius Shoemaker, Phillip Strawser, John Sollenberger (discharged January 13, 1863), Andrew Sprowl, Samuel Shasteen, Decatur Stoner (died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 23, 1862), Franklin Sullinger, Jacob Traxler, Henry E. Thomas, Louis Trotter, John A. Ullrich (promoted to Fifth Sergeant), Henry Wells, John Wells, John Wagner, John M. White, Gabriel Watson (discharged March 2, 1863), Phillip Webb (died at Louisville, Ky., November 2, 1862), George W. Whitehead, Charles Wilson, Munson L. Whitney (promoted to Corporal).

Mustered into United States service September 5, 1862, by Capt. Howard, United States Army.

COMPANY F.

John E. Hill, Captain.

Solomon Callender, First Lieutenant.

Hiram Weeks, Second Lieutenant.

Ezra S. Crary, First Sergeant (died at Fort Baker, Ky., March 5, 1863).

Oscar Work, Second Sergeant (killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864).

Lewis G. Bowker, Third Sergeant (died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 17, 1863).

Harry Sweet, Fourth Sergeant.

Hiram F. Rice, Fifth Sergeant.

John E. Hays, First Corporal (discharged at Bowling Green).

Bela B. Beebe, Second Corporal.

John W. Cleland, Third Corporal.

Albert Farnsworth, Fourth Corporal.

Albert Clapsaddle, Fifth Corporal.

Clinton Gibbs, Sixth Corporal.

Cornelius Reaser, Seventh Corporal (discharged at Bowling Green).

John B. Farlow, Eighth Corporal (discharged in 1864).

Johnson O. Foot, Musician (promoted to Second Lieutenant).

Samuel S. Hughs, Musician (promoted to Hospital Steward).

F. N. Horton, Wagoner (discharged in 1863 or 1864).

T. H. Hines, Chaplain.

PRIVATES.

Franklin Atkins, Daniel Bear (died from wounds received at Franklin, Tenn.), William E. Bassett, Emanuel Byers, Jason R. Burbie, George L. Brown (died at Andersonville August 20, 1864), Rollin R. Crossland (discharged at Bowling Green, 1863), Robert B. Crossland, David M. Callender, Lyman H. Coe, Chauncey E. Curtis, Charles P. Curtis, William H. Crow, Andrew Crowl, Daniel Dickerhoof (died of wounds June 24, 1864), Ebza E. Evans, David Earlston (died at Bowling Green February 16, 1863), Charles H. Farnsworth (died at Murphreesboro, 1863), George W. Fields (died at Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1864), Samuel Fritz, Amos Farlow, Phineas A. Gale, William P. Gilbert (discharged at Bowling Green, 1863), John L. Ginter (discharged at Bowling Green, 1863), Wesley C Harris, Delos Hastings, H. C. Hootman, William Hopkins, John A. Huffman, Henry

Hopkins (died at New Albany, Ind., December 15, 1862), Lucius V. Hall, Edwin E. Hale, George W. Hartz, Martin A. Hulbert, William Hemmenway (killed at Franklin, Tenn., 1864), Miller W. Holler, Clinton Hutchins, George Hiney, Samuel Keller, Aaron Kole (died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 12, 1863), Lysander Kimball (died at Bowling Green March 12, 1863), Charles Lacost, John Lawson (died at Knoxville, Tenn., April, 1864), Oscar Lowry, William H. Larribee (died near Nashville, 1864), John Lafer (killed at Franklin, Tenn., 1864), James Lafferty (died near Chattanooga, 1864), William Lord, Philip Miller, Jonas Miller, George Miller, Calvin Musser, Housten Mavis, Henry Miser, Christian Muely, Thomas Marshal (taken prisoner near Stone Mountain September 1, 1864), Robert Mann, Francis Olds, Lafayette Olds, George Otis (discharged at Bowling Green, 1863), William D. Otis, Joseph Oxenrider, Thomas Potts, Andrew Potts, James R. Pollock, Oscar A. Palmer, Robert Richardson, William Roan, Washington C. Ryan, Enoch Randall (taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tenn., February, 1864), James A. Richardson, Marshall Reed (discharged at Louisville, Ky., January 13, 1863), Jarvis F. Reed (died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June, 1864), Simon Ridenour, Samuel Snyder, John Snyder, Richard Snyder, Warren Shaw, George Scott, Milton J. Siscoe, John Sleesman, Ony Z. Smith, William H. Selders (died at Louisville, Ky., September 8, 1862), George Stroles (died at Knoxville, Tenn., 1864), Noah Schatzer, Samuel D. Thompson, Ohio Tracy (died at Grafton, Va., 1865), Milton E. Sharp (taken prisoner at Loudon Creek, November 14, 1863), A. B. Thrall, John Wagoner (died at Cincinnati July, 1863), Charles W. Walden, John Ward, J. R. Weidenhamer.

This company was raised in Milford, Mark, Former and Hicksville Townships, within the space of four days, and was taken to the field immediately and marched over four hundred miles in the space of thirty-six days. The enlistment of Company F dates from August 13, 1862; it was mustered into service September 5, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865, and mustered out July 12, 1865.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF DEFIANCE SOLDIERS.

The following is an additional list of Defiance County soldiers not included in the companies above. Most of these soldiers enlisted in Defiance County, but the list contains a few present residents of the county who entered the service in other localities.

Benjamin Abbott, Co. C, 60th O. N. G., e. July 13, 1863; disc. September, 1864.

James H. Abel, Co. F. 44th O. V. I., e. September 23, 1861; disc. September 7, 1865,

First Lieut. A. B. Ackerman, Co. B, 17th Ind. V. I., e. April 1861; taken prisoner April 24, 1864; exchanged May 17, 1865.

Louis Ackerman, Co. I. 14th V. R. C., e. September 2, 1861; disc. September 19, 1864.

H. H. Ackley, Co. F., 129th Ind. V. I., e. December 18, 1863; disc. August 29, 1865.

Jacob Adams, Co. F., 21st O. V. I., e. February 2, 1862; disc. August, 1865.

D. S. Alexander, Co. C., 128th O. V. I., e. May 7, 1862; disc. June 5, 1865.

Silas Allen, Co. C, 38th O. V. I.; died at Lebanon, Ky., February 22, 1862.

George Allison, Co. C, 38th O. V. I.

Brice M. Allshore, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Sergt. C. H. Allpress, Co. I, 25th Conn. V. I., e. 1862; disc. July, 1864.

Henry Amaden, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 29, 1865.

Nehemiah Ames, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. February 25, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1864.

Corporal George Andrews, 61st V. R. C., e. August 22, 1862; disc. September 8, 1865.

Israel Andrews, Co. A, 25th O. V. V. I., e. October 7, 1864; disc. October 6, 1865.

William Andrews, Co. C, 22d Mich. V. I., e. July, 1862; disc. July, 1865.

Henry Aukney, Co. E, 25th O. V. I., e. August 31, 1864; disc. July 15, 1865.

Thomas Armstrong, Co. A, 81st O. V. V. I., e. February 12, 1864; disc. July 28, 1865.

J. M. Ashton, Co. B, 169th O, N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 6, 1864.

Thomas H. Ashton, Co. C, 88th O. V. I., e. May, 1862; disc. September, 1862.

David Atkinson, Co. G, 51st O. V. I., e. October 8, 1862; disc. August 5, 1863.

William Aurand, Co. B, 21st O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 19, 1864.

D. S. Babbitt.

Lewis Baird, Co. F, 44th O. V. I., e. September 22, 1861; disc. November 29, 1864.

Charles Baker, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. December, 1861; died at Middle Landing March 7, 1862.

Sergt. Frank Baker, Co. B, 178th N. Y. V. I., e. May 15, 1863; disc. August 18, 1865.

F. M. Baker, Independent.

Henry Baker, 16th U. S. I., e. 1863: disc. 1866.

Henry Baker, Co. G, 139th O. V. I.. e. February 20, 1865; disc. May 29, 1865.

Edward A. Baldwin, Co. A, 39th N. J. V. I. ,e. September, 1864; disc. June 29, 1865.

William Balske, Co. G, 38th O. V. V. I,, e. February 1, 1865; disc. July 12, 1865.

John Banfirt.

Henry Balske, Co. C, 71st O. V. I., e. October 5, 1864; disc. December 5, 1865.

Vangilder Banghart, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disc. September 23, 1861.

Vangilder Banghart, Co. G, 2d O. V. I., e. September 5, 1861; disc. October 15, 1864.

Sylvester Barnes, Co. B, 12th Ill. V. I., e. August 1, 1861; disc. April 7, 1863.

Nicholas Barnhart, Co B, 100th O. V. I., September 1, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

George N. Barns, Co. B. 137th Penn. V. I,, e. August, 1862; disc. June, 1863.

Lewis W. Barr, Co. I, 121st O. V. I., e. February, 1865; disc. May, 1865.

William I. Barr, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861; disc. July 2, 1865.

Barton Bartlett.

Jacob Bash.

Thomas B. Bassett, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Sergt. John Baumann, Co. B, 100th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

James Bayes.

James Baylis, Co. B, 47th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. July, 1865.

John Bechtolt, Co. E, 14th O. V. I., e. August 21, 1861; disc September 22, 1864.

John Bebnfeldt, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. September 10, 1862; disc. June 20, 1864.

George Behrends, Co. E, 67th O. V. I., e. 1864; disc. 1865.

Jacob Benner, 111th O. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1864; died in service.

Simon Benner, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Ira Bennett, Co. E, 192d O. V. I., e. February 14 , 1865; disc. September, 1865.

Sergt. John H. Benton, Co. G, 81st O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862.

Sergt. J. T. Bercaw, Co. G, 124th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862; disc. July 15, 1865.

Corporal M. F. Bercaw, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862 disc. July 15, 1865.

Eli Berriet, Co. I, 199th O. V. I., e. March 29, 1865; disc. July 18, 1865.

Lieut. J. W. Berry, Co. K, 21st O. V. I., e. August 19, 1861; disc. January 5, 1865.

Capt. Harvey S. Bevington, Co. E, 123d O. V. I., e. September, 1862; disc. 1865; eleven months in Libby Prison.

James H. Bevington, Co. C, 152d Ind. V. I., e. February 15, 1865; disc. August 30, 1865.

John H Biderwell.

James B. Bigham, Co. B, 3d O. V. I., e. November 29, 1863; disc. July 12, 1865.

A. C. Biglow, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. February 27, 1865; disc. July 12, 1865.

George W. Bird, Co. D, 2d Ind. V. C., e. October 22, 1862; disc. July 23, 1865.

Christian Bishop, Co. C, 124th Ind. V. C., e. November, 1864; disc. August 31, 1865.

David Bishop.

J. L. Bishop, Co. C, 17th O. V. I., e. November 2, 1863; disc. July 16, 1865.

Charles Bixby, 14th O. V. I., e. 1861; died in service.

Peter Blair.

Frank Blesser, Co. K, 134th N. Y. V. I., e. July 7, 1862; disc. June 10, 1865.

Corporal Otis Blood, Co. F, 44th Ind. V. I., e. September 23, 1861; disc. November 23, 1864.

L. S. Bloom, Co. B, 121st Ind. V. I., e. May, 1861; disc. July, 1865.

Sergt. David Blosser, Co. K, 101st Ind. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. June, 1865.

Jacob Blosser, Co. K, 101st Ind. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864.

John Blosser, Co. K, 101st Ind. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. June, 1865.

John W. Blue, Co. B, 86th Ind. V. I,, e. July 20, 1862; disc. June 6, 1865.

J. W. Blythe, Co. G, 104th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862; disc. June 25, 1865.

Nicholas Boath, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. September 21, 1862; disc. July 9, 1865.

Ludwig Bockelman, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. September 9, 1862; disc, July 10, 1865.

Corporal Christian Bodenschatz, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862; disc. July 10, 1865.

Jesse Bogert.

John Bohn, Co. I, 125th O. V . I., e. June 6, 1863; disc. October 17, 1865.

Wagon-maker, Emanuel Boor, 27th Ill. V. I., e. September, 1863; disc. November 2, 1864.

James A. Bounds, Co. G., 12th Ind. V. I., e. April 19, 1861; disc. May 19, 1862.

Charles H. Bowers, Co. K, 15th O. V. I., e. May 30, 1861.

Charles H. Bowers, Co. C, 52d O. V. I., May 30, 1862; disc. July 15, 1865.

John Boyd, Co. I, 3d O. V. C., e. November 3, 1863; disc. September 4, 1865.

William Boyer, Co. H, 88th Ind. V. I., e. August 7, 1862; disc. June 10, 1865.

George W. Boyles, Co. E, 21st O. V. V. I., e. February 1, 1864; disc. July 25, 1865.

Musician, Theodore W. Brake, Co. F, 18th U. S. I., e. August 21, 1861; disc. February 13, 1865.

Eugene Brant.

Ernest Branning, Co. G, 60th Ind. V. C., e. January 15, 1862; disc. February 20, 1863.

George Breckbill, Co. I, 9th O. V. C., e. October 17, 1863; disc. August 20, 1865.

A. F. Breckbill, 7th Ind. O. V. C., e. August 15, 1863; disc. October, 1865.

Abraham Breckbill, Union Light Guards, O. V. C., e. December 11, 1863; disc. September 9, 1865.

D. W. Bricker, 5th Ind. Bat., e. October, 1861; disc. November, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Bricker, 5th Ind. Bat., e. September 9, 1861; disc. November 1864.

S. P. Brinker, Co. B, 142d Penn. V. I., e. August 18, 1862; disc. May 29, 1865.

Monroe E. Bristol, 5th O. Ind'p't Bat., e. September 10, 1864; disc, June 22, 1865.

Musician, William Britton, 38th O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 9, 1862.

Chester Bronson, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., June 17 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Edward Brooks, engineer on boat Naiard, disc. June, 1865.

Barney Browne, Co. B, 66th O. V. I., e, June 9, 1863; disc. July 15, 1865.

Charles M. Brown, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. March 17, 1863; disc. July 17, 1865.

George R. Brown, Co. A, 38th O. V. I.; e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 8, 1864.

William Brown, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., e. October 5, 1864; disc. September 28, 1865.

Corporal J. H. Brubaker, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861; disc, July, 1865.

M. W. Brush, Co. A, 132d O. N. G. e. May, 1864; disc. September, 1864.

Joseph Bucher, Co. G, 18th O. V. I., October 23, 1861; disc. January 2, 1863.

James W. Budd, Co. H, 52d O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disc. June, 1865.

Obadiah Budd; Co. G, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 4, 1864.

Obadiah Budd, Co. H, 43d O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. June 4, 1865.

Henry Bungard, Co. C, 42d Ind. V. I, e. October, 13, 1864; disc. July 21, 1865.

George Buntz, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862; disc. July 10, 1865.

G. W. Burd, Co. D, 2d Ind. V. C., e. November 10, 1862; disc. July 28, 1865.

John Burger, Co. I, 78th O. V. I., e. September 6, 1861; disc. June 5, 1865.

John Burk, Co. E, 61st O. V. I., e. October 22, 1861; disc. July 18, 1862.

Corporal Harlow Burr, Co. C, 3d O. V. C., e. November 18, 1861; disc. August 4, 1865.

Hiram Byers.

Corporal Joseph T. Bushong, Co. G, 81st O. V. I., August 26, 1862; disc. July 13, 1865.

George Butler, Co. A, 25th U. S. R., e. March 31, 1864; disc. March 31, 1867.

John Butler, Co. E, 83d O. V.I., e. February 20, 1864; disc. July 19, 1865.

Andrew J. Byers, Co. K, 25th O. V. V. I., e. September 10, 1864; disc. July 15, 1865.

Corp. John Byers, C. I, 57th O. V. I., e. January 16, 1862, disc. August 13, 1862.

John Byers, Co. F, 163d O. N. G., e. April 12, 1863, disc. September 22, 1863.

Corp A. O. Calvin, Co I, 111th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, disc. May 13, 1865.

William Camp, 3d O. V. I., e. 1863, disc. 1865.

Lyman Carpenter, Co. H, 14th O. V. I., e. September 18, 1861, disc. March 8, 1864.

Corp. Frank B. Carr, Co. D, 124th O. V. I.

F. M. Carr, Co. K, 71st O. V. I., e. September 12, 1861, disc. December 4, 1864.

John Carter, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, disc. January, 1862.

Daniel Cary, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

John Cary.

Robert Cary, Co. I, 99th O. V. I., e. August 8, 1862, disc. October 26, 1864.

Sidney Cary, Co. B, 2d O. V. C., e. August 13, 1861, disc. March 21, 1863.

Sidney Cary, Co. I, 9th O. V. C., e. October 16, 1863, disc. June 10, 1865.

Edwin Case, 10th O. V. C.

James Case, Co. D, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 6, 1864.

William E. Case, Co. I, 9th O. V. I., e. October 5, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.

First Lieut. John E. Casebeer, Co. D, 44th Ind. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. September 25, 1865.

Corp. William H. Casebeer, Co. D, 44th Ind. V. V. I., e. 1861, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Sergt. Francis Cassil, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863, disc. September 25, 1865.

Eli E. Castor, Co. G., 128th O. V. I., e. December 3, 1862, disc. July 13, 1865.

John Cavanaugh.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Chalfant, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 17, 1862, disc. 1865.

Eli Chaney, Co. F, 49th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1861, disc. January, 1863.

Capt. Samuel F. Chaney, Co. B, 21st O. V. I., e. April, 1861, disc. July 28, 1865.

Frederick Chase, Co. I, 157th O. V. I., e. March 27, 1865, disc. July 31, 1865.

Anson Christian.

Frederick Christy.

Corp. Robert L. Christy, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Wagoner Uriah B. Clark, Co. F, 25th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1861, disc. January 13, 1864.

James K. Clear, Co. D, 7th Ind. C., e. August 20, 1863, disc. February 18, 1866.

Corp. Ferris W. Colby, Co. H, 87th O. V. I., e. June, 1862, disc. September, 1862.

I. K Cole, Co. C, 195th O. V. I., e. March, 1864, disc. 1865.

Musician, Seth R. Cole, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 21, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Musician Seth R. Cole, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. October 6, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

Warren Cole, Co. H, Miss. Marine Brigade, e. August 3, 1863, disc. January, 1865.

Hiram D. Coleman, Co. I, 9th O. V. I., e. October 5, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.

Elijah Collins, Co. E, 14th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1861, disc. September 12, 1864.

First Capt. J. N. Collins, Co. I, Miss. Marine Reg., e. August 3, 1863, disc, February 25, 1865.

Surg. John M. Combs, U. S. R., e. April 1, 1865, disc. September 1, 1865.

Sergt. G. W. Conkle, e. 1861, disc. 1864.

Silas Conkright, Co. H, 110th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862.

A. H. Connolly, Co. E, 68th O. V. V. I., e. November 30, 1861, disc. July, 1865.

Frederick Conrad, Co. K, 25th O. V. I., e. February 18, 1864, disc. May 26, 1865.

Thomas Conrad, Co. I, 3d O. V. C,, e. September 26, 1861, disc. January, 1864.

Thomas Conrad, Co. I, 3d O. V. C., e. January 4, 1864, disc. August 4, 1865.

John M. Cook, Co. D, 171st O. N. G., e. May, 1864, disc. September, 1864.

Henry Cornish, Co. K, 9th Ind. V. I., e. April 1861, disc. September, 1865.

Capt. T. H. B. Correll, Co. D, 1st U. S. Art., e. August 6, 1862. disc. October 20, 1865.

Musician, Henry Cosgrave, 3d V. C., e. December 4, 1861, disc. October 26, 1862.

Sergt. C. Coughanour, Co. K, 85th Penn. V.

Peter Countryman, Co. F, 44th Ind. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. November, 1864.

William Coup, Co. E, 2d O. Heavy Art., e. July 17, 1863, disc. August 23, 1865.

Christopher Couts.

Peter Couts.

Loren G. Cox, Co. G, 14th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, disc. November, 1862.

Corp. Albert Coy, Co. C, 195th O. V. I., e. March 6, 1865, disc. December 18, 1865.

John Creuz, 7th O. V. I. C., e. March 6, 1863, disc. July 12, 1864.

Lyman R. Critchfield, Co. B, 21st O. V. I., e. April 24, 1861, disc August 12, 1861.

Jacob Cronk, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. 1861, died on furlough July, 1862.

Rollins E. Crossbond, 111th O. V. I., e. August 18, 1862, disc. July, 1865.

William H. Crow, Co. K, 5th Regt. V. Res., e. August 15, 1862, disc. July 5, 1865.

Corp. Frank C. Culley, Co. F, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, disc. February, 1863.

G. Dabner, Co. D, 2d O. V. C., e. December 22, 1863, disc. June 12, 1865.

E. K. Dains, Co. G, 1st U. S. I.

Elias Dart, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. August 17, 1863, disc. October 12, 1865.

Sergt. Baxter Davis, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. November 12. 1862, disc. October 3, 1865.

James Davis, 121st O. V. I., e. February, 1864, died in hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

John Davis, Co. K, 48th Ind. V., e. August, 1864, disc. 1865.

John Davis, Co. A, 100th O. V. I., disc May 20, 1865.

Corp. Oliver Davis, Co. I, 178th O. V. I.

Oliver Davis, Co. B, 5th O. V. C., e. September 18, 1862, killed at Davis' Camp, Corinth, Miss., September 18, 1863.

Zedekiah Dawson, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863, disc. August 10, 1863.

John Dauwe, Co. I, 78th O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864, disc. May 12, 1865.

Sergt. J. T. Dean, Co. C, 90th Ind. V. C., e. August 20, 1862, lost on Sultana, 1865.

Sergt. George W. Deatrick, Co. H, 102d O. V. I., e. July 31, 1862, disc. June 30, 1865.

Thomas J. Deivert, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. February 16, 1863, disc. July 12, 1865.

William H. Deivert, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 21, 1861, disc. July, 1865.

John Delarber, Co. G, 128th O. V. I., e. December 20, 1863, disc. July 5, 1865.

James W. Dellett, Co. G, 3d O. V. C., e. 1863, disc. 1865.

Amos Densmore, Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864, disc. July 17, 1865.

Sergt. Moses W. Dickey, Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. August 6, 1862 disc. June 24, 1865.

Albert P. Dickman.

Christ. Dickman, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 10, 1861.

John Dickman, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 10, 1861.

Peter Dickman, Co. A, Maine V., e. March 30, 1863, disc. January 18, 1865.

First Lieut. William Dilworth. Co. H, 88th Ind. V., e. August 12, 1862, disc. June 21, 1865.

Christopher Diehl.

A. N. Dinsmire Co. C, 57th Penn. V. I., e. February 22, 1864, disc. June 29, 1865.

Aaron Dixon, Co. C, 7th R. V. R., e. September 1, 1861, disc. September 10, 1864.

Isaac Donafin.

Hugh Donly, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864, disc. May 31, 1865.

Sylvester Donly, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, disc. July 9, 1865.

Frederick Donze, Co. D, 182d O. V. I., e. August, 1864, disc. July, 1865.

John Dowe, Sr., Co. C, 107th O. V. I.

Alexander Dowell.

Franklin Duck, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. July 26, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.

Edgar Dunham, Co. E, 9th O. V. C., e. August 22, 1863, disc. July 20, 1865.

George Dunlap, Co. B, 169th O. N. G., May 2, 1864, disc. September 6, 1864.

Henry Dunlap, Co. K, 100th O. V. I., e. July 1, 1862, disc. June 14, 1865.

Oliver Durham, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 31, 1861, disc. July 12, 1865.

Daniel Duvale, Co. G, 138th O.V.V. I., e. December 26, 1863, disc. June 2, 1865.

B. F. Davinell, Co. E, 17th O. V. V. I., e. August 31, 1861, disc. July 16, 1865.

Sergt. Orlando Dyarman, e. March 23, 1863, disc. February 23, 1865.

Sergt. Orlando Dyarman, Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. April 16, 1861, disc. June 4, 1864.

Henry Dysinger, Co. A, 189th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, died at Huntsville, Ala., May 9, 1865.

Isaac Dysinger, Co. A, 189th O. V. I., e. February, 1865. died at Huntsville, Ala., May 7, 1865.

Levi Dysinger, Co. A, 189th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, disc. September 25, 1865.

Samuel Early, Co. F, 64th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1862, disc. September 2, 1863.

Corp. William Ebright, Co. E. 58th O. V. V. I., e. December 11, 1861, disc. September 16, 1865.

Thomas W. Ecker, 78th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864, disc. May 17, 1865.

Curtis S. Elder, Co. K, 9th O. V. C., e. November 5, 1863, disc. July 25, 1865.

Peter M. Eldridge, Co. G, 30th Ind. V. e. August 23, 1861, disc. April 21, 1862.

Peter M. Eldridge, Co. G, 19th Mich. V., e. January 12, 1864, disc. July 19, 1865.

Sergt. Albert Elliott, Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. November 2, 1863, disc. November 25, 1865.

S. W. Elliott, Co. H, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 4, 1864.

Simon Elliott, Co. E, 47th O. V. I., e. September 26, 1864, disc. June 13, 1865.

Bugler John D. Emery, Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. September, 1863, disc. November 25, 1865.

H. L. Ensign.

Corp. Oscar F. Ensign, Co. C, 128th O. V. I.. e. July 7, 1863, disc. July 13, 1865.

Alexander Erlston, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, disc. 1862.

Campbell Erlston. Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 10, 1861. disc. January, 1862.

James Erlston.

First Lieut. A. A. Evans, 38th O. V. I., e. 1861, disc. 1865.

Isaac M. Evans, Co. C, 152d Ind. V., e. February 15, 1865, disc. August 30, 1865.

John Fair.

Quincy Fairbank, Co. C, 21st O. V. I., e. May 5, 1861, disc. August 15, 1861.

Ira W. Fairchild, Co. G, 118th O. V. I., e. August 21, 1862, disc. May 15, 1865.

Samuel Fee, Co. E, 67th O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864, disc. June 20, 1865.

Daniel Feeney, Co. B, 184th O. V. I., e. February 13, 1865, disc. May 1865.

Michael Feeney, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. November, 1864.

Chauncey Felton.

C. M. Ferguson, Co. K, 25th O. V. I.

George S. Fickle, Co. G, 180th O. V. I., e. October 27, 1864, disc. July 27, 1865.

Isaac F. Fickle, Co. H, 9th O. V. C., e. September, 1863, disc. July, 1865.

Simon Figley, war of 1812, e. February 1, 1813, disc. August 6, 1813.

Simon W. Figley, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1862, January 6, 1863.

Corp. Simon W. Figley, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. July 6, 1863.

Adam Finch, 38th O. V. C., e. 1863, disc. 1864.

John B. Fisher, Co. C, 44th O. V. I., e. September 14, 1861.

First Sergt. John B. Fisher, Co. C, 8th O. V. V. C., e. January 5, 1864, disc. July 30, 1865.

Sergt. Rollin C. Fisher, Co. B, e. November 19, 1861, disc. June 7, 1865.

Jacob Fitzcharles, Co. D, 55th O. V. C., e. Septemper 22, 1864, disc. June 9, 1865.

Harmon Fleming, Co. M, 8th O. V. C., e. May, 1862, disc. October 1, 1862.

Harmon Fleming, 7th Indep. O. C., disc. October, 1865.

George W. Forder, Co. C. 68th O. V. I., e. 1861, disc. 1864.

George Farlow, 46th Reg., e. 1864.

William Farlow, Co. E, 21st O. V. V. I., e. February 6, 1864, disc. July 25, 1865.

William Foster, Co. I, 100th O, V. I., e. August 11, 1862, disc. May 29, 1865.

George Foust, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. October 7, 1864 disc. July 7, 1865.

John Fowler, Co. K. 100th O. V. I., e. August 7, 186–, disc. June 18, 1865.

William H. Francisco, Co. F, 148th N. Y. V., e. August 29, 1862, disc. June 17, 1865.

William Frederick.

John Freese, Co. C, 195th O. V. C., e. March 7, 1865, disc. December 18, 1865.

Sergt. Elias Feeger, 3d O .V. C, e. 1861, disc. 1864.

Josiah Freger, 3d O. V. C., e. 1861, disc. 1864.

Leander Freger. Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

Julius C. French, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Vet. C., e. August 17, 1863, disc. March 20, 1865.

J. A. Fry, Co. E, 16th O. V. I.

L. Fryar, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.. e. July, 1862, disc. July 1, 1865.

Abraham Fulmer, 81st O. V. I., e. 1861, killed near Corinth, Miss.

Daniel Fulton.

Samuel Fulton, Co. I, 137th O. V. I., e March 25, 1865, disc. July 31, 1865.

John F. Furman, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. July 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Thomas Gallantine, Co. I, 74th Penn. V., e. July 16, 1863, disc. August 29, 1865.

Francis Garlow.

Corp. Franklin Garlow, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. June 1, 1863, killed at Buzzard's Roost, May 8, 1864.

J. C. Garvey, Co. I, 9th O. V. C., e. November, 1863, disc. August, 1865.

W. J. Gathen, Co. A, 1st O. V. C., e. February, 1864, disc. 1865.

S. Gaylord, Jr., Co. E, 188th O. V. I., e. February 22, 1865, disc. October, 1865.

George Getner, died at Nashville, Tenn.

Corp. Clinton Gibbs, 67th V. R. C., e. August 13, 1862, disc. August 14, 1865.

Ezra Gibbs.

Henry Gier, Co. E, 39th O. V. I., disc. May 27, 1865.

Lewis Gillet, Co. E, 177th O.V. I., e. August 25, 1864.

Charles Gillespie, Co. B, 38th O. V. I., e. 1861, disc. 1865.

Corp. Thomas Gillespie, Co. B, 14th U. S. I., e. February 5, 1863.

William Goe, Co. M, 3d O. V. V. C., e. November 6, 1863, disc. August 4, 1865.

L. H. Goefas, Co. H, 107th Penn. V., e. May, 1862, disc. May, 1863.

Jacob Goller, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. November 19, 1862, disc. June 27, 1865.

Martin B. Gorman, Co. H, 87th O. V. I.

George E. Graves, 87th Penn. Vol., e. August, 1861, disc. July 5, 1863.

A. P. Green, Co. I, 3d O. V .C., e. September 21, 1861, disc. April 12, 1863.

Frederick Grim, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 7, 1861, died at Fort Donelson February, 1862.

William L. Gulchrist, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. October 13, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

Sergt. Paul Hagen, Co. G, 1st V. R. V., e. July 28, 1862, disc. July 14, 1865.

Sergt. Paul Hagen, Co. E, 119th N. Y. V., e. July 15, 1862, disc. July 25, 1865.

Corp. J. I. Hale, Co. K, 4th O. V. I., e. April 9, 1861, disc. March 12, 1863.

Adam C. Hall, Co. D, 30th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1861.

Corp. Adam C. Hall, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 21, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

E. J. Hall, Co. D, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 6, 1864.

George Hall, Co. D, 74th V. R. V., e. August 1, 1862, disc. June 7, 1865.

Jacob Hall, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Jeremiah D. Hall, Co. I, 3d O. V. V. C., e. October 17, 1863, disc. August 4, 1865.

Martin Hall, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

William C. Hall, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

H. K. Haller, Co. G, 47th O. V. I.

Charles N. Hamilton, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. June 19, 1863, disc. May 22, 1865.

Corp. Daniel Hanna, Co. D, 48th O. V. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, disc. May 9, 1866.

Oliver Hanna, Co. B, 47th O. V. V. I., e. September 27, 1864, disc. June 17, 1865.

William H. Hardy, 82d V. R., e. August 30, 1861, disc. September 19, 1864.

William Harper, killed in service.

Sergt. John S. Hart, Co. D, 21st O. V. I., e. August 15, 1861, disc. June 20, 1865.

William A. Hart, Co. I, 15th O. V. I.

Joseph L. Hartman, Co. D, 68th O. V. I., e. October 18, 1861, disc. December 6, 1864.

Sergt. Charles Hastings, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. 1863, disc. July, 1865.

George Hastings, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. 1863, disc. July, 1865.

Edward Hatfield, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. June 2, 1863, disc. September 25, 1865.

Moses M. Haver, Co. I, 21st O. V. I., e. April 27, 1861, disc. August 20, 1861.

Sergt. Moses M. Haver, Co. I, 100th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.

Thomas W. Haver.

Alfred Hawk, Co. F, 38th O. V. V. I., e. February 10, 1864, disc. July 12, 1865.

Hiram Hawk, Co. F, 38th O. V. V. I., e. February 10, 1864, disc. July 12, 1865.

W. D. Haynes, Co. E, 14th O. V. I., e. February 4, 1864, disc. June 14, 1865.

John Heim, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. October 2, 1862, disc. July 30, 1863.

Edward Heller, Co. D, 189th O. V. I., e. February, 1865, disc. September 25, 1865.

Henry Heller, Co. A, e. December 1, 1863, disc. September 9, 1865.

Henry Heller, Co. A, 66th O. V. I., e. October 20, 1861, disc. December 22, 1864.

Fred Helmick, Co. D, 48th O. V. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, disc. May 9, 1866.

Alexander Henderson, Co. B, 39th O. V. I, e. May 11, 1864; disc. December 4, 1865.

J. F. Henderson, Co. H, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2. 1864, disc. September 12, 1864.

Henry Hendricks, Co. G, 3d O. V. V. I., e. November 17, 1861, disc. December 24, 1864.

Abram Henry, Co. H, 123d O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, disc. June 12, 1865.

John Harrington. Co. K, 25th O. V. V. I., e. September 12, 1864, disc. June 15, 1865.

Lemuel P. Hibbard, Light Squad. O. V. C., e. December 11, 1863, disc. September 9, 1865.

William Higby, died in service.

Alfred Hilbert, Co. D, 29th O. V. V. I., e. October 13, 1864, disc. July 13, 1865.

Capt. W. T. Hill, Co. A, 19th Penn. V., e. April 15, 1862, disc. at Lee's surrender.

W. L. Hill, Co. K, 122d O. V. I., e. June 30, 1864, disc. February 17, 1865.

Joseph J. Hilton, Co. C, Huffman's Battalion, e. May 6, 1862, died November 19, 1863.

Corp. Walter Hilton, Co. D, 140th Ill. V. I., e. May 5, 1864, disc. October 27, 1864.

Sergt. Jacob Hiner, Co. G, 128th O. V. I., e. December 8, 1863, disc. July 13, 1865.

Henry Hiner, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. January, 1863, disc. July 22, 1865.

Charles A. Hinsch, Co. C, 2d Heavy Art. V., e. August 6, 1863, disc. August 23, 1865.

Capt. Adam Hively, Co. D, 55th Ill. V., e. 1862, disc, July, 1865.

Corp. Frederick Hively, 74th Ind.. V.

Corp. John Hively, Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. November 2, 1862, died at Somerset, Ky., 1863

Corp. David J. Hoffman, Co. I, 20th Mich V., e. August 1, 1862, disc. May 20, 1865.

William Hockman. Co. K, 124th O. V. I.

Charles Hollenger, Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. January, 1864, disc. July, 1865.

George Holton, Indepen. C., e. July, 1864, disc. March, 1868.

George Hooker, Co. H, 1st O. Lt. Art., .e August 6, 1862, disc. June 15, 1865.

Corp. Lemuel H. Hooker, Co. H, 1st O. Lt. Art., e. August 6, 1862, disc. June 15, 1865.

Charles B. Hopkins.

Charles M. Hopkins, Co. B, 51st O. V. V. I., e. October 12, 1864, disc. October 3, 1865.

Darius A. Hopkins, Co. B, 5th Indepen. O. Sharpshooters, e. October 24, 1862, disc. July 19, 1865.

Corp. Homer P. Hopkins, Co. H, 1st Mich I., e. July 25, 1861, disc .July, 1865.

Lewis C. Hopkins, Co. I, 9th O. V. C., e. August, 1863, disc. August, 1865.

Musician, S. S. Hopkins, Co. F, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861. disc. August, 1861.

William Hopkins, Co. C, 41st O. V. I., e. November 6, 1864, disc. December 6, 1865.

George W. Horn, Co. F, 17th V. R., e. October 20, 1861, disc. October 18, 1864.

George W. Horn, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. November 6, 1861.

George W. Horn, Co. F, 121st O. V. I., e. February, 1864, disc. July, 1865.

T. A. Horn, Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. November 26, 1861, disc. July 31, 1865.

James W. Horn, 6th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. from invalid corps 1865.

Sergt. Peter J. Hosler, Co. A, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861, disc. July 14, 1864.

Ephraim Hought, Co. K, 3d O. V. V. C., e. January 12, 1864, disc. August 4, 1865.

Michael Howck, Co. H, 123d O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.

B. F. Howck, 1st Bat. O. Sharpshooters, e. 1862, disc. May 27, 1865.

Barney Hubbard, Co. E, 3 U. S. C., e. July 6, 1863, disc. October 31, 1865.

Bayard Hubbard, Co. B., 39th U. S. C., e. April 16, 1864, disc. December 4, 1865.

Charles Huff, Co. E, 67th O. V. I , e. 1864, disc. 1865·

Cyrus Hughes, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. 1863, disc 1865.

James Hughes, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. 1863, disc. 1865.

James Hughes, Jr., Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. 1863, disc. 1865.

William G. Hughes, Co. G, 14th O. V. I., e. 1861, disability

Orin S. Hulbert. Co K., 182d O. V. I., e. October 21, 1864, disc. July 21, 1865.

Sergt. Samuel Hill, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. April, 1861.

Godlip Huntz, Co. K, 25th O. V. V. I., e. October 2, 1862, disc. October 1, 1865.

James O. Hutchinson, 124th O. V. I., e. September 30, 1863, disc. April 9, 1864.

Samuel Hutchinson, Co. K, 21st O. V. I., e. October 2, 1863, disc. July 25, 1865.

Capt. Joseph Ice, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. 1861, disc. 1865.

John W. Ingle, Co. H, 80th O. V. I., e. February 29, 1864, disc. August 13, 1865.

Lieut. Col. William Irving, 86th O. V. I., e. November 3, 1864, disc. July 25, 1865.

Albert Jackson, Co. D, 44th Ind. V., e. November 1, 1861, disc. November 1, 1864.

J. B. Jackman, Co. B, 68th O. V. I., e. October 14, 1861, disc. November 4, 1864.

Corp. Augustus Jacoby, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1863, disc. September 25, 1865.

Lewis Jaynes, Co. B, 68th O. V. I., e. October 18, 1861.

Lewis Jaynes, Co. B, 68th O. V. V. I., e. December 10, 1863 disc. July 10, 1865.

William Joe, Co. M, 3d O. V. V. C. e. November 6, 1863, disc. August 4, 1865.

Philip Johns, Co. A, 14th Mich. V., e. April 27, 1861, disc. July 28, 1861.

Sergt. Philip Johns, Co. E, 179th N. Y. V., e. August 5, 1861, disc. June 27, 1865.

F. A. Johnson, Co. F, 44th Ind. V., e. 1863.

Sergt. John Johnson, Co. D, 48th O. V. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, disc. May 9, 1866.

George W. Jones, Co. H, 3d O. V. C., e. March 1, 1861, disc. August 10, 1865.

Washington Jones, Co. F, 88th I. V. I., e. February 20, 1864, disc. June 3, 1865.

Josiah Jordan, Co. D, 49th O. N. G., e. May 3, 1864, disc. August, 1864.

Samuel A. Justice, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. April 27, 1861, disc. October 17, 1865.

Casper Kahl, Co. G, 3d O. V. C., e. November 29, 1861, disc. December 24, 1864.

Aaron Kale.

John Kames, Co. K, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, died August 12, 1864.

John Kampe, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862, disc. July 10, 1865.

Anthony Kappler, Co. I, 3d O. V. V. C., e. October 17, 1863, disc. August 4, 1865.

Augustus Kehnast, Co. F, 68th O. V. V. C., e. January, 15, 1864, disc. July 10, 1865.

Sergt. D. B. Keller, 88th Ind. V.

Corp. William N. Kelly, Co. F, 2d O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861, disc. June 12, 1864.

Jacob Kencig, Co. B, 25th U. S. A., e. March 31, 1864, disc. expiration of term.

J. F. Kennedy, Co. C, 25th N. Y. C., e. February 4, 1864, disc. January 27, 1865.

Noah Kenz, Co. E, 67th, e. 1864, died at Petersburg, Va., 1865.

Robert Kepler, Co. H, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, disc. September 6, 1864.

Franklin L. Key, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Daniel H. Killey, Co. F, Mexican war, e. 1848, disc. 1849.

Daniel H. Killey, Co. H, 3d O. V. C., e. February, 1864, disc. February 26, 1865.

George W. Killey, Co. F, 9th O. V. C. e. February 10, 1864, disc. July 18, 1865.

Jacob Killion, Co. B, 68th O. V. I., e. 1861, disc. 1862.

Jacob Killion, Co. B, 25th U. S. I., e. March 26, 1864, disc. March 26, 1867.

C. Kimmell, Co. K, 67th O. N. G., e. December, 1864, disc. December, 1865.

R. Kimmell, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, disc. May 6, 1865.

Capt. T. C. Kimmont, Co. F, 44th Ind. V., e., September, 1861, disc. June, 1863.

W. F. Kimmont, Co. F, 129th Ind. V., e. December 14, 1863, disc. July 31, 1865.

Levi Kinnaman.

Columbus Kintigh, Co. G, 68th O. V. I.

Isaae Kintigh.

First Lieut. I. E. Kintigh, Co. C, 111th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, disc. July 12, 1865.

Alexander Kintner, Ind. V., e. September, 1863 disc. July, 1865.

Perry W. Kintz, Co. F, 197th O. V. I., e. March, 1865, disc. July, 1865.

James R. Kittredge, Co. A, 177th O. V. I.

Christian Kline, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862, disc. July 10, 1865.

Charles Klinefelter, Co. A, 144th Ill. V., e. February 4, 1865, disc. September 22, 1865.

William Knight, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1861, disc. September 25, 1864.

John E. Knox, Co. F, 38th O. V. V. I., e. January 27, 1864, disc. July 12, 1865.

Tillman Koch, Co. B, 47th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864. disc. May 31, 1865.

James Kochel.

Samuel W. Kosier, Co. B, 2d Indepen. Lt. Art., e. August 30, 1861, disc. October 12, 1865.

Frederick Krahl, Co. B, 37th O. V. V. I., e. September 30, 1862, disc. August 7, 1865.

Joseph Kronk, Co. A, 38th O. N. G., e. August, 1861, died in service, 1862.

Henry Kuhl, Co. E, 19th O. V. I., e. April 24, 1861, disc. August 28, 1861.

Adam Kunkle, Co. C, 38th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1861, disc. July 25, 1865.

David Kunkle, Co. C, 38th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1861, disc. July 25, 1865.

H. Kurman, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August, 1861.

Josiah Kyle, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. October 13, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

George W. Lacer, Co. E. 83d O. V. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, disc. May 27, 1865.

F. D. La Cost, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Lieut. Jacob Lane, Co. F, 38th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, disc. 1865.

M. Lang, 17th Bat. Ind. V., e. March 30, 1862, disc. August 15. 1862.

Emanuel Lawson, O. V. I., e. 1862.

George Lawson, Ill. V., e. 1865, disc. July, 1865.

Joseph Lawson, Ill. C., disc. July 8, 1865.

John C. Lawrence.

W. Lawrence.

Sergt. J. W. Leach, Co. F, 68th O. V. V. I., e. October 10, 1861 disc. July 19, 1865.

Perry Leary, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862, disc. June 13, 1865.

Francis D. Least, Co. A, 38th O. V. I.

Charles Lembaugh.

Second Sergt. W. H. Lemhart, Co. F, 1st Del. C.

James Lett, Co. C, 72d O. V. I., e. October 1, 1862, disc. July 30, 1863.

James Lett, Co. F, 6th O. V. I., e. September 29, 1864, disc. June 16, 1865.

Benjamin Lewis, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862, disc. 1863.

Charles J. Lewis, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 4, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.

Sergt. Edmund N. Lewis, Co. C, 1st Indepen. O. V. I., e. October 24, 1861, disc. March 1, 1867.

Joseph J. Lewis, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 7, 1861, disc. June 17, 1865.

John Lewis, Co. I. 3d O. V. C., e. October 8, 1863, disc. July, 1865.

Joseph Lichty, Co. G, 14th O. V. I., e. February 11, 1864, disc. July, 1865.

Joseph Limenstall, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. January 1, 1864, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

John Linderman, Co. F, 16th U. S. I., e. March 26, 1864, disc. 1865.

J. Linders, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. October 1, 1862, disc. August 18, 1863.

Henry Linebrink, Co. K, 124th O. V. I.

Lewis Linebrink, Co. D, 195th O. V. I., e. February 17, 1864, disc. December 18, 1864.

William Linebrink, Co. K, 124th O. V. I.

H. Livingston, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 21, 1863, died at Cumberland Gap, October 7, 1863.

Washington I. Logan, Co. I, 3d O. V. I.

Henry Longsmith, 125th O. V. I.

Samuel Lorah, 38th O. V. I., e. September, 1861, killed in service.

U. P. Love, 144th O. V. I., e. May, 1864, disc. September, 1864.

John Lovejoy, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 10, 1861, disc. July, 1865.

Henry Lowry, 61–2 Batt. V. R. C., e. September 2, 1861, disc. September 20, 1864.

Frank Loyd, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 19, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Thomas Loyd.

W. Malcom, Co. K, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. July 14, 1865.

Alexander Mangel, Co. F, 14th O. V. I., e. April, 1861, disc. July 5, 1865.

I. M. Manor, Co. C, 85th O. V. I., e. July 5, 1862, disc. October, 1862.

Enoch B. Mapes.

Samuel K. Mapes.

Fred March, Co. E, 67th O. V. I., e. November 1, 1864, disc. October 31, 1865.

Abraham Maris, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August, 1861, disc. July, 1865.

George R. Maris, Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. October 20, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

Abraham Markley, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862, disc. July 9, 1865.

Conrad Marquardt, Co. K, 130th O. V. I., e. May 31, 1864, disc. September 22, 1864.

Thomas Martin, Co. I, 13th Penn. V., e. April 14, 1861, disc. August, 1861.

Thomas Martin, Co. E. 76th Penn. V., September 18, 1861, disc. December 1, 1864.

A. B. Mason.

W. A. Maxwell, Co. A, 166th O. V. I., May 2, 1864, disc. September 16, 1864.

T. Harrison May, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 8, 1861, disc. July 10, 1865.

W. S. McClary, Co. C, 99th O. V. I., e. August 1, 1862, disc. January 20, 1865.

Corp. David McCollister, Co. G, 81st O. V. I., e. August 23, 1862, disc. July 21, 1865.

John McCollister, Co. K, 196th O. N. G., e. September, 1862, disc. August, 1864.

Harvey McConkey, Co. E, 20th Mich. V. e. August 4, 1862, disc. April 10, 1863.

Hiram McDaniel, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863, disc. February 10, 1864.

Wilson McDowell, Co. C, 21st O.V. I., e. August 1, 1862, disc. March, 1863.

Patrick McDonald.

Josiah McElroy, Co. F, 24th Iowa V., e. September 26, 1862, disc. August, 1865.

W. W. McFeters, Co. D. 3d O. V. C., e. October, 1862, disc. August 15, 1865.

J. P. McGlasson, Co. D, 33d Ill. V., e. March 1, 1862, disc. April 3, 1863.

John W. Meek, Co. A, 19th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861, disc. August 27, 1861.

Sergt. John W. Meek, Co. D, 19th O. V. I., e. September 10, 1861, disc. December 31, 1863.

Sergt. John W. Meek, Co. D, 19th O. V. I., e. January 1, 1864, disc. October 24, 1865.

Simon McHolly.

Capt. Hiram Meek, Co. D, 195th O. V. I., e. March 16, 1865, disc. December 22, 1865.

Almon G. Meese, Co. D, 142d Ind. V.. e. October 3, 1864, disc. August, 1865.

Corp. Jacob Mercer, Co. K, 182d O. V. I., e. October 20, 1864, disc. July 7, 1865.

Sergt. John Mercer, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. September 19, 1861, disc. 1864.

Henry Merryhue.

Robert Merryhue, Co. D, 29th O. V. I,. e. October 13, 1864, disc. June 6, 1865.

Dr. B. E. Miller, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. October 29, 1863, disc. July 6, 1865.

Edward L. Miller, 23d Ind. Bat., e. September 28, 1862, disc. July 3, 1865.

Henry Miller, 16th N. Y. R., e. March, 1863, died at Chattanooga May 2, 1865.

Henry Miller, Co. G, 38th O. V. I., e. January 28, 1863, disc. July 21, 1865.

John F. Miller, Penn. Militia, e. August 7, 1863, disc. May 7, 1864.

J. H. Miller, Co. A, 189th O. V. I., e. January 21, 1865, disc. August, 1865.

Philip Miller, Co. D, O. V. I., e. February 27, 1864, disc. May 9, 1866.

Samuel H. Miller, Co. C, 51st O. V. V. I., e. January 1, 1864, disc. October 3, 1865.

Samuel B. Miller, Co. E, 100th O. V. I., August, 1862, disc. 1865.

William Miller, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e July 13, 1862, disc. June 20, 1865.

William A. Miller, Co. I. 94th N. Y. V., e. November 14, 1861, disc. June 23, 1865.

William H. Miller, Co. H, 38th O. V. I., e. January 28, 1863, disc. July 10, 1865.

George Mincel, Co. F, 48th O. V. I., e. 1861, died on Mississippi River, 1862.

Corp. Washington Miser, Co. A, 38th O. V .I., e. August 13, 1862, disc. 1865.

David Mitz, Co. K, 62d O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864, disc. June 20, 1865.

E. B. Mix, Co. I., 1st R. Art. Mexican war, e. September 15, 1847, disc. September 10, 1848.

Homer W. Moats.

G. W. Mock, 63d O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. May 15, 1865.

Isaac N. Mock, Co. H, 6th O. V. C., e. October 17, 1862; disc. July 27, 1863.

John W. Mock, Co. A, 189th O. V. I., e. January 24, 1865; disc. September 28, 1865.

Mohart, Co. C, 111th O. V. I.

George Mollenkopp, Co. F, 9th O. V. I., e. December 15, 1863; disc. July 15, 1865.

G. W. Moon. Co. B, 38th O. V. I.

Peter Moog, Co. B, 68th O. V. I., e. October 22, 1861; disc. July 1865.

John Moon. Co. A. 9th O. S. S.

William Moon, Co. D, 38th O. V. I.

— Moore, Co. B. 2d West Va. V. I , e. May 20, 1861; disc. June, 1864.

S. J. Moore, Co. D, 80th O. V. V. I., e. November, 1861; disc. August 31, 1865.

John E. Morrow, Co. K, 182d O. V. I., e. October 4, 1864; disc. July 7, 1865.

C. L. Morse, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. February, 1865; disc. July, 1865.

C. W. Morse, Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. September 15, 1863; disc. July 21, 1865.

Sergt Samuel J. Morse, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. September, 1861; died at Vicksburg, Miss., December 16, 1862.

Sylvester Morse, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. 1862; died at Madison, Ind., June 5, 1864.

Zelotes Morse, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861; died at Vicksburg, December, 1863.

Lewis Muntie; died at Columbus, Ohio, 1865.

Corp. Isaiah Musser, Co. G, 142d O. V. I. e. October 21, 1864; disc. July 14, 1865.

Jacob Musser, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. July 5, 1863; disc. May 25, 1865.

Adam Myers, Co. D, 14th O. V. I., disc. 1865.

John Myers, Co. D, 47th O. V. I.

J. H. Myers, Co. C, 101st O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862; disc. June, 1865.

J. R. Myers, Co. D, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 6, 1864.

Corp. George Meyers, Co. K, 64th O. V. I., e. 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., March 3, 1862.

Sergt. Gilbert L. Myers, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861; disc. July 18, 1865.

Peter Myers, Co. D, 14th O. V. I.; killed at Vicksburg.

David Navew, Co. E, 130th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 23, 1864.

John G. Neher, Co. B, 3d V. R., e. August 9, 1862; disc. February 20, 1865.

Ira Newill, 97th V. R. I. Battery, e. October 18, 1861; disc. November 9, 1864.

Corp. James Newill, Co. K, 3d O. V. C., e. January 15, 1864; disc. August 4, 1864.

James Newill, Co. D, U. S. A., e. March 13, 1867; disc. March 18, 1870.

Andrew Newland, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. November 12, 1861; disc. December 29, 1863.

First Sergt. Isaac Newton, Co. B, 6th O. V. C, e. August 10, 1862; died August 18, 1864.

Sergt. W. Nicholls, Co. F, 44th Ind. V. I., e. November, 1861; disc. November, 1864.

Carl Nogle, Co. B, 37th O. V. V. I., e. September 8, 1862; disc. May 28, 1865.

Sergt. Thomas S. Nutter, Co. K, 10th West Va. V., e. February 29, 1864; disc. April 27, 1865.

John M. Ochsenreiter, Co. H, 47th O. V. I., e. October 3, 1864; disc. August 11, 1865.

Joseph M. Osborn, 14th O. V. I.; killed in the battle of Mission Ridge, September 18, 1863.

Capt. Ransom Osborn, Co. G, 163d O. V. I., e. May 11, 1864; disc. September 10, 1864.

William D. Otis, Co. G, 11th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862; disc. July 16, 1865.

Samuel Palmer, Co. G, 16th Ill. V. I., e. May 24, 1861; disc. May 14, 1862.

J. G. Park, Co. D, 3d Wis. V. C., e. August 13, 1862; disc. May 19, 1865.

George Parker, Co. A, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. July, 1865.

Anthony Partee, Co. I, 125th O. V. I.

George Partee, Co. G, 3d O. V. C., e. December, 1861; disc. December 30, 1863.

George W. Partee, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 21, 1861; missing.

John E. Partee, Co. I, 125th O. V. I.

Joseph Partee, Co D, 48th O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861; disc. May 9, 1864.

Elijah Patten, Co. H, 4th O. V. C., e. September, 1862; disc. July 5, 1865.

Corp. Conrad Pfister, Co. F, 130th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 22, 1864.

Samuel S. Pearsons, Co. E, 3d O. V. I., e. November 3, 1863; disc. August 4, 1865.

John Peeper.

Ebberly Perry, 16th U. S. I., e. 1863; disc. 1866.

John Perry, Co. F, 68th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1864.

James Peterson, Co. E, 195th O. V. I., e. February 14, 1865; disc. September 1, 1865.

John C. Phillips, Co. C, 100th Ind. V, e. 1862; disc. June 1, 1865.

J. D. Phillips, O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disc. September, 1864.

Hiram Pierce, Wis. C.

William N. Pierce, Iowa V., e. 1863.

Dennis Pitts, Co. F, 18th O. V. I., e. October 24, 1861; disc. December 2, 1864.

R. L. Pollock, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. October 1, 1862; disc. July 9, 1865.

Samuel M. Pollock, Co. K, 17th V. R. C., e. September 25, 1864; disc. July 28, 1865.

Andrew Pontious, seaman, Gun Boat Carondelet, e. August 10, 1862; disc. September 10, 1863.

John Poorman, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. December 1, 1864; disc. July 17, 1865.

William Poorman, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 13, 1864.

James A. Price, Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. February, 1864; disc. July 31, 1865.

Gilbert L. Pruser, sailor, steamer U. S. N., Mt. Vernon, e. September 10, 1862; disc. June 6, 1865.

Herman Pruser, Co. B, 1st O. V. I.; died at Andersonville.

Frederick Pump, Co. K, 37th O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. February 9, 1864.

Frederick Pump, Co. K, 37th O. V. V. I., e. February 10, 1864; disc. August 7, 1865.

William H. Ralston.

Sergt. W. H. H. Ramsey, Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1861; disc. December 31, 1865.

Alexander Randal, Co. G, 125th O. V. I., e. October 18, 1862; disc. September 25, 1865.

Felix Randal, 3d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disc. August, 1864.

John P. Rannel, Co. H, 197th O. V. I., e. March 11, 1865; disc. July 31, 1865.

Perry Rarrick, wagoner, Co. K, 12th O. V. I., e. September 18, 1863; disc. November 14, 1865.

Corp. George Rath, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. August 2, 1863; disc. September 25, 1865.

George W. Rath, Co. I, 125th O. V. I.

John Rath.

Joseph Rath.

C. A. Reaser, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862; disc. January 29, 1863.

John T. Reaser, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. 1862.

Seawell W. Reaser, Co. K, 38th O. V. I., e. September 1, 1861; disc. December 10, 1863.

Sterling Reed, Co. F.

E. P. Reeder, Co. D, 115th O. V. I., e. August 17, 1862; disc. June 22, 1865.

Lewis D. Renolet, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. January 22, 1865; disc. July, 1865.

Aaron B. Replogle, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

James W. Replogle.

Eusebius Reyff, Co. K, 7th Minn. V., e. September 16, 1862; disc. March 25, 1865.

John W. Rhany, Co. G, 99th O. V. I., e. August 11, 1862; disc. July 17, 1865.

F. M. Rice, 66th O. V. V. I., e. October, 1861; disc. July, 1865.

Sergt. G. N. Rice, Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. November 16, 1861; disc. January, 1865.

W. H. Richard, 3d O. Ind. Battery, e. September 11, 1861; disc. February, 1863.

G. W. Richardson, Co. K, 3d O. V. C., e. January 15, 1864; disc. August 4, 1865.

First Lieut. Lay W. Richardson, Co. G, 68th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disc. January 3, 1865.

Sergt. John Richolt, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. November 14, 1862; disc. May 12, 1865.

Corp. Simon Ridenour Co. C, 183d O. V. I., e. November 14, 1863; disc. July 17, 1865.

D. Rittenour, Co. A, 6th Michigan V.

M. G. Rittenhouse, Co. C, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864.

Henry Rock, Co. C, 49th O. V. I., e. October, 1862; disc. August, 1863.

William Roehrs, Co. G, 144th O. N. G., e. May 11, 1864; disc. August 27, 1864.

C. M. Rogers, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. January 2, 1864; disc. July 22, 1865.

— Root, Co. E, 14th O. V. I., e. 1861.

Gilbert Root, Co. I, 8th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1861; disc. March 6, 1863.

Henry J. Root, Co. I, 4th O. V. V. I., e. April 16, 1861; disc. July 1, 1865.

First Lieut. J. O. Rose, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disc. February 14, 1864.

Arch Ross, Co. A, 114th O. V. I., e. August 28, 1862; disc. July 31, 1865.

Sol. Rummel, Co. E, 111th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disc. July, 1865.

William W. Russel, Co. B, 12th Ind. V., e. January 4, 1864; disc. June 23, 1865.

Charles Russet, Co. G, 101st O. V. I., e. July, 1862; disc. June 29, 1865.

Josephus Sanders.

J. M. Sanders, Co. C, 6th Mich. Cav., e. March 6, 1865; disc. September, 1865.

A. F. Saner, Co. E, 151st N. Y. Vol., e. August 22, 1862; disc. June 30, 1865.

Volney Sanford, 10th Mo. V. I., e. 1862; disc. 1864.

Peter Scharff, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 7, 1861; disc. July 19, 1865.

John P. Scheer, Co. I, 125th O. V. I., e. January 18, 1863; disc. May 19, 1865.

Emil Schick, Co. A, 192d O. V. I., e. February 24, 1865; disc. September 1, 1865.

Sergt. Otto Schick, Co. H, 107th O. V. I., e. September 2, 1862; disc June 28, 1865.

Ezra Schlosser, Co. E, 64th O. V. I.

John Schlosser, Co. A, 6th Vet. Res., e. August 17, 1862; disc. July 6, 1865.

Sergt. George M. Schmidt, 3d Indep. Cav., e. July 4, 1861; disc. August 28, 1862.

Sergt. George Schull, Co. C, 47th O. V. I., e. November, 1864; disc. June, 1865.

Sergt. John Schuerman, Co. K, 9th O. V. I., e. May 27, 1861; disc. July 14, 1864.

First Sergt. W. G. Scott, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

W. Scott, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. November, 1861; promoted to Second Lieut.; disc. July 20, 1865.

A. Siebert, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 10, 1861; killed June 22, 1864.

Henry Shaffer, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862; disc. July 10, 1865.

Henry Schaffer, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863; disc. July 27, 1863.

Henry B. Schaffer, Co. G, 68th O. V. I., e. January 3, 1864; disc July 10, 1865.

Sergt. John Schaffer, Co. F, 38th O. V. V. I., e. December 11, 1863; disc. July 12, 1865.

Simon Shank, Co. D, 29th O. V. V. I., e. October 13, 1864; disc. July 22, 1865.

W. M. Shanklin, Co. D, 120th O. V. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. November 13, 1865

George Sharp, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

E. Shatto, Co. F, 38th O. V. I., e. October 7, 1862; disc. July 27, 1863.

E. Shatto, Co. C, 195th O. V. I., e. March 7, 1865; disc. December 18, 1865.

Lorin Shead, 4th Wis. Art., e. October 13, 1862; disc. January, 1863.

John A. Sheffield, Co. A, 24th O. V. I.

Mathias Shellberger.

J. W. Shepard, Co. E, 13th Ind. Vol., e. September, 1864; disc. September, 1865.

Richard Shepmire, Co. K, 2d I. C., e. June 30, 1863; disc. March 8, 1864.

Richard Shepmire, Co. D, 195th O. V. I., e. February 20, 1865; disc. December 18, 1865.

Stephen M. Shirley, Co. K, 25th O. V. V. I., e. September 12, 1864; disc. August 15, 1865.

William Shirley, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 10, 1861; disc. December 28, 1861.

Henry Shoemaker, 100th O. V. I.

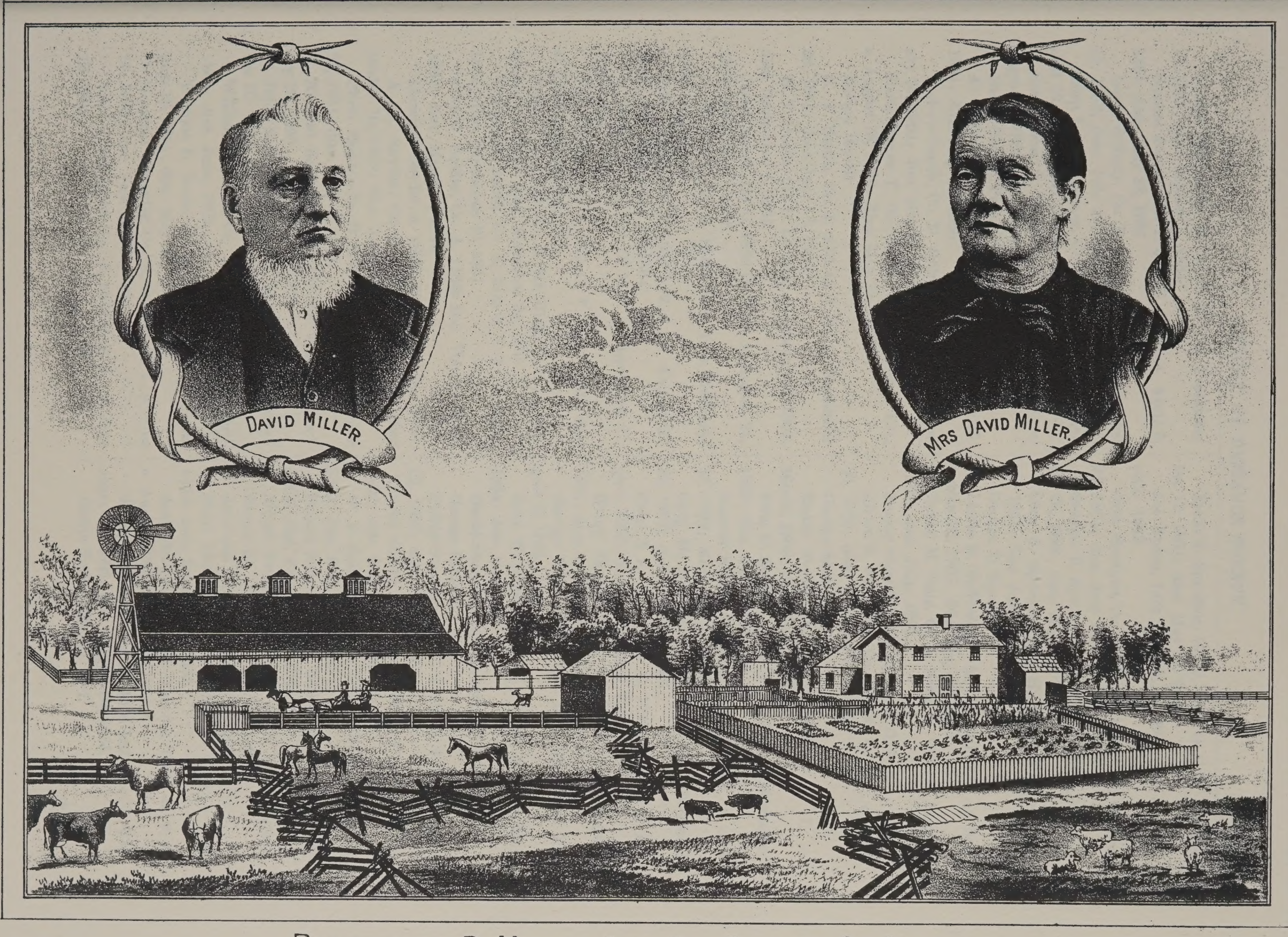
Corp. George Sholes, Co. G, 106th N. Y. V., e. August 7, 1862; disc. June 22, 1865.

Uriah Shorteen, Co. H, 169th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 12, 1864.

Andrew Shubert, Co. D, 7th Vet. Res., e. September 1, 1861; disc. September 10, 1864.

Sergt. A. W. Sigourney, Co. D, 8th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; disc. October, 1864.

Sergt. Alvarado Simons, Co. G, 7th Cav., e. September 15, 1876; disc. September 14, 1881.


DAVID MILLER.
MRS DAVID MILLER.

RESIDENCE OF D. MILLER, TIFFIN TP., DEFIANCE CO. OHIO.

Joseph Simons, Co. B, 7th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1861; disc. October 1, 1864.

Samuel Siscoe, Co. I, 60th O. V. I., e. April 5, 1864; disc. July 28, 1865.

Lewis Sitterly, Co. K, 108th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862; disc. July 10, 1865.

Corp. Leonard Slater, Co C, 111th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. January 27, 1865.

Sergt. Isaac T. Slough, Co. D, 124th O. V .I., e. August 9, 1862; disc. July 15, 1865.

Henry Shoup, Penn. Militia.

A. Smith, Co. F, 2d Ind. Vol., e. September 26, 1864; disc. July 13, 1865.

Andrew Smith, Co. D, 48th O. V. V. I., e. February 28, 1864; disc. May 9, 1866.

Bartholomew F. Smith, Co. K, 100th Ind. Vol., e. August 13, 1862; disc. May 29, 1865.

Barton Smith.

E. F. Smith, Co. I, 47th O. V. I., e. September 28, 1864; disc. June 13, 1865.

E. T. Smith, 6th O. Lt. Bat., e. February 2, 1864; disc. September 1, 1865.

James Smith, Co. B, 182d O. V. I., e. August 25, 1864; disc. July 7, 1865.

J. W. Smith, Co. B, 184th O. V. I., e. February, 1865; disc. 1865.

John Smith, Co. F, 3d O. V. I., e. August 25, 1861; disc. September 29, 1864.

L. Smith, Co. D, 55th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. 1865.

Peter Smith, Co. B, 28th O. V. I., e. 1861; died at Pittsburg Landing, 1861.

Samuel I. Smith, Co. E, 6th Mich. V. C., e. September 16, 1862; disc. November 24, 1865.

William H. Smith. Co. K, 21st O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disc. September 16, 1861.

John J. Snider, Co. A, 116th Ind. Vol., e. April, 1862; disc. March 2, 1864.

Abraham Snyder, e. 1862; died in service, 1863.

A. L. Snyder, Co. B, 16th Penn. Cav., e. September 10, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

Chris. Snyder, Co. D, 55th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. July 7, 1865.

Richard Snyder, Co. D, 183d O. V. I., e. February 20, 1865; disc. July 17, 1865.

John Solenberger, Co. G, 3d O. V. C, e. December 29, 1863; disc. August 4, 1865.

William F. Soles, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disc. June, 1865.

William L. Soles, Co. I, 1st O. Lt. Art., e. August 29, 1864; disc. May 18, 1865.

Emanuel Spangler, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

John C. Spangler, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e June 18, 1863.

Jacob F. Spindler, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. October 12, 1861; disc. May 12, 1865.

Joe Spoon, 14th O. V. I., e. 1861, died at Nashville, 1863.

Orin Sprague, Co. K, 182d O. V. I., e. October 22, 1864; disc. July 18, 1865.

George P. Sprow, Co. C, 47th O. V. I., e. October 25, 1864; disc. May 12, 1865.

Corp. S. Spurgeon, Co. H, 23d O. V. I., e. April 30, 1861; disc. June 30, 1864.

George T. Squire.

James E. Stafford, Co. A, 13th Ind. V. I., e. September 20, 1864; disc. May 30, 1865.

Daniel M. Stair, Co. I, 100th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disc. July, 1865.

Parker Starliffer, Co. C, 111th O. V. I.

Alison S. Steadman, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

George Streadman.

David Steehsmith, Co. B, 189th O. V. I., e. March, 1863; disc. August, 1865.

John G. Steffle, Co. A, 43d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disc. June, 1864.

Samuel Steinaker, Co. B, 8th Vet. Res., e. July 22, 1862; disc. July 2, 1865.

Corp. M. B. Stevens, 18th N. Y. V., e. December 29, 1863; disc. June 30, 1865.

Corp. I. L. Stout, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at Franklin, Tenn., 1863.

Henry Stover, Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disc. December 31, 1865.

George Strahl, 38th O. V. I., e. 1861; died August 9, 1865.

John W. Stratton, Co. D, 143d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disc. October, 1864.

David Strawser; died in service, 1864.

George Strawser.

Philip Strawser, Co. E, 111th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1861; disc. July, 1865.

John Sturky, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862; disc. March 15, 1865.

W. P. Sullinger, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863; disc. February 2, 1864.

Daniel Sunday, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 18, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Alfred Swager, 5th Indep. O. V. Sharpshooters, e. October 24, 1862; disc. July 19, 1865.

Jeremiah Swinehart, Co. I, 125th O. V. I.

First Lieut. J. W. Tate, 95th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disc. September, 1864.

Asst. Surg. William H. Thacker, 100th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; resigned, 1864.

Jacob R. Thomas, Co. A, 152d Ind. Vol., e February 15, 1865; disc. August 30, 1865.

Calvin Todd, 125th O. V. I.

John Thomas, Co. D, 2d Vet. Res., e. August 1, 1861; disc. November 2, 1864.

Augustus B. Thrall, Co. D, 183d O. V. I., e. January 31, 1865; disc. July 17, 1865.

Edward J. Todd, Co. D, 48th O. V. I., e. February 27, 1864; disc. May 9, 1864.

D. O. Tomlinson, Co. C, 111th O. V. I,. e. August 17, 1862; disc. July 16, 1865.

Corp. W. S. Tomlinson, Co. A, 38th O. V. I,, e. August 26, 1861; disc. July 22, 1865.

Sergt. Albert Towle, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

G. W. Towle, Co. C, 38th O. V. I. e, August 15, 1861.

Michael Tracht, Co. K, 81st O. V. I., e. August 20, 1862; disc. May 20, 1865.

First Lieut. William C. Travis, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862; disc. March, 1863.

Jacob P. Traxler, 92d Res. Cav., 2d Bat., e. August 18, 1862; disc. June 30, 1865.

A. J. Treaster, Co. K, 68th O. V. V. I., e. 1861; disc. July, 1865.

T. J. Treaster, Co. K, 68th O. V. I., e. February, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1865.

Leonard Tricker, Co. G, 1st Mich. Art., e. February 12, 1864; disc. August 22, 1865.

George Trostle, Co. E, 48th O. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1865.

Andrew Tuttle, 48th O. V. I.; disc. 1865.

Jacob B. Ulrich, Co. K, 163d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disc. November, 1865.

Sergt. M. H. Urquhart, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 21, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Corp. Samuel Ury, Co. D, 30th O. V. I.; died.

Lewis L. Ury; killed by bushwhackers.

Nathaniel Vandusen, Co. B, 3d O. V. I., Mexican War, e. May 6, 1846; disc. July 1, 1847.

P. H. Vanmeter, Co. D, 189th O. V. I., e. February 11, 1865; disc. September 25, 1865.

Michael Vanvlearah, Co. I, 80th O. V. I., e. December 6, 1861; disc. January 4. 1864.

Michael Vanvlearah, Co. I. 80th O. V. V. I., e. January 5, 1864; disc. August 13, 1865.

Benjamin Viall, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. April, 22, 1861; disc. August 20, 1861.

Benjamin Viall, Co. F, 80th O. V. I., e. December 12, 1861; disc. January 24, 1864.

Corp. Benjamin Viall, Co. F, 80th O. V. V. I., e January 25, 1864; disc. August 13, 1865.

Capt. Martin Viebach, 107th.

Corp. Thomas B. Wade, Co. D, 54th O. V. I., e. September 10, 1861; disc. January 13, 1865.

William Walker, Co. H, 47th O. V. I.,e. September 16, 1864; disc. July, 1865.

Sergt. Thomas Wallace, Co. B, 68th O. V. I.

Sergt. John H. Ward, Co. K, 93d Penn. Vol.

John L. Warden, Co. D, 142d O. V. I., e. October 12, 1864; disc. July 14, 1865.

Jacob Warner, Co. E, 48th Ind. V. I., e. January 6, 1861; disc. February 6, 1862.

T. J. Warren, 68th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1865.

E Waters, Co. B, 184th O. V. I., e. February 12, 1865; died, 1865.

Horace Waters, Co. A, 68th O. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1865.

Corp. Horace Waters, Co. A, 68th O. V. I.

Tobias Watson, Co. D, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disc. September 6, 1864.

George Watts. Co. I, 2d N. J. Vol., e. May 29, 1861; disc. February 28, 1863.

John Weaver; Colonel in the war of 1812.

L. F. Webb, Co. C, 144th O. N. G., e. May 1, 1864; disc. September, 1864.

Philip Webb.

Corp. Peter J. Weismantle, Co. B, 12th Ind. Vol., e. July 1, 1862; disc. June 8, 1865.

David E. Welker, Co. D, 48th O. V. V. I., e. February 27, 1864: disc. May 9, 1866.

Daniel Wells, Co. D, 55th O. V. I., e. September 13, 1861; disc. disability, 1862.

Daniel Wells, 55th O. V. I. e. 1862; disc. 1864.

Second Lieut. Henry Welty, Co. F. 68th O. V. I., e. October, 1861, disc. July 1865.

Anthony Weyershausen, Co. G, 16th Iowa V. I., e. October 5, 1861; disc. January 2, 1864.

Corp. Anthony Weyershausen, Co. G, 16th Vets., e. January 6, 1864; disc. July 19, 1865.

Corp. Jonathan T. Whaley, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 21, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

John Whetstone, Co. E, 14th O. V. I., e. November, 1862; died in service, 1863.

Samuel Whetstone, Co. B, 47th O. V. I., e. September 27, 1864; disc. May 31, 1865.

Daniel W. White, Co. K, 38th O. V. V. I., e. February 17, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.

Amos M. Whitney, Co. A, 25th O. V. V. I., e. October 8, 1865; disc. December 31, 1869.

John Wibert, Co C, 3d O. V. V. I.; e. August 25, 1861; disc. September 13, 1864.

T. G. Wickersham, 169th O. V. I.

J. R. Widenhamer, Co. D, 7th Vet. Res. Corps, e. September 1, 1861; disc. September 10, 1864.

John Widner, Co. G, 38th O. V. I., e. January 24, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.

George Williams, Co. D, 14th O. V. I., e. 1861; disc. 1865.

John Williams, Co. D, 14th O. V. I., e. 1863; disc. 1865.

Corp. J. D. Williamson, Co. H, 110th Penn. Vol., e. April 27, 1861; disc. June 16, 1865.

Constantine Wilman, Co. C, 13th Mo. V. I., e. June, 1861; disc. September, 1861.

Vet. Surg. Joseph Wilson, Co C, 19th Ill. V. C., e. June, 1861; disc. December, 1864.

Lyman Wilson, Co. C, 21st O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disc, July, 1865.

William E. Wilson, Co. C, 21st O. V. I., e. August 4, 1862; disc. October 31, 1862.

George Wines, Co. K, 182d O. V. I., e. September, 1864; died in service, 1865.

F. M. B. Winans.

John M. Wines, Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. September 24, 1864; disc, July 7, 1865.

Martin Wines, Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. September 24, 1864; disc. July 7, 1865.

William Wines, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. 1865, killed in 1865.

Francis M. Wing, Co. C, 87th O. V. I., e. May, 1862, disc. October, 1862.

George Winkelpleck, Co. E, 55th O. V. I., e. September 16, 1861; disc. July, 1865.

John Winkelpleck, Co. E, 55th O. V. I., e. September 16, 1861; disc. April 16, 1865.

Samuel Winkelpleck, 20th O. Bat., e. 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1863.

William Winkelpleck, Co. B, 101st O. V. I., e. 1862; disc. May, 1865.

James Winterstein, Co. B, 35th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.; disc. September 20, 1863.

Harman Wisemiller, Co. I, 197th O. V. I., e. March 20, 1865; disc July 31, 1865.

John Wissler, war of 1812, e. February 1, 1813; disc. August 12, 1813.

Surg. Gideon Wonsetler, 15th Ind. Vol., e. October, 1862; disc. 1864.

Capt Asa Wood, in the war of 1812.

Harvey Wood, Co. A, 25th O. V. I., e. October 6, 1864; disc. December 15, 1865.

Stephen V. R. Wood, Co. A, 25th O. V. I., e. October 6, 1864; disc. December 15, 1865.

Coonrad Woodcox.

Abijah B. Woodruff, Co. L, 3d O. V. I., e. August 26, 1862; disc. March 6, 1863.

Gardner Works, Co. C, 152d Ind. Vol., e. February 15, 1865; disc. August 30, 1865.

L. B. Wort.

G. R. Worthington, Co. I, 38th O. V. I., e. February 9, 1864; disc. July 12, 1865.

Musician Warren Wrede, Co. K, 107th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862; disc. July 1, 1865.

Christian Wrinkler, Co. A, 30th Ind. Vol., e. September 24, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Capt. Thomas Yager, Co. E, 86th, e. June 17, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

David Yarlotts, Co. D, 48th O. V. I., e. February 14, 1865; disc. February 13, 1866.

Sergt. William Yagley, Co. H, 88th Ind. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. March 29, 1865.

Corp. Gustave Young, Co. H, 169th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disc. Setpember 12, 1864.

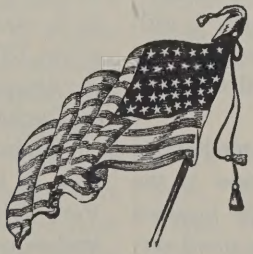
Reuben Young, Co. F, 68th O. V. I., e. October 10, 1861; disc. April, 1862.

William Young, Co. K, 100th O. V. I., e. August 7, 1862; disc. July 1, 1865.

John W. Zimmerman, Co. A, 38th O. V. V. I., e. February 28, 1865; disc. July 12, 1865.

William H. Zimmerman, Co. A, 38th O. V. I.

John Zook, Co. G, 68th O. V. I., e. January 13, 1864; disc. July 10, 1865.



CHAPTER XX.

CITY OF DEFIANCE—POPULATION—POST OFFICE—INCORPORATION AND OFFICERS—HOTELS—BANKING—INDUSTRIES—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—PHYSICIANS—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—TOWNSHIP—PERSONAL SKETCHES.

DEFIANCE.

DEFIANCE was laid out in November, 1822, by Benjamin Leavell, of Piqua, and Horatio G. Phillips, of Dayton. The plat was acknowledged April 18, 1823, and recorded April 28, 1823, by Thomas R. McKnight, Recorder of Wood County. The original plat embraced 150 lots, and was located at the confluence of the Maumee and Auglaize, with Jackson street on the west and Fourth street on the south. The square in which the court house now stands was reserved by the proprietors to be laid out into town lots, unless the town became a county seat, "and forever continue to be," when it was to be used for public buildings. The "Old Fort Grounds" was a public donation on the same condition. The square between Jackson and Perry streets, and south of Fourth was a donation for a Methodist Church and burying-ground, and the square between Washington street and the Auglaize River, and south of Fourth, for a Presbyterian Church. H. G. Phillips, one of the proprietors, never resided at Defiance. He was a son of a Revolutionary officer, and one of the earliest settlers of Dayton, Ohio, an extensive land-holder and a man of unblemished character. He died at his home in Dayton, November 10, 1859. Benjamin Leavell became a resident of Defiance, and was its first innkeeper; he also kept the first store to supply white settlers. The store was located on the banks of the Maumee, at the foot of Jefferson street. His dwelling, the first frame building in the village, was a one and a half story, erected in December, 1822, on the northwest corner of Water and Jefferson streets opposite the fort grounds. The lumber for it was sawed at the Brunersburg Mill, which had been built the winter previous. Mr. Leavell's residence is still standing. In a few years, he sold his interest in the town to Curtis Holgate, of Utica, N. Y., and returned with his family to Piqua.

The site of Defiance was already occupied when the village was platted. Situated as it was in the heart of a populous Indian nation, it was the location of many a French trader long before permanent settlements were made by white men. Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, who was held a prisoner here in 1792, thus describes the place as it appeared:

"On the high ground, extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, is an open space, on the west and south of which are oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep, high bank of the Auglaize, are five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, is occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling by George Ironsides, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his are the houses of Pirault (Pero), a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, follows the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments at an enormous profit, for skins and furs. Still further up are several other families of French and English, and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier, taken at St. Clair's defeat, and wife, and Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, are allowed to live here, and by labor to pay their masters the price of their ransom, he by boating to the Rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironsides, and about fifty yards from the bank, is a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which is occupied by James Girty (brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by McKee and Elliott, British Indian Agents, living at Detroit."

Defiance was, before Gen. Wayne's time, and for some time after, a place for Indian consultations and payments, and was to them a place of great importance. It was held by the British down nearly to the war of 1812, and it was here that they made much mischief by tampering with the semi-hostile tribes. It is stated that at one of the Indian gatherings, about 1810, as many as fifty traders were here, having temporary stores or booths, coming from Detroit or Canada.

Broken at intervals, by the erection of Fort Defiance in 1794 by Gen. Wayne, and by the erection of Fort Winchester in 1812, the French and Indian traders continued to dwell in cabins here, and barter with the red men, till the coming tide of emigration drove them and their dusky customers farther west. In 1819, William Travis, a pioneer of Noble Township, visited Fort Defiance, and found here seven cabins, occupied by French traders. A few Americans were also here. In old Fort Winchester, John and William Preston were living. The former had married a daughter of Judge Ewing, of Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, and died soon after Mr. Travis came. John Driver, a silversmith, and family were here; his brother Thomas was also an early resident. Both moved farther west as emigrants began to people this vicinity. John Perkins, in 1819, lived at "Camp No. 3," a short distance below Independence. Of the French cabins, three stood in the point, near the old fort, two where the canal enters the Maumee, and two on the opposite side of the river. Peter Lumbard kept one of the trading houses on the point; L. A. Clair and Peter Bellaire occupied the cabins on the hill. In 1822, two Indian trading stores were kept, one north of the Maumee, on the hill owned by the Hollisters, of Perrysburg, and operated by Peter Bellaire and George Lance; the other owned by the Ferrys, of Michigan. It stood on the banks of the Maumee near the foot of Clinton street. Both these stores were removed from Defiance about 1823.

William Preston, who was a soldier at Fort Winchester in 1812 is regarded as the first white permanent settler at Fort Defiance. He married a Miss Butler, whose brothers lived about eight miles below, on the Maumee. He was a farmer by occupation, intelligent, sober and industrious. He removed to St. Joseph Township, Williams County, where he died about 1828. Arthur Burris was the first blacksmith; his shop stood near the old apple tree north of the Maumee. Robert Shirley, with his family, came to Fort Defiance in the spring of 1821. The recollections of his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Austin, may be found in this volume. Dr. John Evans came in 1823. In 1824, he brought a large stock of goods from Maumee City, and opened the first extensive store. Foreman and Albert Evans also came that year. The village grew slowly. In 1825, it contained a small store, a tavern and five or six families. Among these were those of Robert Wasson, James Craig Timothy S. Smith and Isaac and David Hull. Isaac Hull kept a store on the north side of the Maumee, and did an extensive trade with the Indians. P. C. Parker came in 1827; he kept a trading house on the Maumee bank. In 1829, a Mr. Waterhouse occupied the Pavilion House. In 1833, beside the foregoing, William Semans, Peter Bridenbaugh, Frederick Bridenbaugh, Walter Davis and Pierce Taylor were here. A Mr. Kniss is said to have been the first shoemaker. Walter Davis was the first cooper. Jolly & Craig started the first tannery, nearly opposite the Russell House.

The following incident is related of one of the relics of the war of 1812: There were lying about the village sundry empty bombshells and a few cannon-balls. When the fort here was evacuated, some of the ammunition, bombshells and cannon-balls were thrown into the river. A part of these balls and shells were discovered by the early settlers and fished out. They were thrown upon the bank at Defiance, where every one who wanted one took it, and the remainder were kicked about as things of no value and as matters of idle curiosity and remark. One day, a loafing party amused themselves in picking the fuse out of three shells, when one of them thought it would be a good speculation to apply a coal of fire to it. He did so, and the fierceness with which it commenced burning suggested to them that they did not occupy an eminently safe place from which to witness the final result; so they took a short recess, some over the bank and others behind stumps. They put off, pretty badly scared, and had barely reached their places of retreat before the shell exploded, manifesting a very destructive power. One piece struck Mr. Leavell's house, some eight or ten rods distant, leaving an indentation that demanded the aid of the carpenter; another struck a store, nearer the place of explosion, with still greater force, but no person was hurt.

At an early day, when Defiance could boast of having a log jail, and the Sheriff lived in a double log cabin in East Defiance, where now stands the brick residence lately owned and occupied by William Lewis, one of our early pioneers. His Honor the Sheriff, William Preston, had an Indian in the lock-up for stealing a watch. The custom of the Sheriff was to hang the key to the jail at the entrance of his double log cabin, and as court convened but once a year, several young men, thinking it rather expensive to the county to keep the Indian until next term of court, proceeded to the Sheriff's residence, took the key from the porch and let the Indian out. Several young men being stationed at a convenient distance, with whips in hand, whipped the Indian out of town. The next morning, the Sheriff took down the key as usual, and started for the jail with the breakfast for his prisoner, but found no Indian. The boys had locked the door, and returned the key to its proper place. Frederick Bridenbaugh, Allen Brocher, James Spofford and others were the boys who had the fun.

POPULATION.

In 1840, the population was less than three hundred. In this year, the county seat was removed to Bryan, and the future of Defiance was not encouraging. Brunersburg, a thriving little village two miles north, threatened to outstrip it in growth. Prior to 1836, the site of Defiance was still almost wholly covered with the second forest growth to which it had been abandoned in 1794. Its dwellings, houses and stores were frame buildings, set on wooden blocks, and for the most part were shanties. Its business was mostly trading with the Indians and hunters for pelts, which were then disposed of to traders who came this way. In 1842, the canal was built and trade increased. Three years later, the county seat was obtained, and a new growth commenced. In 1848, the village contained two churches, five mercantile houses and about seven hundred inhabitants. In 1850, it had reached 890, but the increase during the next decade was only fifty-two. In 1870, Defiance contained 2,750 inhabitants, and in 1880, 5,907.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office at Defiance was established May 19, 1821, and located on the north side of the Maumee River, and kept by Timothy S. Smith in the same building in which he lived. In the fall of 1822, a small frame building, about ten or twelve feet square, was erected at or near the fort grounds, expressly for a post office on the south side of the Maumee, and still kept by Smith as Postmaster. The mail route at that time extended from Piqua to Perrysburg, a distance of about two hundred miles, running *via* St. Mary's (Auglaize County), Fort Wayne (Ind.), thence to Defiance, and from Defiance to Waterville (distant about forty-two miles), and from there to the end of the route—Perrysburg.

The name of the carrier at that time was Thomas Driver, who made the round trip every two weeks.

Fort Defiance was the name of the office until March 10, 1824, when it was changed to Defiance. The first bondsmen of Mr. Smith were Peter G. O'Hara and Samuel Ewing, for $700.

After Mr. Smith, the following have been the Postmasters of Defiance, and dates of appointment:

Isaac Hull, Jr., appointed September 22, 1825; Benjamin Leavell, June 30, 1826; Joseph Hull, January 13, 1830; Foreman Evans, March 12, 1831; Jonas Colby, October 2, 1837; Sereno Lyman, July 6, 1841; Orlando Evans, March 18, 1842; Samuel S. Case, February 13, 1845; William Richards, October 5, 1847; Henry C. Bouton, June 20, 1851; William Moore, May 16, 1853; William E. Enos, October 15, 1860; Charles W. Evans, March 26, 1861; Charles W. Evans, March 11, 1865; Joseph Ralston (special agent acting), August 4, 1868; Joseph Ralston, March 3, 1869; Francis Brooks, February 20, 1871; George W. Deatrick, February 26, 1875; George W. Deatrick, February 22, 1879; George W. Deatrick, February, 1883.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Defiance was incorporated January, 1836. At the first election held, on the second Tuesday in April, 1836, John Lewis was elected Mayor, and James Hudson, Jonas Colby, Amos Evans, Horace Sessions and Jacob Kniss, Trustees. The first entry on the book of minutes is a certificate, signed by Foreman Evans, Associate Judge, setting forth that John Lewis had appeared before him and taken the oath of office as Mayor. The Trustees qualified before the Mayor on the 16th of April, except Mr. Sessions, who declined to serve.

On the 7th of May, the Council held its first meeting. John Oliver was appointed to fill the vacancy. E. S. Perkins, who had been elected Recorder, being found not to be eligible (not having been resident sufficient time), George W. Crawford was appointed in his place, Amos Evans acting as Recorder for that meeting. The Council appointed John Hilton the Village Marshal. July 4, the Council met and appointed E. C. Case Assessor. July 17, Council met. Alfred Purcell was appointed Treasurer, and the Recorder's fees fixed at "ten cents for every hundred words of writing performed for the Council, except for transcribing copies, where he should receive only eight cents." The Town Treasurer was required to give bond in the sum of $1,200, with "two freehold securities." The first ordinance of the town was passed at this meeting, in which the Old Fort Grounds were cared for, in providing "that any person or persons destroying the public point lying in the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, either by shooting, chopping or digging, or in any way or manner whatever, upon conviction of which before the Mayor, shall be subject to a fine." December 30, Mayor Lewis resigned, and Dr. Crawford was appointed in his stead, and C. C. Waterhouse became Recorder. Ten feet on each side of the streets of the town were set off for sidewalks.

The expenses for the year 1836 were $1.75 for Record book, 18 cents for paper, $10.50 to the Recorder, $5.58 to the Assessor. There seems to have been no settlement made with the Marshal.

The tax of 1836 amounted to $244.98 on the lots. The town comprised only 150 lots, and a portion of these belonged to the county and were not taxable, and comprised within the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers and Harrison street on the west and Fourth street on the south.

The next regular election was held April 4, 1837, in the court house, resulting in the choice of C. C. Waterhouse for Mayor; George T. Hickox, Recorder, and S. S. Sprague, John Oliver, Amos Evans, Jacob Kniss, Benjamin Brubacher, Trustees. At the first meeting of the Council, William A. Brown was appointed Marshal, Erskine S. Perkins, Treasurer, and William C. Holgate, Supervisor.

At the election of 1838, Charles V. Royce was elected Mayor, George T. Hickox, Recorder, and Lyman Langdon, Benjamin Brubacher, Horace Sessions, John B. Semans and William C. Holgate, Trustees—politically a Whig Board. April 11, Council appointed Seneca A. Sanford, Marshal, Amos S. Evans, Treasurer, Amos Zellers, Assessor, and David E. Knoop, Supervisor.

April 25, Mr. Sanford having declined to serve as Marshal, James M. Reed was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this meeting, the rule of taxation was changed, so as to include "all property made taxable by the State of Ohio, for State and county purposes," the assessment to be made between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of May in each year.

May 22, one-third of one per cent was levied for town purposes. An appropriation was made for the purpose of draining the low grounds lying between the court house square and the Methodist Church. In many places this has since been filled five and six feet, to reach the present grade. Amos S. Evans having removed from the corporation, Robert Wasson was appointed Treasurer. Mr. Hickox having died during the summer, William Semans was made Recorder for the balance of the year.

In 1839, C. V. Royce was re-elected Mayor, Orlando Evans elected Recorder, and Jacob Kniss, Lyman Langdon, Sydney S. Sprague, David C. Knoop and Jonas Colby Trustees—an equal divide between the parties.

At a meeting of the board on the 27th of July, sixteen and a half feet were set apart for sidewalks on all streets of the town except on Front street, where the width was to be but twelve feet. During this year, the records show the appointment of John Kniss, James B. Laughlin and William Carter as Marshals.

In February, 1840, the first sidewalks were ordered, "commencing at the corner of Jefferson and Third streets, and running north on the west side of Jefferson street until it intersects Front street, thence west, on the south side of Front street, to the west side of Clinton street; thence south, on the west side of Clinton street, to the south side of Second street; thence east, to the east side of Clinton street; thence south, to the north side of Third street. Also, commencing on the south side of Front street, at the east side of Wayne street, and running south to the southwest corner of the court house." There were not half a dozen houses in town then not accommodated by this route. The work was finished the next year, W. D. Haymaker furnishing the lumber at $10.37 per thousand, and Evans & Royce laying the walk at 30 cents per rod. The walks were but three feet in width.

At the annual election of the spring of 1840, John B. Semans was chosen Mayor, William C. Holgate, Recorder, and Horace Sessions, Orlando Evans, James S, Greer, William Semans and Jonas Colby, Trustees. One per centum tax was levied, and also subscriptions raised to aid in paying for the sidewalks ordered. The collections of the year amounted to $183.35, and the disbursements to $189.05. Various ordinances and regulations were adopted this year for the protection of the new sidewalks.

1841—Curtis Bates was chosen Mayor, Levi Colby, Recorder, and Jonas Colby, James B. McLaughlin, Jacob Kniss, John H. Kiser and Edwin Phelps, Trustees—a Democratic Board. F. F. Stevens was appointed Marshal.

1842—C. V Royce was chosen Mayor, I. P. E. Whedon, Recorder, and Amos Zellers, James B. Laughlin, Jacob Kniss, Z. H. Davis and Elias Shirley, Trustees, Mr. Stevens continuing Marshal.

No election was held in 1843, the old officers holding over.

In 1841, an addition, known as the First Addition to the village of Defiance, Ohio, was laid off by H. G. Phillips and Curtis Holgate, extending around the old town plat on the south and west from the Auglaize and Maumee, including the blocks between Jackson and Harrison streets, was, by a special act of the Legislature, annexed to the corporation in 1844. In 1847, after the organization of the new county of Defiance, a tax of $1,000, by a special act, was levied in the town, to aid the county in the construction of the first free bridge across the Maumee River.

1844—George W. B. Evans was chosen Mayor, M. C. Canfield, Recorder, and I. P. E. Whedon, Angus L. Downs, James Cheney, Orlando Evans and William A. Brown, Trustees.

1845—John M. Stilwill, Mayor; Jonas Colby, Recorder, and William A. Brown, Edwin Phelps, Jacob Kniss, D. W. Marcellus and John Wells, Trustees.

1846—William Carter, Mayor; Jonas Colby, Recorder, and William A. Brown, Angus L. Downs, D. W. Marcellus, Edwin Phelps and Sidney S. Sprague, Trustees.

1847—William Carter, Mayor; Jonas Colby, Recorder, and William A. Brown, Angus L. Downs, John Stilwill, S. S. Sprague and F. J. Weisenberger, Trustees.

1848—William Carter, Mayor; William Teats, Recorder, and F. J. Weisenberger, S. S. Sprague, Angus L. Downs, William A. Brown and J. M. Stilwill, Trustees.

1849—Nathan M. Landis, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and Timothy Fitzpatrick, Seneca A. Sanford, J. W. Phillips, Hugh J. Marcellus and F. J. Weisenburger, Trustees.

1850—Henry C. Bouton, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps, J. M. Stilwill, D. D. Lovejoy and Peter Zimmerman, Trustees.

1851--Sidney S. Sprague, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and William O'Connell, William E. Enos, F. J. Weisenburger, S. M. McCord and Jacob J. Greene, Trustees.

1852—John M. Stilwill, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and D. W. Marcellus, Henry C. Bouton, James B. Kimball, Levi Rider and F. J. Weisenburger, Trustees.

1853—William Moore, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and Alexander Backus, Jacob J. Greene, Angus L. Downs, F. J. Weisenburger and Amos Zellers, Trustees.

1854—Alexander Backus, Mayor William Richards, Recorder, and William Moore, Angus L. Downs, John M. Stilwill, Jacob J. Greene and William A. Brown, Trustees.

1855—Charles Parsons, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and Thomas D. Harris, Ira Richardson, James L. Olney, David W. Marcellus and Edward F. Lindenburger, Trustees.

1856—Angus L. Downs, Mayor; William Richards, Recorder, and Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps, William Carter, James B. Heatley and William Moore, Trustees.

1857—William Carter, Mayor; James B. Heatley, Recorder, and Edwin Phelps, Jonas Colby, S. R. Hudson, A. A. Downs and J. W. McKim Trustees.

1858—David Taylor, Mayor; William E. Kintigh, Recorder, and J. W. McKim, J. P. Buffington, L. E. Myers, Benjamin Myers and E. Shipley, Trustees. November 29, 1858, David Taylor resigned as Mayor, and Trustees appointed Horace Sessions.

W. E. Kintigh, also resigned as Recorder, and David Greenlee was appointed.

1859—William Carter, Mayor; Edwin Phelps, Recorder; William Moore, Treasurer, and Jonas Colby, F. J. Weisenburger, F. Wolsiffer, William E. Enos and R. H. Gilson, Trustees. March 6, 1860, Henry Hardy was appointed Trustee in place of F. J. Weisenburger, deceased.

1860—William Carter, Mayor; Edwin Phelps, Recorder, and Jonas Colby, A. Wilhelm, W. E. Enos, F. Wolsiffer and Henry Hardy, Trustees.

1861—J. J. Greene, Mayor; Henry Hardy, Recorder; Thomas McBride, Treasurer, and Adam Wilhelm, Edwin Phelps, J. B. Weisenburger, H. W. Pauck and J. B. Heatley, Trustees.

1862—J. J. Green, Mayor; J. B. Heatley, Job English, Frederick Schultz, Levi Rider and Martin Viebach, Councilmen.

1863—Henry Hardy, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder, and Martin Viebach, William Higgins, Martin Shondal, J. B. Heatley and Frederick Schultz, Council.

1864—William Higgins, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder; A. B. Crunkhilton, Treasurer; M. A. Perkins, E. Phelps, J. Karst, John Ruhl and Michael Roorke, Council. July 5, M. A. Perkins resigned, and J. H. Bevington appointed.

1865—S. T. Sutphen, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder; A. Wilhelm, Treasurer; J. S. Haller, M. Gorman, J. H. Kiser, J. J. Greene, L. Romas, Council.

1866—S. T. Sutphen, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder; A. Wilhelm, Treasurer; J. Karst, F. Trompe, Job English. J. H. Kiser, A. Dolke, Council.

1867—Thomas T. Cowen, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder; A. Wilhelm, Treasurer; Henry Kuhl, Marshal; J. H. Bevington, J. Karst, J. S. Haller, John C. Schultz, Isaac T. Bowman, Council.

1868—Thomas T. Cowen, Mayor; E. H. Gleason, Recorder; A. Minsel, Treasurer; Henry Kuhl, Marshal; J. F. Harmening, Supervisor; J. H. Bevington, F. W. Graper, J. J. Greene, William Ferguson, George Moss, Council.

1869—Thomas T. Cowen, Mayor; F. Wolfrum, Recorder; A. Minsel, Treasurer; Samuel Palmer, Marshal; J. F. Harmening, Supervisor; C. C. Tuttle, J. H. Bevington, F. W. Graper, J. J. Greene, William Ferguson, Council.

1870—J. W. Slough, Mayor, two years; Abijah Miller, Clerk, two years; J. M. Preisendorfer, Treasurer, two years; Conrad Moore, Marshal, two years; Peter Moore, Street Commissioner, two years. Council—J. J. Greene, two years; F. W. Graper, two years; C. C. Tuttle, two years; Thomas T. Cowen, one year; J. H. Bevington, one year; William Ferguson, one year.

1871—Council, two years, William Ferguson, A. Wilhelm, M. Gorman.

1872—J. W. Slough, Mayor; J. M. Preisendorfer, Treasurer; F. Wolfrum, Clerk; Samuel Palmer, Marshal; P. Moore, Street Commissioner; Council, two years, J. J. Greene, A. Minsel, C. C. Tuttle.

1873—Council, two years, A. Wilhelm, William Ferguson, M. Gorman.

1874—J. W. Slough, Mayor; J. W. Preisendorfer, Treasurer; Elmer White, Clerk; G. M. Weisenberger, Street Commissioner; John Hepler, Marshal. Council, two years, J. J. Greene, A. Minsel, John Crowe.

1875—Council, two years, J. Karst, E. Phelps, Michael Schultz.

1876—J. W. Slough, Mayor; J. W. Preisenderfer, Treasurer; Elmer White, Clerk; John Hepler, Marshal; G. M. Weisenberger, Street Commissioner;

Council, two years, J. J. Greene, A. Minsel, John Schneider.

1877—Council, two years, Joseph Blanchard. M. Schultz, Daniel Widmer.

1878—William C Holgate, Mayor; J. M. Hengstler, Treasurer; M. B. Gorman, Clerk; John Hepler, Marshal; D. W. Marcellus, Street Commissioner; Council, two years. J. J. Greene, Peter Schlosser, J. S. Haller.

1879—Council, two years, I. Corwin, William Ferguson, George Mallett.

1880—J. F. Deatrick, Mayor; J. M. Hengstler, Treasurer; M. B. Gorman, Clerk; John Hepler, Marshal; D. W. Marcellus, Street Commissioner; Council, two years, P. Schlosser, J. S. Haller, John Crowe.

1881—Council, two years, W. E. Carpenter, George Mallett, J. S. Greenlee.

Vote for advancement to City, second class, 557 majority.

1882—J. F. Deatrick, Mayor; John Hepler, Marshal; N. G. Johnston, Solicitor; John W. Wisler, Street Commissioner; C. B. Squire, City Clerk; A. Minsel, Treasurer. Council: First Ward—D. F. Holston, two years; G. W. Bechel, one year. Second Ward—H. B. Teuzer, two years; R. A. Houghton, one year. Third Ward—B. F. Southworth, two years; George Miller, one year. Fourth Ward—Joseph Kahlo, two years; J. N. Myers, one year. George W. Bechel, President City Council.

HOTELS.

In the summer of 1823, Dr. John Evans built on the opposite corner of Front and Jefferson streets, into which he moved his family in November of that year. To this he soon afterward built a large two-story addition, of a sufficient capacity for a store and hotel, which he ran for a number of years, and sold out to Thomas Warren and William Travis, who occupied it for a time.

C. C. Waterhouse next became proprietor, and connected therewith a four-horse stage, running to Maumee City. At this time, the hotel took the name of Pavilion. Connected with this hotel at an early day (says John D. Graper), was a barn sufficiently large to accommodate over night fourteen to sixteen horses, in which there was not a nail or scrap of iron used in its construction. Wood pins were used in place of nails, hinges and latches of wood, and the clapboards were weighted down by poles.

In later years, A. D. 1858, Virgil Squire (deceased) purchased the old Pavilion property. His widow, Rebecca A. Squire, now owns and occupies the same. The youngest son, Edward, who also occupies with his mother, says he well recollects of a portion of the old Pavilion and also the old barn standing when his father bought the premises, and which he has since assisted in pulling down and clearing up the grounds, and the corner of Front and Jefferson, where once stood the grand old Pavilion, now forms a portion of the door yard to Mrs. Squire's residence, with here and there a bowlder scattered through the yard, once the corner-stone of "ye old Pavilion."

Exchange Hotel.—About 1827 or 1828, Payne C. Parker built on the corner of Front and Clinton streets, where the furniture store of Hoffman & Geiger now stands, for a store and hotel, in which he carried on business for several years. Then he rented it to Blackman & Stoddard, in 1834 or 1835. John W. Moore kept it about one year. Lyman Langdon next occupied and went in 1836 or 1837, and ran it five or six years, and under his administration it took the name of Exchange. Next followed C. J. Freedy and Samuel Rohn in 1841. Rohn remained but a short time, and sold his interest to Allen Braucher. Next was Samuel Greenlee. who took possession in 1847 or 1848. C. L. Noble next occupied, and continued until it burned down in June 6, 1852, an account of which we clip from the Defiance *Banner* of June 10. 1852, as follows:

"The old and well-known Exchange buildings were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock in the hotel stables, in which eleven horses were burned. The buildings were the property of Col. J. D. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio, who had no insurance. The hotel was occupied by C. L. Noble, partly insured; D. Taylor's law office, furniture, etc., mostly saved. A. M. Richards' saddler shop, loss about $150; and William Ferguson's tin and stove store, loss about $500. The *Banner* building was partly saved, by great exertion of the citizens. Dr O. Allen's drug store was in imminent danger. P. Evans and Lindenberger had their goods considerably damaged in removing them."

Clinton House—The next hotel in Defiance was built by Amos Evans on the corner of Clinton and Second streets, where now stands the finest business block of Defiance, the three-story stone front built by C. A. Flickinger and J. B. Weisenburger.

The hotel was built in A. D. 1835 or 1836, and kept as a boarding house by Conrad Slagle during the time of the building of the canal. Was opened up as a hotel in 1844, and kept by Norman King, who also carried on the gunsmith business, and the hotel took the name of Clinton House. Just how long Mr. King carried on the business we have not been able to ascertain, but probably about five or six years, for the next record we find is under the head of American House, in the spring of 1851, and kept by Charles W. Carey. About five months thereafter, August 21, 1851, we find B. B. Southworth as proprietor. On March 6, 1854, Larkin Heacock went in, and ran it two years, and following him, as near as we can learn, John Daly, and was called "Daly's Exchange." Following him was J. E. Mellen, Lysander Williams, Elliott Cosgrove, Dr. Benn, Aaron Bennett and Samuel Kintigh.

The Grey House, corner of Third and Jefferson streets, was built in 1836 or 1837 by John L. Grey. In 1854, when the cholera raged badly in this town, there were several cases of cholera in this house, and by accident or otherwise this hotel burned down the latter part of July, 1854, and that was the end of the Grey House. It stood on the corner of Jefferson and Third streets, where William Carter's residence now stands.

A hotel on the north side of the Maumee, standing near the "Big Apple tree," was built in 1832, and kept by Alfred Powell; next by Mr. Ames, as a grocery and store, and used as a packing-house; next by Benjamin Weidenhamer; afterward by Mr. Stone, as a hotel and marble shop. This, too, came to an end by fire, the same as the Grey House, in the summer or fall of 1854, "cholera times."

Washington Hotel, on the hill, North Defiance, was built first for a dwelling house in 1840, by one Mr. Moore. Afterward was bought, enlarged and opened to the public, in 1845, by H. R. Major, who kept it as a hotel up to February, 1852. He then rented the property to John Bostater for three years, who afterward assigned his lease to Burk & Struble, who dissolved partnership soon after. The house was kept by James Burk up to September of same year, when Mr. Struble took possession, and remained its landlord up to February, 1855. The property was then bought by Aaron Cary, of Crawford County, Ohio, who kept it for two or three years longer. Afterward, it was traded and sold several times, and finally came into possession of F. Wolsiffer. who converted it into a private residence.

Exchange Hotel—On the north side of the Maumee River, was built, by Henry B. Hall, contractor and builder, in 1849 or 1850, for Renben Straight, for a hotel, and was kept by him for several years; then followed Frederick Cox, Samuel Kintigh, Lorenzo Thomas, George Thompson, and last, Gideon Yarlot, who now owns and occupies the same as a residence.

The Crosby House was built for a dwelling in 1869 or 1870, by Mike Shultz. Mr. Crosby, however, had the building converted into a hotel, and conducted it for four or five years; after which Mr. Shultz acted in the double capacity of owner and proprietor. While in his possession, the building was burned, but was immediately rebuilt, and J. E. Casebeer became proprietor, who ran it till June, 1883, when it again passed into the hands of Mr. Shultz. Mr. Casebeer moved to Toledo, and re-opened the American House in that city, under the name of the Merchants' Hotel.

The Russell House—This commodious hotel was commenced by Sidney S. Sprague, but his affairs becoming involved, it was completed under the direction of a receiver, R. H. Gilson, in 1858. Charles Russell was the first proprietor, from 1858 to 1863, and from him the house received its name, which it has ever since retained. After Mr. Russell severed his connection with this house, he was proprietor for a time of the Forest City House, Cleveland, and at the time of his death, June 1, 1874, was proprietor of the Lake House, Sandusky. Larkin Heacock ran the Russell House from April, 1863, to April, 1866, and was succeeded by Elijah Shipley. who remained in possession until May, 1873. William C. Hutchinson and Mr. Jackson were each successively proprietors for a short time, and in February, 1877, Simon P. Moon became the owner and proprietor. He disposed of the property to the Frost Brothers, and under their ownership N. H. Webb took possession, June 1. 1877, continuing until December, 1880, when it passed into the hands of Mr. R. H. Harrison. August 15, 1882, he associated with him Mr. William Kirtley, Jr., became connected with the house, and it is now run under the firm name of Harrison & Kirtley.

BANKING IN DEFIANCE.

The present system of banking was instituted by Ahira Cobb and Virgil Squire. These gentlemen were conducting a dry goods store here at the time of the failure of the banking house of R. H. Gilson & Co. The village being left without any banking facilities whatever, they commenced selling exchange upon Eastern points to the different mercantile establishments here, but received no deposits.

In the year 1861, these gentlemen disposed of their stock of dry goods to Christian Harley, who had been clerking for them for some time previous, and opened up an exclusive banking and exchange office. The bank was opened under the name of the Banking House of Cobb & Squire, who were Ahira Cobb and Virgil Squire, Mr. Cobb living in Cleveland, Ohio, and giving no personal attention to the business. Mr. Squire lived here, and personally managed the business of the bank. The banking room was what is now the rear office of the Russell House, with an entrance on First street. In June, 1866, Edward Squire, a son of Mr. Squire, returning from college, was given a place in the office as partner. This partnership continued until 1869, when Mr. Cobb withdrew entirely from the business, Mr. Squire remaining. He then associated himself with James A. Orcutt and Joseph Ralston. These three gentlemen then opened the Defiance County Bank, with a capital paid in of about $20,000, with Virgil Squire as President and Edward Squire as Cashier. The banking room was at this time removed from the location in the Russell House to the corner of Clinton and Second streets, into a building just completed and owned by Mr. George Bruner, of Duncannon, Penn. The increasing population of Defiance and its expanding business enterprises were taxing the limited banking capital of this bank for accommodations. More capital was added and other parties admitted as partners until, in 1871, there was paid in a capital of $50,000. During the summer of this year, it was concluded best by the proprietors of this bank to merge the same into a National Bank. They were successful in their application to the Government for a charter, and on January 1, 1872, the Defiance National Bank was opened for business, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, with Virgil Squire as President, Henry Kahlo, Vice President, and Edward Squire, Cashier, and the following Board of Directors: Virgil Squire, James A. Orcutt, Henry Kahlo, John Crowe, Joshua P. Ottley, William Lauster and Edward Squire.

Their statement of condition at the close of their first year was as follows: Capital stock, $100,000; surplus fund, $1,500; circulation, $90,000; deposit, $66,006.44; loans and discounts, $112,861.40; bonds on hand, $100,000; cash fund, $48,000. Their statement at the close of their tenth year was as follows: Capital stock, $100,000; surplus fund, $43,000; circulation, $90,000; deposits, $227,187.06; loans and discounts, $308, 414.26; bonds on hand, $100,000; cash fund, $57,760.84.

By the death of Virgil Squire, in May, 1874, the Presidency of the bank became vacant, and was filled by the election of James A. Orcutt. Henry Kahlo retiring, Joshua P. Ottley was elected Vice President.

The Board of Directors at this time, A. D. 1883, are James A. Orcutt, Joshua P. Ottley, Edward Squire, Joseph Ralston, Benjamin F. Southworth, Charles E. Slocum and B. W. Slagle. James A. Orcutt, President; Edward Squire, Cashier; F. J. Sheah, Assistant Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of Defiance.—During the fall of 1875, the idea of a second bank in Defiance was agitated by some of its citizens, and on the 24th of December, of that year, the "Defiance Savings Bank" was chartered, with the following-named gentlemen as incorporators, to wit: William C. Holgate, Edward P. Hooker, John S. Greenlee, Alexander S. Latty and Adam Wilhelm, who also constituted its first Board of Directors. This bank was opened for business March 1, 1876, with a subscribed capital of $50,000, and the following as officers: William C. Holgate, President; Adam Wilhelm, Vice President; Benjamin L. Abell, Cashier, the latter for several years an employe. and latterly Assistant Cashier of the Defiance National Bank. This bank did a constantly increasing business until March 1881, when its capital was increased to $100, 000, and in, April of the same year it re-organized as "The Merchants' National Bank of Defiance." The following was its condition as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, January 1, 1883, to wit: Liabilities—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus funds and undivided profits, $1,599.73; circulation, $90,000; dividends unpaid, $4,000; deposits, $161,084.48; due to other banks, $400.97; unpaid taxes, $1,719.51; total, $358,804.69.

Resources—Loans and discounts, $163,272.71; United States bonds, $100,000; other bonds, $2,000; cash funds, $87,601.58; furniture, $1,430.40; redemption fund, $4,500; total, $358,804.69.

The following-named gentlemen now constitute its Board of Directors, to wit: William C. Holgate, Henry Newbegin, Adam Wilhelm, Lewis Teidman, J. P. Buffington, Edward P. Hooker and Benjamin L. Abell, and its officers are William C. Holgate, President; Benjamin Abell, Cashier.

INDUSTRIES.

Turnbull Wagon Company is the most extensive manufacturing interest of Defiance, the works of which are located in the northeastern portion of the city. They were erected in 1876, by D. B. Turnbull and his sons, F. A. and David H. Turnbull. For several years the business of the firm was confined to the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural wheels. About four years ago, the manufacture of wagons was commenced, and, quite recently, of buggies and carriages. In October, 1882, a stock company, consisting of the original proprietors and a number of Toledo capitalists, was organized, with a capital stock of $300,000, all paid up. C. F. Curtis is President; A. H. Wood, Secretary, and M. Neering, Treasurer. The value of the buildings exceed $75,000, and the grounds and machinery together are worth as much more. From four to five hundred men are employed, and the works run at their full capacity throughout the year. They manufacture daily about two thousand wheels and fifteen wagons.

Planing Mills.—The first planing mill at Defiance was started about 1862, by Hamilton Davison & Son, and operated by them until 1872, when they sold it to Charles C. Strong and Samuel F. Cheney. A general line of planing mill business is transacted, including the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, etc. Two years ago, a machine shop was added to the establishment, where, in addition to the general repair work, lathes and the various machinists' tools are manufactured. Of the other two planing mills now in operation in Defiance, that of Karst & Tenzer was started by Peter Kuntz in 1872, and that of Kuhn & Ulrich subsequently. The latter firm has also been engaged for several years in the manufacture of tobacco boxes.

Hoop and Stave Factories.—Defiance is unexcelled as a place for the manufacture of wooden articles from native timber. Its three rivers and two canals afford it the means of bringing logs and timber from a wide scope of country at a trifling cost, and one of the industries thus fostered is the making of hoops and staves.

The Defiance Hoop and Stave Company, of which John Marshall, John S. Greenlee and Louis Marshall are the members, started in business at Defiance in June, 1882, in the northeast portion of the city, on the banks of the Maumee. When running at full force, seventy-eight men are employed; 18,000 patent coiled elm hoops, for kegs and half barrels, and 25,000 staves are daily produced. The former find a market chiefly in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; the latter in St. Louis.

D. F. Holston's hoop factory is located at the junction of the Wabash and B. & O. Railroads, and turns out daily, when running at full capacity, 32,000 patent steam coiled barrel and keg hoops, which are used principally for nail kegs, sugar, lime and salt barrels; 10,000 feet of elm timber is consumed daily, and forty men and boys are employed. The buildings are ample, and a large business transacted. The first coil of hoops was made at the factory April 17, 1879.

Crow & Hooker and Trowbridge & Eddy are each engaged in the manufacture of staves on an extensive scale. The former firm began business in June, 1882; the latter has been in operation for several years. Each employs about twenty-five hands, and each turns out about 25,000 staves per day. A few years ago, it was thought that the manufacture of staves and hoops had reached the maximum point at Defiance, but more are being made in this city at present than ever before.

Hubs, Spokes, Forks, Wagons, etc.—The Defiance Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $100,000, is incorporated, and has William C. Holgate as President and E. P. Hooker, Secretary. It is one of the chief manufacturing establishments of Defiance, and annually sends forth from its factory a vast quantity of hubs and spokes.

Another factory is that of Haller & Gibson, recently set in operation. It manufactures patent wooden forks, and is making preparations for the manufacture of extensive agricultural works.

John Marshall is proprietor of a factory where single-trees, felloes and wagon gearing are made. The timber used is hickory, ash and oak.

Peter Dickman is engaged in the manufacture of wagons, and does a large business annually.

The American Wood Preserving Company, which has extensive works in several cities, owns and operates a branch at Defiance, where the principal business is the hardening of elm railroad ties by treating them to a prepared solution.

Other manufactories of wood, on a somewhat smaller scale, are in operation, and, taken all in all, Defiance is, perhaps, unequaled in the State as a manufacturing city of this kind.

Furniture.—William Hoffman and C. Geiger, under the firm name of Hoffman & Geiger, have a furniture factory on Perry street, where they started in business in 1859, and have since continued. About fifteen men are employed, and the furniture manufactured both supplies their retail home trade and also finds its way to foreign markets.

The Defiance Machine Works, one of the largest manufacturing institutions, has been in operation since 1872. They are successors of a foundry which was operated for many years at the same place. The foundry and machine shop was built in 1850, and leased to Kimball & Frank, the former a molder and the latter a machinist. Peter Kettenring, a young man who had learned the molder's trade with this firm, in 1856 leased the shop. Two years later, Strong Brothers & Orcutt became its operators. It was burned in 1864, but rebuilt by Kettenring & Strong, who in 1869 admitted William Lauster as a partner. In 1872, a stock company was organized and chartered. Mr. Kettenring has been its President to the present time. The works manufacture wood-working machinery, engines, boilers, shafting, etc., together with all kinds of castings. In 1882, an extensive brick addition was made to the buildings. About one hundred and twenty-five men are employed.

Defiance Woolen Mills are situated on the Miami & Erie Canal, and derive their power from the canal. They were first built by William Gibson, of St. Mary's Ohio, in 1861, and operated for him by Alexander Bruner, of Defiance, until destroyed by fire in July, 1864. After the fire, the walls and site were purchased by Francis Jarvis, of Piqua, R. C. Gibson, of St. Mary's, and Alexander Bruner, of Defiance, who at once proceeded to erect the present mills. The firm name was Gibson, Bruner & Co., and the mills did a variety of work, manufacturing cassimeres, satinets, jeans, flannels, blankets and yarn, besides doing a large amount of custom work for the farmers and wool-growers of this and adjoining counties. In the early history of the mills, R. C. Gibson sold his interest to James Johnson, of Piqua, who in turn sold to Francis Jarvis, and the firm name became Jarvis & Bruner, with Mr. Bruner as Superintendent. They were run under this name for three years, when Francis Jarvis purchased the interest of Alexander Bruner, and the firm name was changed to Francis Jarvis & Son, and operated by James J. Jarvis, who has since been owner and sole proprietor, and under whose able management the mills have achieved a reputation second to none in the West. The production for the past three years has been principally in knitting yarns, and the goods are always sold ahead of production in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. They annually consume 100,000 pounds of wool, which is bought principally in Ohio markets. The capacity of the mill will be increased with the demands of trade.

The Gas Works were built in 1875, and manufacture gas from petroleum, under patents granted to J. D. Patton, a citizen of Defiance County. The works are located nearly midway between the business center of the city and the B. & O. depot. The works and appurtenances occupy the point of land between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Clinton street, from which point the distributing pipes extend in all directions, reaching all the principal streets and bridges of the city and crossing the river at three different points. The aggregate length of these iron pipes is between four and five miles. The original cost of the works was $25,000, represented by that amount of paid-up stock, which is nearly all owned by citizens of Defiance County. Hon. Alexander S. Latty is President of the company, and John W. Stratton Secretary. The down-town office of the company is on Clinton street, opposite the court house.

The Defiance Mills were erected by William Semans, in 1846, and then comprised two run of stone. Two years later, Frederick F. Stevens became his partner and the mills were completed, two run of stone being added. In 1858, Mr. Semans sold his interest to William A. Brown, and in 1859 Mr. Stevens disposed of his to David Taylor. Mr. A. Wilhelm, the present proprietor, purchased a half-interest from Mrs. Sessions, of Painesville, Ohio, and afterward rented, then purchased Mr. Brown's interest. He admitted his son, John R. Wilhelm, as a partner, and the style of the firm is now A. Wilhelm & Son. The mill was then doing a business of about $30,000 a year. Last year it amounted to $96,000, and will be increased this year. About 1875, Mr. Wilhelm replaced the old overshot wheel with a turbine, and added an elevator with a storage capacity of about 20,000 bushels. Extensive improvements have since been made, and a 135-horse-power Corliss engine has recently been purchased. The capacity of the mill is 150 barrels per day.

Palamo Mills are situated on the canal, from which it derives its power; were built by Judge Palmer in 1852; sold to Edwin Phelps, who in 1871 sold to David Boor. The last-named gentleman, in January, 1873, added steam power, the engine being sixty-five horse-power; but finding this insufficient, returned to water-power, grinding about 125 bushels per day employing five or six hands. In 1876, L. D. Renolett bought a half-interest, but retired January, 1881, since which time David Boor & Son have run it, adding recently a 100-horse-power engine and four run of stone.

The Ashery and Pearl-Ash Business was established in Defiance by E. F. Lindenberger about thirty years ago, who had previously had experience in this at Evansport in connection with his other occupations. The business prospered and grew larger until 1870, when Louis Tiedeman was taken in to partnership. In 1875, the partnership was dissolved, and the firm was known for a short time as Lindenberger & Hardy, but owing to the death of senior partner in the fall of that year, Mr. Teideman repurchased the business and has since continued the same up to date. The factory is located on Clinton street, south of the schoolhouse, and is said to be the largest factory of its kind in the United States, shipments being made to Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other points. Mr. Teideman a few years ago took into partnership Mr. D. Diedneck, whose factory is located on the north side of the Maumee, and whose capacity is 100 casks of pearl ash per annum. The products of these factories are used in the manufacture of chemicals and of flint glass. The business consists in the conversion of lye into pearl ash. The first process is to convert the lye into black salts. This is done by evaporation in shallow pans. Five hundred bushels of ashes are used, from which one ton of black salts is obtained. The home supply of ashes not being sufficient, black salts are purchased at various points in the neighboring States. The black salts are put into a scorching oven, having a capacity of 2,000 pounds. Ten hours' brisk fire convert the black salts into "scorchings," an impure white salt, which is put into the settler and dissolved in hot water, then run into a vat, from which, after settling, the liquid (or salts dissolved) is drawn off into kettles and boiled about ten hours, by which process it is converted into pure white salts. From this the salts go to the pearling oven, which is similar to the scorching oven, and also has a capacity of one ton per day. After ten hours, this process is completed, when from the rear of the oven is taken the pearl ash, which is now fine, pure white and free from grit. The business of the establishment averages about $75,000 per year, an amount known to be larger than any other factory in the United States, not even excepting the large factories in New York and Boston. In 1874, its quotation of prices were known to control the markets of the United States.

NEWSPAPERS IN DEFIANCE.

The first five paragraphs of this history of the press are extracted from the *Democrat* of March 2, 1850.

The Defiance *Banner*, a Whig paper, was published and edited by John B. Seamans, Esq., an attorney as well as printer, during 1838–39. The first number was issued August the 5th, 1838. The publication was continued about nine months, when it was forced to suspend, although it had the public printing and other patronage of several counties. The *Banner* was an imperial sheet, with six columns of long primer type, new or nearly so, with brevier for advertisements. This was the first newspaper in this region of Ohio, was ably edited and merited a better fate.

"The *Barometer*, much reduced in size, having but four columns, the first number of which appeared September 21, 1839, was neutral as to politics, and was issued from the same office by Maj. Seamans, who was also editor. The publication of the *Barometer* was continued nine months, when it was sold to G. W. Wood, of Fort Wayne, who had then just sold the *Sentinel* office to Nelson, and with the materials bought here commenced the publication of the *Times* where the same materials and editor are to this day. The neutrality of this nine-months affair was with difficulty sustained during the excitement of the spring of 1840, for the editor himself says in his number of May 23, that it was by an effort, nay by a constant concession of efforts. We can't and we shan't publish a neutral paper any longer.'

" The next in order was the *North-Western*, the first number of which was issued June 1, 1843, by J. B. Steedman & Co., and edited by H. S. Knapp, at that time also connected with the *Kalida Venture*. The *North-Western* was Democratic in politics, was printed on long primer type, entirely new, as also were the press and other materials. The publication was discontinued in the summer of 1844, and the press and materials removed to Logansport, Ind., having been purchased by S. A. Hall, who has since published at that place the *Democratic Pharos*.

This was succeeded by the present Defiance *Democrat*, the first number of which was issued July 17, 1844, by A. H. Palmer, Esq., and by him edited.

" The materials, which were very extensive for a western office, had been previously used at Toledo, in the publication of the *Register*. Mr. Palmer sold out the office the succeeding spring to Samuel Yearick, whose connection as editor and proprietor commenced with the thirty-fourth number of Vol. I, March 6, 1845. An interest was purchased by J. W. Wiley, and after May 28, 1846, Vol. II, No. 42, it was edited and published by Yearick & Wiley. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Wiley having been appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Fifteenth Regiment United States Army, his interest was bought back in May by Yearick. The publication of the *Democrat* was continued by Mr. Yearick until the office was disposed of, on March 3, 1849, to Hon. J. J. Greene, who continued its publication until December 3, 1873, when it was purchased by Elmer White and W. G. Blymyer. In July, 1878, these gentlemen sold the office to George P. Hardy, who conducted it until April, 1879, when White & Blymyer again assumed control. In July, 1881, Mr. Blymyer retired from the office, having disposed of his interest to Frank J. Mains. The office is now managed by White & Mains. It will show for itself as to size, type, etc., and is and has been Democratic in politics.

" A second Defiance *Banner*, Whig also in politics, was started and published by R. R. Thrall. The first number was issued October 4, 1849, upon an imperial sheet, with bourgeois and brevier type. The press and materials are those used by Blaker in the publication of the *Standard* at Bryan, in 1846–47."

The county seat was removed to Bryan in 1841, and the new county of Defiance was created at the session of 1844–45, and commenced April 7, 1845.

The last number of the Defiance *Banner* was dated September 23, 1852. From that time until 1856, Defiance published no Whig paper. Some time in that year (1856) a paper callled the Defiance *Star* was started. What time in the year I am unable to find any record, and a copy of the *Star* cannot be found in the county. It was a six-column folio, Republican in politics, and earnestly advocated the election of Gen. John C. Fremont for President. The subscription price was $1 per year. It was published about a year and then sold, I think to George Weamer, who continued its publication in the same size and price, only changing the name to Defiance *Republican*. In 1861, Weamer sold it to N. C. A. Rayhouser, who published it about a year and sold it to W. R. Carr. May 23, 1862, Carr began the publication of the Defiance *Constitution*, a seven-column folio, at $1 per year, Republican in politics. Carr soon reduced it in size to a six-column folio. In 1863, A. J. Warwick purchased it, and published it several years, raising the subscription price to $1.50 per year. J. D. Baker then purchased it and published it until 1867, and sold it to Francis Brooks.

December 7, 1867, Francis Brooks began the publication of the Defiance *Weekly Express*, a seven-column folio, at $2 per year, Republican in politics. In 1869, Brooks enlarged it to an eight-column folio, and in a short time changed it to a five-column quarto. In 1872, he again changed it to a seven column folio, and in the latter part of the same year to an eight-column folio. In the summer of 1873, he changed it to a small five-column quarto, and in the latter part of the same year enlarged it to a six-column quarto. In 1874, he sold it to Frank B. Ainger, of Bryan, Ohio, who, in connection with Lee R. Rudisill (for a time), published it until 1877, when it was sold to the present proprietor, Mr. Frank C. Culley. Mr. Culley published it as a six-column quarto until February, 1878, when he enlarged it to a nine-column folio. In the fall of 1882, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column quarto.

The *Union School Chronicle*, a small four-column folio, monthly, edited by the teachers of the Defiance Union School, was published during 1868, only ten numbers being issued. The subscription price was $1 per year. It was printed at the Defiance *Democrat* office.

March 23, 1878, the Defiance *National*, a six-column folio, Greenback in politics, was first published. The editor was William M. Randall, his assistants were John J. Smith, Henry G. Baker, George Alpress and Charles T. Hayes. The subscription price was $1 per year. The last number of the *National* was published May 11, 1878.

July 5, 1878, Francis Brooks began the publication of the *Greenback Era*, an eight-column folio. January 1, 1879, the name was changed to the *Dollar Era*, and the form of the paper was soon changed to a five-column quarto. March 12, 1879, Mr. Brooks began publishing the *Daily Era*, a six-column folio, which, however, was only printed twice a week; it was published three or four weeks, when the publiation of the *Dollar Era* was again resumed. The last number of the *Era* was dated June 20, 1879.

February 20, 1879, the Mains brothers (Frank J. and Charles W.) began publishing the *Democratic Ledger*, a nine-column folio, subscription price $1.50 per year. It was published eight weeks, when it was purchased by White & Blymyer and was merged into the *Democrat*. The last number was dated April 17, 1879.

The *Monthly Herald*, a small four-column folio, was published during a portion of the year 1879, and was edited by J. F. Deatrick. It was an insurance paper and was published at the office of the *Defiance County Express*.

The *Defiance Daily Democrat*, a small four-column folio, was published from March 3, 1879, to April 9, 1879; twenty-eight numbers were issued. The price was 2 cents per copy. It was printed at the *Daily Democrat* office, and was edited by S. Ray Williams.

Das Kirchen-Blatt, a sixteen-page paper, three columns to the page, German-Lutheran paper, $1.50 per year, first appeared in 1879. H. Deindorfer was editor; it was published at the *Defiance County Express* office. It is still published, but at the *Democrat* office.

The *Kirchliche Zeitschrift*, a Lutheran magazine, $1.50 per year, H. Deindorfer, editor, appeared in 1879, published at same office as the *Kirchen-Blatt*, is still published and at the *Democrat* office.

The *Weekly Herald*, a German eight-column four-page paper, H. and J. Deindorfer, Jr., proprietors, appeared Wednesday, May 4, 1881. It was Independent in politics; subscription $1.50 per year. In April, 1882, the *Herald* was purchased by White & Mains, proprietors of the *Democrat*, who converted it into a Democratic paper.

The *Democratic Times*, a four-page eight columns to the paper, appeared in October, 1881, W. G. Blymyer, publisher; subscription, $1.50 per year.

The *Barometer*, first issue September 21, 1839, at Defiance, Ohio, at 50 cents per quarter or 6 cents per copy, published weekly, C. V. B. Martin, printer. This paper introduced itself to the public as follows:

> Well, we are fairly before the public. No flaming prospectus—no pompous parade—no flourish of trumpets, heralded our approach. Still, we are here—what there is of us! There may be those who will turn up their nose at our Liliputian hebdomadal; but no matter. They would probably do the same at the good Book itself, were a copy of it presented to them possessing less ponderosity than the homely quarto over which their grandsires used to pore. Some there are, we know, who estimate the value of everything according to the hugeness of its bulk—and to such a bushel of gold is worth no more than an equal quantity of sand! With these we have nothing to do. We neither court their friendship nor deprecate their wrath. Let them take their course, and we'll take ours. It shall be our aim to make the *Barometer* popular with the right sort of people, and if we succeed in this, a fig for what others may say or think!
>
> "Despise not the day of small things." We thought it best not to attempt too much at first. The principal reason why so many newspapers go by the board is because their proprietors are too ambitious. In agricultural phraseology, they fence more ground than they are able to cultivate. We begin by inclosing a small "truck patch," with a sort of brush fence; if circumstances shall warrant, it will in due time, be enlarged and improved; if otherwise, there'll not be much lost by its abandonment.
>
> Three months is the term for which we receive subscrip-

tions. If a subscriber don't like us after a fair trial, he ought to be allowed to quit.

Whigs and Democrats—about eighteen or twenty months since, a prospectus was put in circulation for the establishment of a Democratic paper in Defiance, but it failed. Little more than twelve months have elapsed since the Defiance *Banner* was unfurled; but the Whigs suffered it to be furled in death. On the first of last month, in the hope of obtaining the support of both parties, Messrs. Semans and Phelps (the first a Whig and the second a Democrat), issued proposals for the revival of the *Banner*, under their joint supervision; but the thing wouldn't take. What course, then, should the *Barometer* pursue to avoid being shattered into a thousand atoms? Can any one tell us? We've been thinking of forming a party of our own, and beating up for volunteers! What say you, gentlemen; will any of you 'list?

As this paper is commenced without a list of subscribers, it is hoped that gentlemen to whom the present number is sent will interest themselves in our favor; remembering, however, that each list of names must be accompanied by the cash.

We understand, then, one reason why the proposition of Messrs. Semans & Phelps, for the revival of the *Banner*, did not meet with more favor in some parts of the county, was because it was feared the papers would go full tilt against the removal of the county seat. To avoid any difficulty on that head, we explicitly declare that editorially we should say nothing either pro or con upon the question of removal.

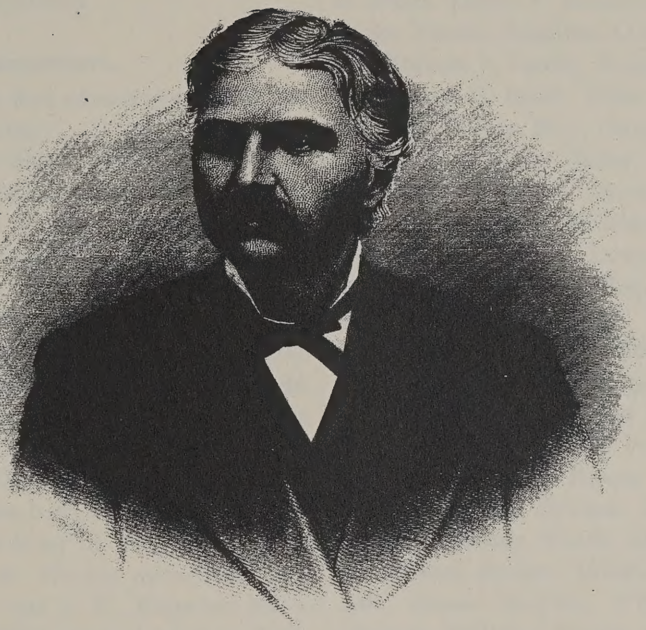
"DEFIANCE."

(Extract from *Barometer* of September 21, 1839.)

To the distant reader, it may not be uninteresting for us to drop a remark or two touching the position and history of this village. The ground on which it stands ought to be regarded, in some sort, as hallowed. It is now just forty-five years since the indomitable Wayne penetrated into the heart of the Indian country, and on this very spot planted the stars and stripes of liberty. It was here that having erected a strong fortification, immediately at the confluence of the two rivers, in the emphatic language for which he was distinguished, he declared that he "defied hell and all her emissaries." Hence its name--Fort Defiance. Upon the completion of this work, feeling that he was now fully prepared for either peace or war, "he made a last attempt at conciliation." "I have tho't proper," said he, in one of his dispatches, "to offer the enemy a last overture of peace; and as they have everything that is dear and interesting at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition. But should war be their choice, the blood be upon their own heads. America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all-powerful and just God, I therefore commit myself and gallant army." "This overture," says the historian, "was rejected against the advice of the distinguished chief, Little Turtle, a man of great capacity and unimpeached courage, who, in a council of the combined Indians on the night previous to the battle, held the following language: 'We have beaten the enemy twice under separate commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune to attend us always. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps; the night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers me it would be prudent to listen to its offers of peace.'"

On the day following, which was the 20th of August, 1794, the sanguinary but decisive battle of Presque Isle was fought, in which the most consummate skill and bravery were exhibited by the American General and his gallant troops. At the time of which we are speaking, the Maumee and Auglaize Valleys presented less the appearance of a wild and uncultivated region than we of this day are apt to imagine.

The American General, writing to the Secretary of war, remarks: "The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens show the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miami of the Lake and the Auglaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida." This picture was drawn forty-five years ago, at that time when this vast region was in possession of the savage; when the presence of the white man carried with it desolation and death, who, till his approach, happiness and plenty reigned undisturbed. Let us, of 1839, now that the red man kindles his council fire far beyond the Father of Waters blush for the little improvement with which we are surrounded. This position was again occupied by the American troops during the war of 1812. The remains of the palisades which protected the army of Winchester while here are to be seen; and the embankments and trenches of Wayne, constructed in 1794, are still more visible. The advantages as to local situation possessed by Defiance are at once commanding and important; and despite the barriers which have hitherto tended to retard her onward march, she must eventually assume that rank among the commercial towns of this beautiful valley, assigned her by the intelligent and discerning. She stands in the very heart of a rich, fertile country, with no less than four natural channels of communication by water, two canals, and numerous roads, radiating toward every point of the compass. But notwithstanding all this, the prospect to him who cares not to penetrate the vista of futurity, is gloomy and dis-



C. A. Flickinger

heartening. Business is almost at a dead stand. Operations upon the public works here and in our vicinity have nearly ceased. Money is scarce, and although provison are plenty in the hands of the producer, the mere consumer finds it difficult to furnish himself with many of the comforts of life. These things will in time regulate themselves; but not until we shall have become thoroughly sobered. When we shall learn to throw aside Aladdin's lamp, and, relying no longer on enchantment or chance, shall follow the dictates of reason and common sense, we shall move steadily forward in the road to opulence and wealth, pretty much as did our fathers and uncles in the days of our boyhood.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

In September, 1839, we find advertisements in the *Barometer*, from the following:

John B. Semans and William Semans, attorneys; Israel Stoddard, as administrator of the estate of Samuel Holton, deceased; J. B. Semans, administrator of G. T. Hickox's estate; S. Lyman & Co., last call to their debtors; H. Sessions, administrator for Friend Hall's estate, insolvent; Montgomery Evans notifies the public of two horses appraised by J. D. McAnally and B. Mullican at $95; notice of attachment is made by Charles V. Royce, Mayor of Defiance, against Edward Tuttle, an absent debtor, at the instance of Lyman Mudge, signed Sidney S. Sprague, agent; Israel P. Whedon advertises hats, for which, "as cash is badly wanted, the best kind of bargains will be given;" on December 4, S. Hinkle advertises as a blacksmith, at Hicksville; and A. P. Edgerton has a long advertisement for 30,000 acres of land in Williams County, also the grist mills being in operation in Hicksville, also dry goods, etc. An advertisement also appears, giving the people of Williams County notice that at the next annual election (October, 1839), they should designate on their ballots for or against appointment of a commission to remove the seat of justice; M. Young, Chief Engineer of Wabash & Erie Canal, publishes, as result of recent letting, that certain named sections have been let to R. P. Harryman, J. G. Butman, Charles Bucklin, W. D. Barry, P. Donovan, B. Barker, S. &. D. Harley, H. Doran, P. Murphy, Hall & Cheney, Gabriel Manning, E. P. Conreck, N. Demorest, F. Lyon. The death of Henry Zellers, aged thirty-four, of Brunersburg, September 29, 1839, is announced. He had been seven years a resident, and left a widow and three small children.

A LETTER LIST.

As showing, to some extent, the residents of Defiance in 1839, we append the list of letters remaining in the post office on October 1, of that year:

John Allen, Simeon Aldrich, William Atkinson, Miller Arrowsmith, J. Ackley, Phineas Adams, Ira Brown, John Battenfield, John Boyles, Elias Basset, Abner L. Backus, John P. Baker, Joseph Barney, Daniel P. Brown, William Bolls, Silas Bartlet, William Boucher, James C. Baker 2, Curtis Bates 3, John H. Crowell 2, A. Cornwall, Joel Crane, Abraham Cramer, Henry Campbell, Rev. Samuel Cleland, Thomas F. Campbell, Esq., Samuel C. Cole, Samuel Croker, John Cameron, Thomas Cronnen, Robert Champion, Mary Crago, Harriet Carter, John Drake, Daniel Dunkleberger, Uriah Drake, Mrs. Nancy Donely William Everham, Reuben Eddy, George, W. B. Evans, Alonzo F. Eastabrook, Daniel Fitch, Vanrensaeler Finton, Jonathan Guin, James S. Grear, Samuel Graham 2, Curtis Holgate 2, Mrs. Nancy Herrin 2, William B. Hurd, Peter Hooning, John Holland, John H. Horsey, Esq., Oney R. Hopkins, Mrs. Henry Beten, Mrs. Nancy Haller, Absalom Hays, David E. Johnson, Col. L. G. Jones, Adam Koch, L. Knight, Esq., John Lowry, William Lewis, Esq., Chauncey Lowrey, Francis L. Lowrew, William Lewis, John Lewis, Joseph Landis, Esq., Hiram B. Lee, Stephen Major, William Mosher, Esq., William Megurah, Owin McCarty, James McKinly, A. D. Mease, Benjamin Mallet, B. N. Mudge, Esq., Henry Marcellus, Sylvester Osborne 2, Peter Prestage, William Powell, Solomon Palmer, Alfred Purcell, Olive Pero, Oris C. Rice, John James Resan, W. Rover, Miss Louisa Robinson, Seth Stinson, James Shorthill, Nathan Smith, Ephraim Smith, Alford Smith, Hugh Strain 2, William Streets, Elizabeth Simon, Michael Scannell, James Scullen, Wilery Stegall, Lucius C. Thomas, William Travis, Mr. Teliger, Joseph Vanderline, George Waggoner, J. M. Waire, John Wells.

German Letters—George Dirr, Neidhard Jacques, Jacob Lacher, Heinrich Hauckman. Jonas Colby, P. M.

The following extracts from the first issue of the *Banner* will be read with interest:

"OUR PAPER."

(From the first issue of the Defiance *Banner*, October 4, 1849.)

We fling our *Banner* to the breeze, with the fond hope that it will meet with a hearty welcome from the people of Defiance and surrounding counties. That a Whig paper has long been needed, we believe all will agree; therefore we anticipate they will cheerfully put their shoulders to the wheel, and give us such a start as to send us on our way rejoicing.

The *Banner* will advocate the well-known Whig principles under which our State has flourished and advanced so much beyond her sisters in wealth, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. It will advocate all measures necessary for the continued advancement and prosperity of our Union and State, by Legislative enactment or otherwise; it will give to the present administration a liberal support, so far as it is conducted in strict accordance with right and equity; it will keep posted up with the news of the day, and carefully notice all local and general matters that are calculated to advance the interests and growth of this portion of our State; it will have some carefully selected literary and agricultural matter in each number. It will be the endeavor of the publisher to add to the mechanical department, from time to time, such improvements as the increased demands of our patrons will justify. The location of our town will justify us in saying that it is bound to be a great mart for the produce and manufactures of the country around. Its almost unequaled beauty of scenery marks it as the place where families will resort for the purpose of finding residences, in which every comfort may be enjoyed, and homes which it will be their pride to adorn and beautify.

"DEFIANCE."

(In first issue of *Banner*.)

The citizens of Defiance can safely boast that their town has the most beautiful location of any in the West. Located as it is upon the high banks of the Maumee and the "Wild Auglaize," and at the confluence of the two rivers, almost every variety of natural scenery is afforded which is pleasing and agreeable. To one standing upon the old green forts Defiance or Winchester—and casting his eyes down upon the broad expanse of the two rivers, as they "flow gently on and mingle into one," a feeling of grandeur and sublimity insensibly steals over him, and to whichever direction he turns his eyes from this wonted spot, the view is pleasant and beautiful to behold. There are a number of beautiful groves back of the town, which afford delightful places of resort to visitors. The town now numbers about eight hundred inhabitants, and is steadily increasing; its growth to its present size, we are informed, has principally been within the last four or five years. With one or two exceptions, the town is destitute of any very splendid edifices. The court house is a fine building, and would do honor to any county in the State. The Defiance Exchange is the principal hotel, and it will, doubtless, remain so (at least, as long as it is kept by the present proprietor). There are five or six large warehouses, seven or eight stores, and other store buildings in the progress of completion. The fall of water from the canal to the river affords an extensive water-power, and ample facilities for the establishment of manufactories. Situated as the place is, in the heart of an immense agricultural region, and possessing as it does manufacturing and commercial advantages to a great extent, it cannot fail to increase for a number of years to come. With the manifestation of a little more liberality on the part of one or two of the principal proprietors of the town, it would probably receive such an impetus to its growth, that the citizens could bid defiance to any town in the West, in point of rapidity of growth, as well as beauty of scenery and healthiness and handsomeness of location; and they might look forward with the fond anticipation that Defiance, erelong, would become a place of no small magnitude.

A. SOJOURNER.

Mr. Sojourner was a far-seeing personage, and Defiance is now all that he predicted.

SCHOOLS OF DEFIANCE.

From the best sources of information at our command, back and beyond any written and authentic records, we find that the first school in Defiance commenced about the year 1825. The first schoolhouse of which we can gain any information was a hewed-log building, erected on lands now occupied by Strong & Cheney as a lumber factory, north of First street, between the canal and the Maumee River The first teachers were William Semans; second William Edmondson, and, third, William A. Brown. In 1828, a school was taught by Brice Hilton, about two miles southeast of Defiance, on Cole's Run.

Following along down to 1837, or thereabouts, we find that schools were kept in the old brick court house building, occupying Lot 58, next north of the Presbyterian Church, and now occupied by Henry Hardy, Esq., as a dwelling. The first written records of the schools of Defiance (then Williams) County bear date June 19, 1841; in which we find Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps and James S. Greer were the Directors of School District No. 1, and Levi Colby was the Clerk of said district.

There were four schools taught during the school year, the first commencing November 30, 1840, and ending February 20, 1841; whole number of scholars in attendance 100; average number per day, 39; males, 47; females, 53. Branches taught, orthogoraphy, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. E. C. Betts, teacher. Salary, $105.

The second, commencing December 29, 1840, and ending February 20, 1841; whole number of scholars, 35; average per day, 26; males, 14; females, 21. Branches taught, as above. Catharine Colby, teacher. Salary, $32. The third, commencing March 15, 1841, ending June 14, 1841. Amount paid teacher, male, $120. Whole number of scholars in attendance, 72; average number, 32 per day; males, 36; females, 36. The fourth school commenced March

25, 1841, and ended June 4, 1841. Amount paid teacher (female), $47.73. Whole number of scholars, 51; average number, 25; males, 23; females, 28.

In the forepart of the year 1841, Benjamin F. Reed taught at $40 per month; Catharine Colby taught at $20 per month. Maria Allen was employed for a short time. In November, 1841, John H. Crowell as employed for six months for $35 per month, and Catharine Colby for three months, at $20 per month.

At that time, there being an insufficient amount of money in the treasury to pay the teachers, a tax was assessed upon each scholar, according to the number of days in attendance, to make up the deficiency.

The following is a list of the names of scholars who were in general attendance about the year 1840-41, together with the names of the parents and guardians.

From a daily register, as kept by William A. Brown teacher in School District No. 1, Defiance Township, 1839 and 1840, we copy the following list of scholars who attended the school during the quarter commencing December 4, 1839, and ending February 28, 1840, and adding the name of parent or guardian.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	PUPILS.
William Semans,	William Semans.
William Semans,	Mary R. Wells.
S. S. Sprague,	F. S. Sprague.
S. S. Sprague,	Caroline Sprague.
S. S. Sprague,	Mary Sprague.
John W. Moore,	D. A. Moore.
John W. Moore,	Mary Moore.
Thomas Lewis,	Peter Lewis.
Thomas Lewis,	Louisa Lewis.
Thomas Lewis,	Wm. H. Lewis.
A. Cornwall,	Baldwin Cornwall.
Walter Davis,	Zephaniah Davis.
Walter Davis,	Thomas Davis.
Walter Davis,	John Davis.
Walter Davis,	Elizabeth Davis.
Walter Davis,	Sarah Davis.
Horace Sessions,	Andrew Davis.
D. Graper,	Chrishaw Graper.
John H. Kiser,	Henry Graper.
James S. Greer,	Orville Greer.
James S. Greer.,	Nancy Greer.
Eps. Southworth,	F. Southworth.
Eps. Southworth,	E. M. Southworth.
Eps. Southworth,	Mary Southworth.
Eps. Southworth,	B. F. Southworth.
Philip Billinger,	A. Billinger.
Philip Billinger,	Clarissa Billinger.
——. ——. Graham,	Stephen Pratt.
Doctor Allen,	Charles Allen.
Timothy Fitzpatrick,	John Crowe.
George Smith,	Washington Smith.
George Smith,	C. W. Smith.
George Smith,	S. W. Smith.
George Smith,	B. C. Smith.
Josiah Suyland,	Marcellus Suyland.
John B. Semans,	F. S. Semans.
John B. Semans,	Margaret Semans.
O. H. Allen,	Sarah Talbert.
Jacob Kniss,	Marianna Kniss.
Amos Zellers,	Jane Jones.
Eliza Holgate,	Francis Holgate.
Eliza Holgate,	Hopkins Holgate.
Eliza Holgate,	Martha Gardener.
William Hofriehter,	Menee Lysh.
Charles V. Royce,	Hellen Royce.
Thomas Warren,	Wesley Warren.
Thomas Warren,	Permelia Warren.
Thomas Warren,	Anzee Warren.
Thomas Warren,	Thomas Warren.
Thomas Warren,	Sarah Warren.
David Travis,	R. Travis.
David Travis,	Eli Travis.
David Travis,	Dilson Travis.
David Travis,	C. Travis.
William Travis,	John Travis.
William Travis,	Permelia Travis.
E. D. Clinger,	Jane Clinger.
E. D. Clinger,	Lewis Clinger.
James Hudson,	Abram Hudson.
James Hudson,	Lewis Hudson.
James Hudson,	Austin Hudson.
James Hudson,	Jacob Hudson.
Samuel Case,	Samuel Case.
Benjamin Brubacher,	Anna M. Brubacher.
Dr. J. Colby,	Mary M. Hull.
Elias Shirly,	Elizabeth Shirly.
Elias Shirly,	G. Shirly.
Elias Shirly,	W. R. Shirly.
—— Hogle,	Willard Hogle.
Benjamin Elkins,	Thomas Elkins.
Benjamin Elkins,	William Elkins.
F. A. Roous,	Peter Roous.
F. A. Roous,	Mary E. Roous.
Montgomery Evans,	Robert Evans.
Frederick Bridenbaugh,	F. Bridenbaugh.
Frederick Bridenbaugh,	Martha Gardner.

Again in 1846 the same plan was pursued to make up such deficiency.

The following is a list of names that appeared on the books at that time. These lists are not given because of any great amount of history they contain, but they give the names of many of the early pioneers of this county and their descendants which at this writing, 1882, we could not obtain from any other source, and we think they should appear in this work for future reference:

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	PUPILS.
C. J. Andrews,	Helen Andrews,
Peter Bridenbaugh,	Merica Bridenbaugh,
Peter Bridenbaugh,	Eleanor Bridenbaugh,
Peter Bridenbaugh,	Elizab'h Bridenbaugh,
Millard P. Bell,	Melissa Bell,
Millard P. Bell,	Demetrius Bell,
Phillip Bellenger,	Clarissa Bellenger,
Phillip Bellenger,	Artemas Bellenger,
Thomas Clark,	Minerva Clark,

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.	PUPILS.
Thomas Clark,	Mary Ann Clark,
Thomas Clark,	Mary J. Griffith,
William Clark,	Elizabeth Clark,
William Carter,	Rollin Daggett,
William Carter,	Harriet Daggett,
Timothy Dame,	Almira Dame,
Timothy Dame,	Anna Dame,
Timothy Dame,	Didama Dame,
Walter Davis,	Josh Davis,
Walter Davis,	Thomas Davis,
Walter Davis,	Zephaniah Davis,
Walter Davis,	Sarah Davis,
Walter Davis,	Elizabeth Davis,
Walter Davis,	Eliza Davis,
Timothy Fitzpatrick,	John Crow,
Timothy Fitzpatrick,	Eliza Fitzpatrick,
Timothy Fitzpatrick,	Ellen Fitzpatrick,
John Fairfield,	A. J. Fairfield,
John Fairfield,	Harrison Fairfield,
John Fairfield,	Caroline Fairfield,
Eliza Holgate,	Frances Holgate,
Eliza Holgate,	Arabella Holgate,
Eliza Holgate,	A. H. Holgate,
Emery Houghton,	Rolland Houghton,
Jefferson Jones,	Lyman Jones,
Jefferson Jones,	Polly Jones,
Jefferson Jones,	Nancy Jones,
Jacob Kniss,	Minerva Kniss,
Jacob Kniss,	G. W. Kniss,
Jacob Kniss,	J. P. Kniss,
Jacob Kniss,	Samuel Taylor,
Norman King,	Eleazur King,
Norman King,	John King,
Norman King,	E. C. King,
John H. Kizer,	John H. Kizer, Jr.,
John H. Kizer,	Victoria Kizer,
John H. Kizer,	Daniel Haverstack,
Adam Ketrin,	Peter Ketrin,
Adam Ketrin,	Catharine Ketrin,
Thomas Lewis,	Charles Lewis,
Thomas Lewis,	Lucinda Lewis,
Thomas Lewis,	William Lewis.
Thomas Lewis,	M. L. Lewis,
Thomas Lewis,	Peter Lewis,
Eps Southworth,	Mary Southworth,
Eps Southworth,	Martha Southworth,
Eps Southworth,	Thomas Lambert,
Frederick F. Stevens,	Mary E. Stevens,
R. L. Taylor,	Eliza Farnsworth,
Washington, Weaver,	—— Himsey,
I. P. E. Whedon,	A. M. Whedon,
I. P. E. Whedon,	E. B. Whedon,
Thomas Warren,	Thomas Warren,
Thomas Warren,	Isaac Warren,
Thomas Warren,	Benjamin Warren,
Thomas Warren,	Sarah Warren,

In the season of 1841, agreeable to a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of School District No. 1, the same consisting of Edwin Phelps, James S. Greer and Jonas Colby, with Levi Colby as Clerk, the walls of a brick schoolhouse were erected on the west side of Wayne Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and the building partly finished by Timothy Dame, contractor and builder, at a cost of $800, which was raised by tax upon the taxable property of the district. In September, 1842, an additional tax was levied for the finishing-up of the lower part of said school building, and was continued in the use of District No. 1, till the adoption of the Union school system in 1851, when it was finished up and used as a union school building.

We append a list of the names of the Directors, Teachers, Clerks and Treasurers, from 1840 to 1851, at which time the Union or graded school system was adopted, as will appear by reference to a letter from F. Hollenbeck, of Perrysburg, Ohio, which appears in connection with this sketch.

Directors.—James S. Greer, Edwin Phelps, Jonas Colby, William Semans, Orlando Evans, William A. Brown, Israel P. E. Whedon, Calvin L. Noble, Horace Sessions, Jacob J. Greene, Jehu P. Downs, Jacob Kniss, Millard P. Bell, John M. Stilwill, Timothy Fitzpatrick, John H. Kizer, Francis Wisenberger, W. P. Warren.

Clerks.—Levi Colby, I. P. E. Whedon, William Carter, S. S. Case, Jonas Colby, William Teats.

Teachers.—E. C. Betts, Catharine Colby, Maria Allen, B. F. Reed, John H. Crowel, John Eastbrook, Calvin B. West, B. B. Southworth, Robert Evans, R. Taylor, B. F. Southworth, S. M. McCord, E A. Greenlee

Treasurers.—Horace Sessions, William Semans, Jonas Colby, Charles V. Royce, M. P. Bell.

The following letter from the first teacher who graded the schools of Defiance is given entire:

PERRYSBURG, OHIO, January 22, 1882.

S. H. ROYCE:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th instant received. In answer to your inquiries will say, that it is so long since I was in the school at Defiance that I have ceased to have any "clean cut" recollection of what then and there occurred—general impressions only remain. Of these, I will give such as occur to me while writing.

It may not be amiss to state, briefly, the facts and incidents which led immediately to the organization of the Union School at that place. I had taken a lively interest in popular education from my first arrival in the Maumee Valley, at Maumee City, in December, 1842, and discussed the subject wherever I went, whenever I could. The first Union School established in the valley was at Maumee City; the next at Perrysburg, then at Waterville and Toledo. By this time the public mind had become, generally, awakened to the subject.

Being at Defiance in the latter part of winter or early spring of 1851 on business, I learned the inadequate provisions of the town for the instruction of its youth. I suggested to some of the citizens of whom I now remember Wolsey Welles, Dr. John Paul, William A. Brown, Frederick Stevens, William Carter, Esq., Boughton and probably others, the desirability of adopting and putting into practice the graded school system. The suggestion was received with a ready and cordial response. A huge difficulty, however, stood in the way. As the law then was, a school of that character could be established only by a majority vote of the district, and it was feared that could not be obtained. To prepare the minds of the people for the vote, it was determined to hold a a Teachers' Institute there, provided I could obtain proper persons to conduct it. I obtained them, but can now recall only one of them, Maurice Paige, Superintendent of the Maumee Schools and a "live teacher." The institute was held; many teachers attended; the session was highly satisfactory, and much enthusiasm was awakened throughout the town upon the subject of education.

Soon as the required notice could be given, the vote was taken and the graded system adopted by a satisfactory majority.

I was then requested to organize the school. I consented to "assume the pressure," my engagement being for one year. There was no material for a high school and the grades established were primary, secondary, intermediate and grammar schools, myself taking immediate charge of the latter, together with supervision of the others. My assistants were Miss Millie Woods in the primary department, and she was a superior teacher of that grade. Miss Maria Welles taught the secondary, and succeeded very well. The intermediate was taught by a young woman whose name I cannot now recall. She occupied the schoolhouse on the west side of the canal, near the Catholic Church building. Perhaps some one of the old citizens, or of my pupils remaining there, could give you her name. Of the latter, there remains, as I am informed (I give the names as I knew them), Fannie Holgate, Belle Holgate, Georgiana Richards, Mary Stevens, Amelia Howland, now Mrs. Peterson, Frank Brown, John Crowe, George Ferguson and John Kiser. There may be others.

The common school branches only were taught, viz., spelling, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and I recollect I had a very interesting class in natural philosophy. As to efficiency of the school, I refer you to my old pupils and their parents.

I must, however, be permitted to say this, that I do not believe there was ever in the State of Ohio a more pleasant and agreeable school than the department of which I had immediate charge. Teacher and pupils constituted a family which was in perfect sympathy and accord from the commencement to the close. Each one regarded it as *our* school and was sensitively alive to the maintenance of its good name and character. When I think of my connection with that school, it is with unalloyed satisfaction, and I hold my old pupils in very dear and cherished remembrance. May blessings attend them during their lives.

When my year expired, the Board of Education had not succeeded in finding my successor, and I remained until the commencement of the summer vacation.

I believe I have answered all your inquiries, but in haste, and perhaps in an unsatisfactory manner. If of service to you I shall be pleased. Make what use of it you deem best.

Truly,

FRANCIS HOLLENBECK.

INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute of Northwestern Ohio held its first session in Defiance County, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, May 5, 1851. The Committee of Arrangements were S. S. Sprague, W. P. Bacon, W. Welles, H. Sessions, M. Arrowsmith, W. Sheffield, W. C. Holgate, W. A. Brown, William Carter, J. M. Stilwill and C. L. Noble. The Board of Instruction was composed of the following persons, viz.: Hon G. B. Way, of Defiance, Francis Hollenbeck, A. H. Drummond, Maurice Paige (Superintendent of the Maumee Schools), Edward Olney, Mrs. Mary A. Webb, Miss Mitchell and Miss F. Drummond—all from Maumee City and Perrysburg, as near as the writer hereof has been able to ascertain. There were in attendance over seventy teachers, about two-thirds of whom were young ladies. About one-half of this number were of Defiance County, and the remainder from the counties of Williams, Fulton, Henry and Paulding.

At a meeting of the qualified electors of School Districts No. 1 and 5, in the town of Defiance, held in pursuance of legal notice, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the act for the better regulation of public schools in cities, towns, etc., passed February 21, 1849, by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, held at the court house in the town of Defiance, on the 8th day of March, 1851, George B. Way was chosen Chairman, Miller Arrowsmith, Assistant Chairman, and William A. Brown, Secretary of said meeting. A vote was then cast by the electors of said School Districts 1 and 5, for and against the adoption of said act aforesaid, and the whole number of votes cast was 82. For the adoption of, 44; against, 38; majority in favor of, 6.

At an election held in the court house March 25, 1851, by the electors of the united School Districts No. 1 and 5, for the election of Directors, John M. Stilwill acting as Chairman, Miller Arrowsmith as Assistant Chairman, and William A. Brown, Clerk, the following persons were duly elected as the first Board of Directors under his new organization: Woolsey Welles and Calvin L. Noble, for one year; John H. Kizer and J. B. Kimball, for two years; Hamilton Davison and John M. Stilwill, for three years.

The Board thus elected assembled at the office of Woolsey Welles, and organized the Board of Education of the united School Districts No. 1 and 5, in Defiance, Defiance Co., Ohio, by electing Hamilton Davison. President, Woolsey Welles, Secretary, and John M. Stilwill, Treasurer. The Board thus organized proceeded to levy a tax of four mills on the dollar on the taxable property of the united districts for the support of teachers and other expenditures. It now became necessary to provide suitable buildings for the different departments and teachers for the same. It was therefore ordered by the said board that the old two-story brick schoolhouse of 1841, heretofore mentioned, be repaired and finished up for the Union School, and was known as the High School Building. The contract for the same was awarded to Henry B. Hall, at $421, to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1851. The services of Francis Hollenbeck, of Perrysburg, Ohio, were secured as their first Superintendent, at a salary of $500 per annum, school to commence June 9, 1851.

The building in which the Intermediate was taught is still standing, west of the canal, and is the third building west of St. John's Evangelical German

Catholic Church and now used as a dwelling house. The first teacher in this department was Mrs. Arietta Hutchinson, who consented to fill the position "briefly," until a suitable person could be found to fill her place. Mrs. Hutchinson taught three weeks, when Miss Marietta Knapp took her place, at a salary of $150 per annum. Miss Knapp taught several terms, and then followed Miss Emeline Shead.

Miss Maria Welles taught the Secondary in the building still standing on the corner of Water and Jefferson streets, at a salary of $150 per annum.

The Primary occupied a room in the High School Building, and was taught by Miss Permelia Woods, at a salary of $150 per annum. The next teacher in this department was Miss Susannah Myers. At a special election held at the court house May 22, 1865, by the qualified voters of the Defiance United School District, for the purpose of voting for or against levying a tax of $18,000 upon said district, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting suitable school buildings for said district, the whole number of votes cast was 107, of which 89 were in favor of and 18 against levying the tax.

The matter now being in the hands of the board of the district, it was unanimously voted by them at a meeting of the board, held May 26, that the sum of $18,000 be levied according to the vote of the people of said district. That $6,000 be levied in 1865, $6,000 in 1866, and $6,000 in 1867.

A beautiful selection for a site, at the head of Clinton street, commanding a fine view of the entire city, was purchased, upon which the buildings were erected.

August 24, 1866, the contract for building the same was awarded to William McCreath, at $14,999, he being the lowest bidder.

In July, A. D. 1874, the Board of Union Schools purchased a lot on the hill on the north side of the Maumee, for a building site, of William C. Holgate, for $700. A contract was entered into with C. H. Franz, to put up a two-story brick, with slate roof, at $2,370, to be completed by the 15th day of October, 1874. Miss R. A. Langdon was the first teacher within its walls, commencing with November 9, 1874. In June, 1875, the board purchased of Sarah Kepler an acre of land for a site, at $1,800, in the Warren neighborhood, on the west side of the canal, and in the same month and year another lot, from J. S. Greenlee, at $1,000, in East Defiance. The building of the two schoolhouses was let to R. J. V———, at $5,350, to be completed October 15, 1875, to be of brick, two stories high, and slate roof. It was ordered by the Board that the several school buildings within the United School Districts be hereafter designated as follows: The building east of the Auglaize River, "East Schoolhouse;" north of the Maumee River, "North Schoolhouse;" on the Warren road, "West Schoolhouse," and the so-called High School Building, "Central Schoolhouse."

An enumeration of the youth in the United Districts No. 1 and 5, in the town of Defiance, between the ages of four and twenty-one years old, as taken by Woolsey Welles, in October following the organization, was as follows:

In District No. 1—Males, 100, females, 125; 225. In District No. 5—Males, 57, females, 66; 123. Total, 348.

Woolsey Welles, having served the board as Secretary for two years, resigned the office, and Jacob J. Greene (who became one of the Directors of the Board at its second annual meeting in March, 1852) was elected Secretary, and has been an active member of the board most of the time since—a period of thirty years. Mr. Hollenbeck's service as Superintendent of the school closed with the summer vacation of 1852, and we learn that Mr. Enoch Blanchard took the supervision, although the records make no mention of it until we find, at a meeting of the board held February 24, 1853, "*Resolved*, that Mr. Blanchard be continued for a term of eleven weeks." In July or August, arrangements were perfected under which D. C. Pierson, of Columbus, Ohio, was to take charge of the school as Superintendent, and B. F. Southworth was employed to teach the grammar school department. Mr. Pierson, from some cause or other, remained but a short time, and Mr. R. Fauroot was employed for the balance of the school year as Superintendent. April 3, 1854, Mr. J. R. Kinney, of Toledo, Ohio, took charge of the school as Superintedent at a salary of $500 per annum, and in July following his salary was raised to $600 per annum. Mrs. Kinney was also employed to take charge of the secondary at a salary of $225 per annum.

At the expiration of the school year, July 3, 1855, Mr. Kinney resigned as Superintendent, and the school was to have a vacation of two months. September 3 being the day for opening the schools, and as no Superintendent had as yet been secured, a further vacation was had until the latter part of November, when Mr. John R. Kinney was again placed in charge of the schools as Superintendent, at an annual salary of $700, and B. F. Southworth was continued in the grammar department at an annual salary of $400. Mrs. Kinney was again employed in the secondary as before, and at the same salary; Mrs. E. S. Brown in the primary, at a salary per annum of $225, and Miss Maria B. Welles as assistant at a salary of $175 per annum.

At the close of the term ending with December, 1858, Mr. Kinney handed in his resignation as Superintendent, and Finlay Strong, of this town (Defiance) was employed as Superintendent for the remainder of the school year, and to receive the same salary as Mr. Kinney, resigned.

March 28, 1859, Michael W. Smith was employed to fill the place of Superintendent of said schools for the last term of the current year, to consist of twelve weeks consecutively, etc., at the same salary of $700 per annum.

September 4, 1863, Henry Newbegin was employed to take charge of the schools as Superintendent, and was in charge but a few months and then resigned, and on the 19th day of December, 1863, Mr. E. M. Meerch was appointed to take his place; but the length of time he may have served is not recorded, and we only find that an order was issued by the board April 2, 1864, for twelve weeks' services, and the next record we find an order from the board, bearing date January 2, 1865, to William H. H. Jackson, $260, for sixteen weeks' teaching High School, consequently he must have been employed in September, 1864; and again we find, June 29, 1866, an order in favor of J. C McKercher, for $210. September 4, 1866, Charles K. Smoyer was elected Superintendent.

June 27, 1867, James J. McBride was elected Superintendent; salary, $650; and at a meeting of the board May 22, 1868, he was continued in office at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

June 25, 1869, W. C. Barnhart was employed as Superintendent.

July 29, 1870, A. S. Moore was chosen to superintend the schools.

In August following, there was a German department established in connection with the Union Schools, and Miss Phœba Detzer was employed as teacher in this department, at a salary of $350 per annum.

Lem T. Clark, of Delaware, Ohio, was chosen as the next Superintendent of the Union Schools, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, for the year commencing the first Monday of September, 1871. At a meeting of the board, held May 14, 1872, his salary was increased to $1,200 for the coming year.

July 17, 1874, H. H. Wright was duly elected as Superintendent, at a salary of $1,100 per annum, and on the 25th day of June, 1875, his salary was raised to $1,200. In May, 1877, arrangements were made with him at $1,100, and continued thus till the close of his year, in June, 1879, at which time S. S. Ashbaugh, of Hillsdale, Mich., was elected in his place as Superintendent, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The schools opened the first Monday in September, 1879, in a flourishing condition, and with the rapid increase of population in Defiance, and with the enlargement of her business, came a great awakening in her school interests. The demands made upon the corps of teachers were now greater than ever before, and they were cheerfully met.

The departments were sixteen in number; one for the High School; five for the Grammar grades, and ten for the primary grades.

Although the school was now carefully graded, and the departments as even in number as possible, some of the rooms were overcrowded, and the Board of Education began investigating the subject of enlarging the capacity for seating and bettering the general accommodations.

There was at this time a building of two rooms, with a seating capacity for about a hundred and twenty pupils, in each of the four wards of the city, accommodating, however, only the primary pupils. At the head of Clinton street was situated the Central building, having eight school rooms and a Superintendent's office, used also as a recitation room for the High School.

Mr. Ashbaugh was early re-elected as Superintendent for the ensuing year, at a salary of $1,200.

On the 26th day of February, 1880, the contract was let to Jacob Karst, of Defiance, for the sum of $10,800, for repairing and enlarging the Central building, and the work was begun as soon as the term closed in June. The schools in the Second, Third and Fourth Wards of the city opened as usual on the first Monday of September, but the Central building was not ready for occupancy until the 1st of December. It now contained twelve rooms, with a seating capacity for sixty pupils each, recitation room, Superintendent's office, public hall, holding about six hundred persons and occupying the third story, and two basements, which are warmed and seated for the general accommodation.

The Board spared no reasonable expense in fitting up the new departments. The hall was seated with chairs, and furnished with large and elegant chandeliers; the stage was carpeted, and provided with a fine Hallett & Davis piano. Most of the rooms were supplied with the new and perfect furniture manufactured at Battle Creek, Mich.

The building was warmed by four large furnaces, and ventilated by the Ruttan system; the whole costing about $18,000.

Two new departments were now added, making eighteen in all; the janitor using the old Primary building as a residence. The High School department had now increased in numbers, so that at the holiday vacation it was necessary to secure an assistant during half the day; and at the annual commencement in June, the largest class since the organization of the school, graduated, consisting of eight members.

During the years 1881 and 1882, the school was very prosperous, the assistant being now retained for the whole day, and the Superintendent still teaching one or more classes. There had been but few changes in the corps of teachers, and at the close of the year, in June, 1882, the teachers and their respective departments were as follows:

Superintendent, S. S. Ashbaugh, A. M.; High School, Miss Cora M. McDonald; High School (Assistant Teacher), Miss Nettie Hooker; A Grammar, Miss Emma Richardson; B Grammar, Miss Nora Stevens; B and C Grammar, Miss Hattie A. Deatrick; C Grammar, Miss Lottie E Ward; D Grammar, Miss Mary E. Hardy; D Grammar, Miss Mary E. Plattor; A Primary, Miss Mabel E. Carroll; B Primary, Miss Alvira Bevington; C Primary, Miss Ella C. Mooney; D Primary, Miss Ida M. Bridenbaugh; D Primary, Miss Jessie E. Dunn.

Second Ward—A and B Primary, Miss Lida Henry; C and D Primary, Miss Isabelle F. Houghton.

Third Ward—A and B Primary, Miss Kate Backus; C and D Primary, Mrs. Mary E. Ashton.

Fourth Ward—A and B Primary, Miss Rebecca C. Heatley; C and D Primary, Miss Emma T. Massa.

Mr. Ashbaugh declined an election for the fourth year, choosing rather to enter the profession of law, to which he had been admitted three years before. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Board of Education, and caused deep regret among the parents and pupils alike. The schools had made perceptible advancement during his connection with them, and were found in excellent condition by his successor, Mr. C. W. Butler, of Bellefontaine.

The Board of Education now consisted of J. J. Greene, President; J. P. Buffington, Clerk; Adam Minsell, Treasurer; Isaac Corwin, M. B. Gorman, E. P. Hooker.

The Board of Examiners was composed of S. T. Sutphen, C. E. Bronson and F. W. Knapp.

From the Superintendent's report for the year we take the following interesting table of figures:

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 23, 1882.

Population of Defiance in 1881		6,110
Property valuation		$1,645,126 00
Rate of taxation for support of schools		.007
Rate of taxation for building purposes		.002
Received from duplicate	$14,650 52	
Received from State common school fund	2,850 00	
Received from various sources	851 63	
Total receipts for the year		$18,352 15
Paid for teachers	$7,570 00	
Paid for incidentals	1,801 96	
Total expenditures for the year, excluding building fund		$9,371 96
Number of males between six and twenty-one years of age		1,049
Number of females between six and twenty-one years of age		941
Total enumeration		1,990
Number enrolled in private and parochial schools		350
Number of boys enrolled in public schools	654	
Number of girls enrolled in public schools	609	
Total enrollment		1,263
Average number of boys belonging	451.4	
Average number of girls belonging	429.5	
Total		880.9
Average daily attendance of boys	413.7	
Average daily attendance of girls	396	
Total		809.7
Per cent of attendance of boys	91.6	
Per cent of attendance of girls	92.2	
Average		91.9
Number belonging at the close of the year		867
Number of cases of tardiness of boys	275	
Number of cases of tardiness of girls	187	
Total		462
Number of cases of truancy of boys	101	
Number of cases of truancy of girls	1	
Total		102
Number of visits		1,093
Number of teachers employed in High School		2
Number of teachers employed in Grammar Schools		6
Number of teachers employed in Primary Schools		11
Total		19

In the year 1878, an Alumni Association was organized by the graduates of the High School, admitting Henry B. Harris and Rolla H. Gleason, who had completed the course of study before graduating exercises were instituted.

The association now consists of forty-three members, whose names are as follows, given by classes:

1872—Alvira Bevington, Willis D. Colby.

1873—Mary Colby (*Ingram*), Rosa Crosson (deceased), Frank Ferguson, Alice Moore (deceased).

1874—Alice M. Bridenbaugh, Florence Buffington (*Lamb*), May Fisher, W. Curtis Holgate, Charles H. Strong (deceased).

1875—Alice Downs (*Morris*), Rebecca C. Heatley, Jessie J. Oliver.

1876—Della Gleason.

1877—Ida M. Bridenbaugh, Mary E. Hardy, Nellie Moore, Mary E. Plattor, William Lauster.

1878—Annie J. Ayers, M. Alice Buffington, F. Nettie Hooker, Isabelle F. Houghton, Fannie Wisler, Frank O. Graper.

1879—Ida J. Branson, Alva C. Flickinger, Alice A. Gleason, Julia E. Krenkle, Lucy C. Shead.

1880—Berta Ayers, Emma L. Brown, Lida B. Gorrell, Gilbert Mallett.

1881—Lila E. M. Brubaker, Mattie C. Squire, Emma Try, William H. Plattor, Annie M Harris, Frances Strong, Karl A. Flickinger, J. Lincoln Tate.

1882—Bertha H. Dittmer, Irena E. Moll, Bessie Kingsbury.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

DR. JOHN EVANS.

The family of this gentleman was widely known to the old citizens of the Upper Maumee Valley. He studied his profession under the instruction of Dr. Spencer, of Kentucky, and Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and commenced practice at Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, about the year 1814 and also conducted in separate rooms of the same building the mercantile business and an apothecary store. On the 27th of May, 1818, he married Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio.

The Evans family were among the early settlers of Kentucky. Samuel Evans (father of Dr. John), removed to Ohio from Bourbon County, Ky., when the latter was about seventeen years old. William Taylor (father of Elizabeth, who married Dr. Evans), the first settler between the Ohio River and Chillicothe, moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky when his daughter Elizabeth was about three months old, and from Kentucky to near Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, when she was six or seven years of age. Dr. Evans and family (now consisting of his wife and two daughters) removed from Washington, Fayette County, to Defiance, in February, 1823. They started in a large double sleigh, but the snow failing, they were compelled to abandon their sleigh and resort to wagons. The family reached Judge Nathan Shirley's, on the Auglaize River, one mile above Defiance, on the last day of February. Their first location was at Camp No. 3, five miles below Defiance on the north side of the Maumee in a double-log cabin, and here Samuel Cary Evans, their first son, was born April 10, 1823. During the summer, the Doctor built a frame house at Defiance, into which he removed his family in the month of November of that year. He made the first brick and the first lime that was manufactured in Defiance, a part of which was used in the construction of his own house and the proceeds of the sale of the surplus lime and brick netted an amount that paid the entire cost of his house. In the same year, Foreman Evans, his brother, also removed to Defiance. The late Judge Pierce Evans (cousin of Dr. John) removed to the head of the rapids of the Maumee and resided there during the year 1822 and in 1823, and then removed to the farm below Defiance now occupied by his son, Rinaldo Evans. When Dr. Evans reached Defiance, there were no physicians on the river nearer than Fort Wayne above, and Maumee City below, and his professional visits often extended to the first named place, to St. Marys, on the St. Marys, and to the head of the Maumee rapids. There being no good roads, no bridges over the streams and facilities for ferriage were at points remote from each other, it is difficult to convey to the mind of the medical practitioner of this day an adequate view of the formidable and often dangerous obstacles that Dr. Evans was compelled to encounter in the discharge of his professional duties. The first relief from this exhausting toil was afforded by the arrival at Defiance of Dr. Jonas Colby, in 1822. In 1824, he purchased the stock of goods of Hunt & Forsyth, of Maumee City, which were brought up on pirogues. This was the first store of considerable importance that contained goods adapted to the wants of the white settlers, although staple Indian goods (except whisky) were included in his general stock. When the family removed to Defiance, there were no regular church services, and, until the court house was erected, no suitable house for worship. The Methodists, however, held services at short intervals, sometimes in private houses, and, when the weather was favorable, in the adjacent groves. The first Presbyterian clergyman was Rev. Mr. Stowe (father of Mrs. William A. Brown, now living at Defiance). During his residence in Defiance, Dr. Evans possessed more fully the confidence of the Indians than the majority of those who had had dealings with them. He acquired this confidence by professional ministrations, by fairness in trade and refusing their applications for intoxicating drinks. When the Indian men and women would visit town and the former obtain liquor from mercenary traders and become drunken and crazed, and their brutal nature aroused, the latter would gather up the tomahawks and knives of their lords and deposit them about the premises of their friend, Dr. Evans. On one occasion the chief, Oc-co-nox-ee, of Oc-co-nox-ee town, on the Auglaize (now Charloe, Paulding County), brought one of his daughters to the Doctor to be treated for some malady which had baffled the skill of the Indian "medicine man." She was received into the Doctor's household and in due time restored to health. As an equivalent for this service the chief made the Doctor a present of an Indian pony. In 1838, with a view of affording his children opportunities for obtaining better educational facilities, he temporarily removed to Troy, Ohio, and continued there until the fall of 1840, when he removed to Fort Wayne and engaged actively in commercial pursuits in partnership with his son-in-law, John E. Hill. During his residence in Troy, he had continued business in Defiance, and now from the two stores they supplied the contractors, who were constructing the Paulding County Reservoir, with goods to prosecute their work. In 1840, he removed the Defiance stock to Fort Wayne and concentrated his business at that point. In the summer of 1842, business called Dr. Evans to Defiance, and while here he was seized with an illness that would have induced an ordinary person to remain and receive medical treatment, but his indomitable will had determined him to make an effort to reach his family at Fort Wayne. Leaving Defiance on horseback, he had traveled only about a mile and reached the house of Thomas Warren, when the intensity of his sufferings arrested his progress, and he remained at the house of Warren two or three days. Meanwhile, believing himself, doubtless, that his case was critical, he dispatched a messenger to Fort Wayne to notify his family of his condition. On the message being communicated to his family, his son, Samuel Carey Evans, immediately started to meet his father, and, reaching the bedside, discovered the alarming symptoms of the case, and at once dispatched a second messenger to Fort Wayne to summon Dr. S. G. Thompson, and also to notify his mother and other members of his family of his father's condition. The intelligence being communicated, Dr. Thompson and Miss Merica Evans, second daughter of the Doctor, at once set out on horseback, and notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads reached Mrs. Hilton's, mother of Brice Hilton (to whose house, in order to secure more comfortable quarters, Dr. Evans had been removed), within eight hours after leaving Fort Wayne.

Dr. Evans, by this time becoming fully conscious that he could only survive a few hours, dictated the following as his last will and testament (Dr. Thompson acting as amanuensis) and which embodied a distribution of his estate adjusted upon such nice principles of justice and affection that no word of complaint or discord was ever uttered by the parties affected by it:

> I, John Evans, being weak in body, but sound in mind and memory, knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills. First—I commit my soul to God who gave it, and my body to the earth, to be buried at Fort Wayne, in such manner as my family may direct. And I hereby appoint my daughter Merica and my sons Carey and Rush, together with Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCulloch and Pierce Evans, as my executors; and it is my desire that the three last-named executors shall permit my sons Carey and Rush to continue the mercantile business until all my just debts are paid; after which it is my desire that my beloved wife shall have one-third of all my personal and real estate during her life, and desire that my daughter, Eliza Hill, shall receive nothing more until my other children have received one thousand dollars each. After which, I wish the balance of my property equally distributed among my children. And I further desire that my children shall provide for Alcy Cumberland [a faithful colored servant of the family] so long as she may live; and it is my special request that my friends, the three last-named executors, will not make any public sale of property, but permit my sons to sell at private sale to the best advantage. Signed, sealed and delivered, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1842.
>
> S. G. THOMPSON, JOHN EVANS.
> A. G. EVANS, *Witnesses.*

Having performed this last earthly duty, his remaining moments were consecrated to the service of his Maker, and in endearing expressions of affection for the two members of his family who were present, and in messages to those who were unavoidably absent.

On the following day, August 11, 1842, his death occurred. And thus at the age of forty-eight years the honorable career of Dr. John Evans was brought to a close in the very prime of his manhood. No death that occurred in the valley during that year produced a more general or profound regret. The physician whose skill had prolonged the lives of multitudes was unable to heal himself. An obituary of the Fort Wayne *Times*, of September 17th, 1842, appears below:

"On the evening of the 11th ult., near Defiance, Ohio, Dr. John Evans, of this city breathed his last, in his forty-ninth year.

"The removal of this highly respectable and enterprising citizen from the sphere of his earthly labors has excited the deepest sympathy and the sincerest regrets among a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances; and has cast a deep shade over the hope and happiness of a disconsolate wife and bereaved family. He is now no more—all that was mortal rests within the portals of the tomb; but his memory will ever live in the hearts of all who knew him. His weight of character, his great moral worth, and exemplary deportment, to each and every relation of life, will be remembered, his virtues admired, and his memory cherished, as long as the qualities that adorn human nature shall be held in proper estimation.

"At a very early period in the settlement of Northwestern Ohio, Dr. Evans located at Defiance. The extended practice and the extraordinary degree of favor which he then obtained, are sufficient evidences of his eminent merit. It may be said with truth in the beautiful language of the poet:

" 'None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise.'

"After having passed the meridian of life in the practice of a laborious profession, he removed his family for a short period to Troy, Ohio, and thence to this city, with a view of establishing his sons in the mercantile business, and reposing during the remainder of his days, in the midst of his beloved family, and in the enjoyment of an honorably acquired competence. He went to Defiance about the commencement of the month (August) for the purpose of transacting some business. While there he felt unwell, and fearing an attack of disease, he started for home, but before proceeding far his progress was arrested by a most severe attack of bilious pneumonia, which terminated his earthly existence on the seventh day following. During his short but painful illness he was composed and resigned, he expressed a desire to live only on account of his family. He aroused from the stupor of approaching dissolution to assure them of his entire willingness to meet his Maker. As his life had been honorable and useful, his death was peaceful and happy."

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans (widow of Dr. John Evans), survived her husband upward of thirty years, remaining at her home in Fort Wayne, keeping house most of the time up to the time of her death, but died at her son-in law's, Henry J. Rudisill, March, 1874 or 1875, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

JONAS COLBY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Henniker, N. H., December 20, 1806. His parents were of English descent, and his early life was spent on his father's farm. The New England farmer of that day was able to give his children but few educational advantages beyond those of the ordinary district school, consequently when Dr. Colby, at the age of eighteen, entered the medical department of Dartmouth College he was obliged to support himself by teaching. But by perseverance and economy he succeeded by his own efforts in fitting himself for his profession. Not content with merely fulfilling the requirements necessary to obtain a diploma which only necessitated his attendance at two courses of lectures, he took a third course in order the better to prepare himself for the work of his life. After practicing medicine three years in his native State, he removed to Defiance, Ohio, in 1832. For many years after his location in Defiance, his life was one of unusual hardship, even for a pioneer physician. The country was new and sparsely settled, making long rides necessary, where streams had no bridges, and roads were only trails, the nearest places at which there were physicians being Fort Wayne and Maumee, and his practice extending over several counties, running north to Fayette, near the Michigan line and south to Fort Jennings. On one occasion he rode 118 miles in twenty-four hours, and at another time had no sleep for three nights and four days, except what he could catch on horseback In times of high water, he was obliged to swim his horse across the streams in cold weather or warm. But being blessed with a good constitution and an iron will, he was able to endure such hardships as most men nowadays would shrink from. In 1837, he was apointed Postmaster of Defiance, and held the office several years. In 1839, he was appointed by the United States Government to accompany as physician a tribe of Indians that were being sent from Northwestern Ohio to the country beyond the Missouri River. Starting out from Defiance, they went down the Maumee River to Maumee City, then took lake vessels from there to Cleveland, from there by canal boats down the Ohio Canal to the Ohio River, thence down the Ohio River to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, taking several weeks to make the trip, which can now be made in twenty-four hours. About the same time, he was appointed Associate Judge of Williams County, this being before the organization of Defiance County, and he discharged the duties of this office for five years. During the late civil war, he earnestly espoused the cause of the Union, serving as Chairman of a Military Committee, and as Examining Surgeon for Defiance County, holding a commission as Military Surgeon with the rank of Major; for a number of years after the war he was examining Surgeon for pensions. Five years after settling at Defiance, he was married to Almira Hull (first white child born in the Maumee Valley), of Maumee City Ohio, who is still living at Defiance. To them were born six children, three boys and three girls—Cornelia E., who married Charles Kahlo, of Logansport, Ind., State Senator from Cass County; George F., who died in infancy; Alice A., married J. S. Alexander, attorney at law, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary C., married John C. Ingram, cashier of Logansport Banking Company, Logansport, Ind. Of the two boys now living in this city, Ferris W., the oldest, is engaged in the real estate business. He was married, September 14, 1870, to Miss Anna L., daughter of J. P. Ottley, of this city. They have two children, Hattie C. and Flora M.; Willis D., unmarried, of the firm of Colby & Scott, is engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business. The boys, Ferris W. and Willis D., are graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy of New York City

One who knew Dr. Colby many years says he could never be induced to turn aside from his profession for the purpose of making money. He had no ambition to be called a rich man by his neighbors and never desired more than a comfortable living. But the good judgment, coupled with caution, deliberation and method, which characterized him in the practice of medicine was so manifest in all his business dealings, it may be said of him that he could not help acquiring a handsome property. He made no ventures, he incurred no debts. The profits of a lucrative practice and of an economical life, were simply carefully invested, generally in real estate, and he realized slowly but surely by the enhancement of its value. But what is better than riches or real estate, he leaves as a legacy to his family the name of having been strictly honest and honorable in all his business affairs. He took only his due. His word was as good as his note, and the latter equivalent to the money. Although a man of few words and one with whom strangers found it difficult to become readily acquainted, he possessed a kind heart and had a word of encouragement for all who sought his advice. As a physician, he was prompt and attentive. As a surgeon, he was bold and self-possessed, and in either place he was successful to an unusual degree. He continued the active practice of his profession up to the day of his death, May 28, 1876.

THE DEFIANCE COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1880, and is at present composed of the following members: L. G. Thacker, M. B. Stevens, A. Berchtold, W. T. Harris, W. S. Powell, J. J. Reynolds, R. W. Finch, J. V. Lesnet, H. H. Zeigler.

This association is auxiliary to the State Medical Society, to which it sends delegates, as well as to the American Medical Association, with which it is in harmony, being governed, by the same rules and regulations.

A physician, to become a member of this association, must be a graduate of some recognized medical college, which teaches the science and art of medicine in its entirety, and does not confine its instructions to the limits of any exclusive dogma or pathy. This association meets on the first Tuesday of each month, and has for its object the advancement of medical knowledge among its members by discussions, essays and free interchange of thought on subjects relating to the science of medicine.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

The institutions of Masonry are well established in Defiance, working the degrees and orders up to Knights Templar. The "disinterested friendship," "unbounded hospitality," and "good, square work" of the Defiance brethren, are "known of all men."

THE BLUE LODGE.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Ohio, held at Steubenville, October, 1849, dispensation was granted to James M. Elder, Ephraim A. Greenlee, Jacob J. Greene, James Cheney, Peter Zimmerman, M. H. Curtis, Joram Allen and David Taylor for a lodge of Masons at the town of Defiance and naming therein James M. Elder as the Master; E. A. Greenlee, Senior Warden; and J. J Greene, Junior Warden, of the new lodge. Not having any near neighbors to assist in instruction and work, a Lecturer was engaged and the whole of that winter was devoted to learning the work-lectures. The first work was done March 22, 1850, when John M. Stilwell and William Semans were initiated. Since that time the records show that degrees have been conferred on more than three hundred brethren.

At the session of the Grand Lodge held October, 1850, at Cincinnati, the work and proceedings of the new lodge were approved, and a charter issued, with the name Tu en-da-wie (signifying in the language of the Wyandots, the junction of two rivers), and numbered 195. The charter named (at request of the lodge) as first officers thereunder, David Taylor, W. M.; Erastus H. Leland, S. W.; and John W. Stilwill, J. W.

Masters who have been elected to preside since are: Chauncy Coston, Erastus H. Leland, Jacob J. Greene, John W. McKim, Henry Handy, Lake E. Myers, Isaac Corwin, Charles M. Thrall, Henry Newbegin, Joseph Ralston, W. G. Blymyer, Elmer White, Livingston E. Beardsley and E. Squires.

The number of members, as reported to the Grand Lodge last October, was 127, and the dues then paid amounted to $57.50—not more than ten lodges out of 520 on the roll paying in a larger sum.

The first funeral attended by the fraternity was that of James M. Elder, Past Master, who was buried with Masonic honors June 13, 1855.

The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, Dec.. 1859, was observed by public procession, installation of officers, and the delivery of an address by Judge Dunlap, of Toledo, with a re-union of Masons and their families in the evening at the Russell House, but then recently opened.

The lodge rooms are spacious, and in the various equipments, conveniences and adornments not often excelled.

The present officers of the lodge are: Edward Squire, W. M,; F. G. Brown, S.W.; George Mallett, J. W.; J. P. Ottley, Treas.; W. T. Hill, Sec.; O. F. Ensign, S. D.; M. S. Holston. J. D.; F. W. Dittmer, Tiler.

THE CHAPTER.

In the annual communication of Grand High Priest Thomas J. Larsh, to the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, held at Columbus, October, 1864, he says: "On the 13th day of January last, I issued a dispensation to Companions Jacob J. Greene, Isaac Corwin, Lake E. Myers, John Paul, Henry Hardy, Henry C. Bouton, James G. Haley, William J. Jackson and Jacob Fegtley, for the establishment of a chapter at Defiance, in Defiance County, to be called En-sa-woc-sa Chapter, No. —, and appointed the first named companions to be the first High Priest, King and Scribe of said Chapter;" and in the proceedings of said grand body, page 18, the Committee on Charters and Dispensations report that "they have examined the dispensation, records and by-laws of En-sa-woc-sa Chapter, U. D., located at Defiance, Ohio. Their records are very well kept. We recommend that the by-laws be approved and that a charter be issued to said Chapter;" which recommendation was adopted, and the number given to the new Chapter was 89. The name selected was the Pottawatomie name for the locality, and said to have the same signification as Tu-en-da-wie. The High Priests of the Chapter have been J. J. Greene, Henry Newbegin, Joseph Ralston, W. G. Blymyer and Frank G. Brown.

THE COUNCIL.

On the 20th day of February, 1869, Puissant Grand Master Charles Brown, issued a dispensation to Companions Jacob J. Greene, Joshua P. Ottley, Louis Degginger, Isaac Corwin, John L. Scott, Henry Newbegin, George W. Deatrick, F. W. Dittmer and Lake E. Myers, for a Council of Royal and Select Masters at Defiance, Ohio, and at the grand council held at Cleveland, in October of that year, a charter was granted to said Companions affixing the number 55.

The name selected for the new Council was Oc-co-nox-ee, the name of the Chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians resident in this vicinity, removed west of the Mississippi in 1832. The new Council was constituted and officers installed the succeeding December, by Deputy Grand Master Calvin Halliday, of Lima.

The Thr. Ill. Grand Masters of Oc-co-nox-ee Council, No. 55, since its organization have been Jacob J. Greene, Henry Newbegin, Isaac Corwin, Joseph Ralston, Elmer White and Henry Hardy.

THE COMMANDERY.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, held at Cleveland in August, 1877, a dispensation was granted to Sirs Jacob J. Greene, Joseph Ralston, Joshua P. Ottley, Henry Hardy, Elmer White, W. G. Blymyer, James J. Jarvis, George W. Bechel, Alexander Bruner, Louis Degginger, Isaac Corwin, George W. Deatrick, William A. Kehnast, F. William Dittmer, E. F. Aldrich, Edward Squire, Peter Kettenring, Lake Erie Myers, John L. Scott and John F. Deatrick, for a new Commandery, at Defiance, to be called "Defiance Commandery"—naming J. J. Greene as the first Eminent Commander, Joseph Ralston first Generalissimo, and John L. Scott, the first Captain General. At the next meeting of the Grand Commandery held at Put-in-Bay, August 28, 1878, a charter was granted to Defiance Commandery No. 30. By appointment of the Grand Commander, Past Eminent Com. Walker, of Toledo, constituted the new Commandery and installed its officers, on which occasion were present officers of the General Grand Commandery with many other visiting Knights.

Grand Commander Babcock also visited the Commandery in July in 1878, and inspected the work, commending all, particularly that of the Prelate.

The Commandery participated in the parade and reception at the triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment held at Chicago in 1880.

The number of members reported to the Grand Commandery October, 1880, was seventy-seven.

The present officers of Defiance Commandery are: Joseph Ralston, E. C.; John L. Scott, Gen.; George W. Bechel C. G.; J. J. Greene, Prelate; L. E. Beardsley, S. W.; F. G. Brown, J. W.; Joshua P. Ottley, Treas.; Edward Squire, Rec.; W. E. Carpenter, St. B.; G. W. Deatrick, Sw. B.; W. A. Kehnast, Warden; F. W. Dittmer, Guard.

I. O. O. F.

Fort Defiance Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., was organized in J. H. Kiser, Sr.'s, saddler shop, then located in the burnt district opposite the Russell House, and was instituted September 6, 1849. Its charter members were J. B. Laughlin, A. M. Richards, S S. Sprague, J. W. Phillips and H. C. Bouton. The lodge rented this room about four or five years, and among the many members initiated in that room are found the names of L. C. Noble, Thomas Garnett, Edward H. Phelps, Edwin Phelps, R. R. Thrall, Joseph Rogers, B. F. Deamer, E. A. Greenlee, John Finn, William E. Enos, O. Evans, John Tuttle, William Sheffield, C. W. Evans, J. D. Graper and F. D. Harris; but of all these including the charter members, two only remain as active members, viz.: Edwin Phelps and J. D. Graper. The lodge removed from this room to the room over the store in the frame building near the Maumee bridge, at the foot of Clinton street, where Krotz's brick building now stands. They remained there about six years, when they moved into Peterson's block, remaining there until about 1871–72, when they moved to their present location in Weisenberger's building. Their night of meeting is Friday.

The records show 280 names on their books. Of these, eighty-five have taken final cards, forty-five are dead, and forty-seven were dropped for non-payment of dues, leaving besides those whose membership was severed from other causes, an active membership of ninety-five.

The following are the officers for the present term: O. A. Frick, N. G.; George Miller, V. G.; C. H. Lindenberger, R. S.; J. D. Kirk, P. S.; J. P.

Buffington, Treas.; J. D. Graper, W.; William J. Warneke, C.

The following is a list of the Noble Grands from its institution to the present time:

September 6, 1849, J. B. Laughlin; January, 1850, A. M. Richards; July, 1850, H. C. Bouton; January, 1851, J. W. Phillips; July, 1851, William F. Eldredge; January, 1852, G. K. Hendle; July, 1852, H. C. Bouton; October 2, 1852, William E. Enos; Jannary, 1853, J. W. Phillips; July, 1853, M. Houtz; January, 1854, Edwin Phelps; July, 1854, Alexander Backus; January, 1855, J. D. Graper; July, 1855, H. A. Townsend; January, 1856, William E. Enos; July, 1856, H. B. Hall; January, 1857, P. Slevin; July, 1857, D. Greenlee; January, 1858, Joseph Ralston; July, 1858, Charles B. Kline; January, 1859, C. W. Evans; July, 1859, F. W. Graper; January, 1860, P. Kettenring; July, 1860, Thomas McBride; January, 1861, D. M. Marcellus; July, 1861, J. D. Graper; January, 1862, G. P. Rogers; July, 1862, S. R. Hudson; January, 1863, Henry Handy; July, 1863, J. F. Deatrick; January. 1864, John Ruhl; July, 1864, J. P. Buffington; January, 1865, Thomas McBride; July, 1865, J. F. Bowman; January, 1866, B. B. Woodcox; July, 1866, P. W. Dunn; January, 1867, Enos Blair; July, 1877, E. H. Gleason; January, 1868, Joseph Ralston; July, 1868, J. D. Kirk; January, 1869 F. H. Ensign; July, 1869, J. F. Deatrick; January, 1870, John Roedel; July, 1870, William D Hill; January, 1871, J. O. Heatley; July, 1871, F. Wolfrum; January, 1872, John Houtz; July, 1872, John H. Kiser; Jannary, 1873, G. L. Myers; July, 1873, H. B. Hall; January, 1874, F. G. Blackman; July, 1874, E. W. Downs; January, 1875, G. L. Myers; July, 1875, J. I. Miller; January, 1876, B. F. Switzer; July, 1876, A. Viers; January, 1877, A. J. Brown; July, 1877, C. H. Lindenberger; January, 1878, C. Pfister; July, 1878, E. N. Lewis; January, 1879, Phillip Kells; July, 1879, William H. Miller; January, 1880, F. H. B. Columbia; July, 1880, J. I. Levy; January, 1881, O. A. Frick; July, 1881, George Miller; January, 1882, William J. Warnicke; July, 1882, A. Viers; January, 1883, John Theine; July, 1883, James Corbin.

DEFIANCE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 87, I. O. O. F.

This Encampment was instituted July 16, 1862. Its charter members were Joseph Ralston, F. W. Graper, H. B. Hall; J. D. Graper, J. W. Phillips and M. Houtz. Its membership is small, being only twenty-two, and almost all its older members have passed the chair and are entitled to P. C. P. honors. Its night of meeting is the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Its present officers are J. A. Ketchell, C. P.; George Rock, S. W.; C. Pfister, J. W.; F. A. B. Lane, H. P.; J. D. Graper, G.; P. Switzer, Treas.; C. H. Lindenberger, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

On the evening of January 19, 1875, the following gentlemen met in the lodge room of the Sons of Temperance in Peterson's block, for the purpose of organizing a lodge of Knights of Honor of the World. Elmer White, W. G. Blymyer, John F. Deatrick, John B. Hootman, John H. Conkle, George W Bechel, J. P. Buffington, Charles E. Slocum, Frank Kahlo, Lake E. Myers, Charles F. Switzer, A. M. Shead, L. W. Richardson, R. Brown, A. Baum, Charles B. Squire, Henry Crosby, L. E. Crandall. James F. Crandall and Henry Kuhl. A ballot was then taken to ascertain if all the gentlemen present were willing to become members and was found clear. Dr. A. E. Keys, of Mansfield, Ohio, acting as Deputy Grand Dictator, instituted Defiance Lodge, No. 71, K. of H., and installed the following officers: Past Dictator, J. F. Deatrick; Dictator, Elmer White; Vice Dictator, J. P. Buffington; Assistant Dictator, A. M. Shead; Guide, John B. Hootman; Reporter, L. E. Crandall; Finance Reporter, Lake E. Myers; Treasurer, George W. Bechel; Sentinel, L. F. Switzer.

The Knights of Honor is a corporation formed to promote benevolence, morality, science and industry. The object is to unite all white men between the age of twenty-one and fifty-five years in one common brotherhood, for mutual protection both in life and at death—in life to assist each other to obtain employment; in death, to assist the widows and orphans by establishing a fund of $2,000, payable to a brother's family, or as he may direct at his death.

The lodge has gradually increased until it has a membership of forty-five members. Its present officers at this date (March 19, 1881) are as follows: Past Dictator, P. Dickman; Dictator, J. P. Partee; Vice Dictator, A. B. Woodruff; Assistant Dictator, T. J. Rose; Reporter, J. F. Crandall; Financial Reporter, A. Viers; Treasurer, R. Brown.

They meet second and fourth Monday of each month in their nicely furnished rooms in what is known as the stone front Flickinger and Weisenberger Block, and on third floor over Flickinger & Blair's dry goods store. The society is in a flourishing condition and is prompt in meeting all its demands.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Defiance Council, No. 67, Royal Arcanum, was instituted at Defiance, Ohio, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1878, by P. L. Teeple, D. G. R., with forty-five charter members and the following officers: Elmer White, Regent; M. E. Orcutt, Vice Regent; F. G. Brown, Orator; Joseph Ralston, Past Regent; J. J. Jarvis, Secretary; George W. Deatrick, Collector; J. P. Ottley, Treasurer; Enos Blair, Chaplain; Filmore Switzer, Guide; Peter Dickman, Warden; R. C. Fisher, Sentry.

Since that time there have been no deaths in this Council, but some of the members have dropped their connection with the organization. The present number is forty-one. The Council elects officers twice a year, and now has the following officers: F. J. Shead, Regent; E. P. Hooker, Vice Regent; F. G. Brown, Orator; J. I. Levy, Past Regent; Enos Blair, Secretary; Thomas T. Hilton, Collector; William Kehnast, Treasurer; P. Dickman, Chaplain; John H. Kiser, Guide; G. Brown, Warden; A. Viers, Sentry.

The object of the order is life insurance, with sick benefits and social improvements, the insurance feature is purely mutual, and the fund is raised by assessments by members, according to age at admission in such a manner that one assessment is always in the hands of the Treasurer as near as can be ascertained. The total number of members is 27,000. The order has the usual amount of unwritten work.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Fort Defiance Council American Legion of Honor was instituted March 25, 1881, by P. L. Teeple, D. G, commander, with sixty-eight charter members and served by the following officers: Commander, Elmer White; Vice Commander, H. B. Harris; Past Commander, Hon. W. D. Hill; Orator, Walter Hill; Secretary, M. E. Orcutt; Collector, Charles J. Chenevert; Guide, J. P. Cameron; Chaplain, R. H. Gleason; Treasurer, W. Curtis Holgate; Warden, Frank Ferguson; Sentry, George Miller. The society has for its object mutual, social, sick and funeral benefits. To pay the benefits, assessments are levied upon the members according to age and amount of benefit they expect to receive. The plan of assessment is the same as Royal Arcanum. Meetings are held tri-monthly. While the society is yet young, it is in a vigorous and healthy condition.

The present officers are J. W. Childs, Commander; Walter Hilton, Vice Commander; L. E. Beardsley, Past Commander; S. F. Cheney, Orator; J. W. Stratton, Secretary; W. E. Moll, Collector; Theodore Ensign, Guide; Thomas Hilton, Treasurer; H. W. Myers, Warder; and Henry Brichbill, Sentry.

C K OF A.

Catholic Knights of America, St. John the Evangelist's branch, No. 142, at Defiance, Ohio.

The object of this society is mutual life insurance. A corresponding charter was granted by the society's Supreme Council, on July 5, 1880. Membership thirty. The present officers are: Rev. J. B. Young, Spiritual Director and President; Albin Bauer, Vice President; J. M. Preisendorfer, Recording Secretary; J. P. Weismantle, Finance Secretary; Dr. A. Bechtold, Treasurer.

ST. BONIFACIUS GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was organized in May, 1875. Its object is purely benevolent. Assistance and help are to be rendered during the sickness of each member. In case of death the society will attend the funeral service and give a moderate support to the widow of the departed brother.

J. M. Preisendorfer is President; John Deihl; Secretary; C. Diehl, Treasurer.

THE GRANGERS.

Auglaize Grange, No. 371, P. of H., was organized January 14, 1874, with the following members: William Phillips and wife, A. J. Dils and wife, Joshua Dicus and wife, Michael Humbert and wife, A. B. V. Sponsler and wife, M. C. Todd and wife, J. F. Garman and wife, S. W. Carpenter and wife, Henry Schoonover, Levis Sitterly, R. F. Romine, H. S. Vanvlerah, Lovina Sandoz, Amos Sandoz, Job English and wife, J. H. Morris and wife, Noah Devault, J. A. Phillips, Maria Vanvlerah, Isabel Schoonover, Sarah Schoonover, S. M. Shirley and wife, O. P. Graham and wife, Christopher Rose, Rachel Phillips and Sarah Rose. The following is a list of the first officers: William Phillips, Worthy Master; A. J. Dils, Overseer; Henry Schoonover, Lecturer; Michael Humbert, Stewart; Joshua Dicus, Chaplain; J. F. Garman, Treasurer; H. S. Vanvlerah, Secretary; S. W. Carpenter, Assistant Steward; Lewis Sitterly: Gate-keeper; Ceres, Nancy Dils; Pomona, Isabel Schoonover; Flora, Rachel Phillips; Lady Assistant Steward, Sarah Schoonover. The first member initiated after its organization was Hon. John Taylor, who, although past eighty-one years of age, is still a zealous worker for the good of the order. Since then, there have been sixty-two members enrolled. Four have been lost by death, viz.: Smith Mead, Henry Wells, Daniel R. Boor and Mrs. Alice Morris. Meetings are held every fortnight at Grange Hall, Section 10, where a supply of goods such as groceries are kept for the accommodation of the members. The condition of the Grange is good, both financially and socially, and it is increasing in numbers, eleven being initiated the past year. The following is a list of the officers elected for 1881: David McCallister, Worthy Master; J. H. Morris, Overseer; H. K. Morris, Lecturer; John McCallister, Steward; James H. Mor-

ris, Assistant Steward; Samuel Phillips, Chaplain; J. F. Garman, Treasurer; H. S. Vanvlerah, Secretary; Gate-keeper, S. W. Morris; Mrs. B. F. English, Ceres; Mrs. E. A. Allen, Pomona; Mrs. H. K. Morris, Flora; Miss Rachel Phillips, Stewardess.

BISHOP POST, NO. 22, G. A. R.

The organization, called the Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., November 20, 1866, to supplement solidify, and perpetuate the results of the great war of the rebellion. For fourteen years this order has been working diligently and increasing in number and power and is now composed of one National Encampment, thirty Department Encampments and over one thousand subordinate Posts throughout the United States, embracing nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and having an enrollment of over one hundred thousand good and true men, some of whom occupy positions of the highest trust and emolument in the councils of the nation and States. In this organic element by their existing laws, no political question can be presented or discussed, no man's political views or tendencies are ever questioned, and all that is ever required of him is that he should have served the country faithfully when she called for his service and received an honorable discharge, and that he now affirms his loyalty to the flag, the constitution and the laws of the United States, and now has the respect of his fellow-men. In the same manner and with equal vigor are all questions of religious nature eschewed, only reserving the belief in and reverence for the great God who made all the worlds and all things therein and the priceless golden rule. The workings of this order are truly and purely social, humanitarian and military, the objects being set forth in the rules and regulations of the order and are as follows:

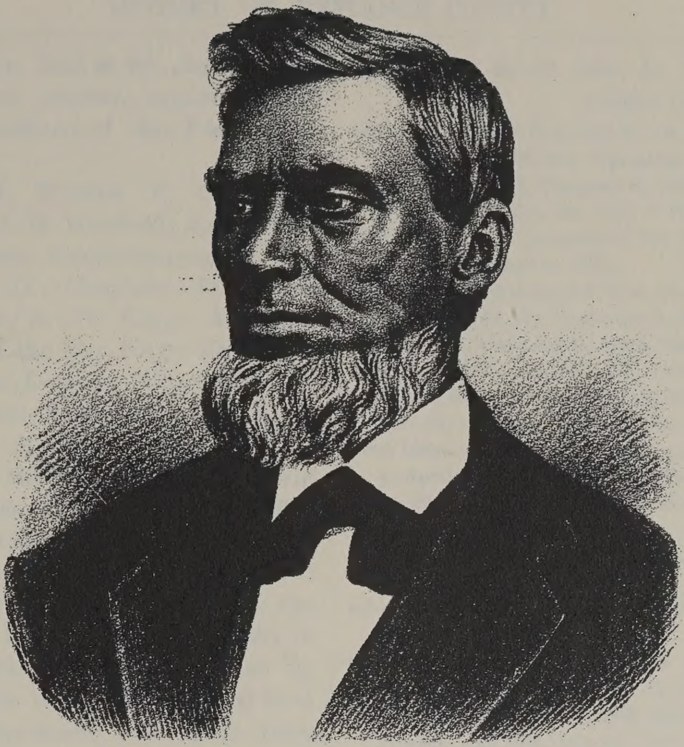
1st. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and mariners who united to suppress the late rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2d. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection and to extend the needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3d. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon the paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws and to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty or to incite insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of our universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all men.

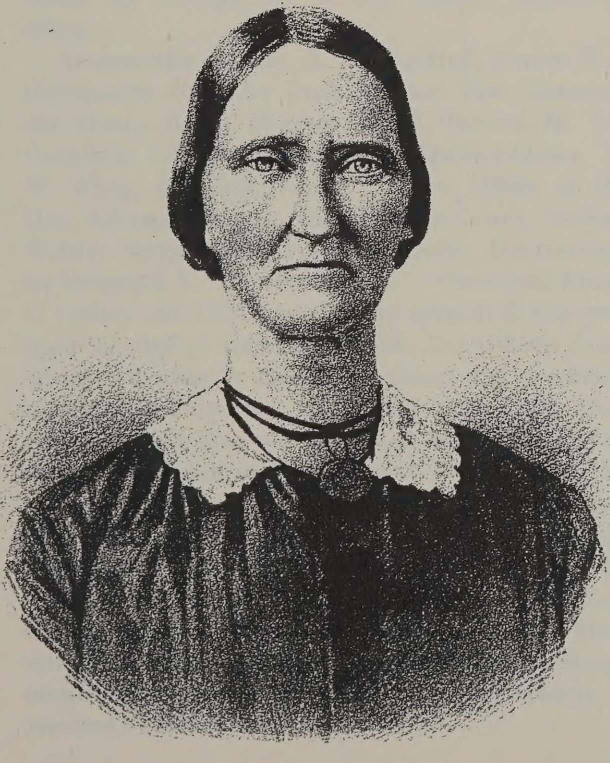
The soldiers, sailors and marines of Defiance County who survived the long years of war realizing the importance and propriety of such an organization that would bring them together in social re-union and cultivate a more fraternal feeling, and through which the hallowed memory of those who had fallen by their side might be kept forever green, and that it would enable them to assist each other in time of need, and aid the helpless widows and orphans of their late comrades, proceeded to organize a Post at Defiance, and some time in the month of January, 1879, wrote to the department headquarters, then at Toledo, Ohio, and obtained the necessary blanks for the purpose of forming a Post, and after obtaining the required names of comrades in good standing, and having forwarded the same to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, the department commander granted a charter on the 8th day of July, and detailed Comrade Cecil A. Hall, of Forsythe Post No. 15, of Toledo, Ohio, and ordered him to proceed to Defiance and muster the applicants whose names were signed to the petition for admission to the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on the 14th day of July, 1879, Comrade Cecil A. Hall, special mustering officer, accompanied by Henry S. Bunker, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, came to Defiance, and the following comrades were mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic, to wit: William E. Carpenter, L. W. Richardson, Albert W. King, George Hooker, Frank C. Culley, George W. Killey, W. S. Hoffard, Solomon Deamer, A. B. Woodruff, William H. Ralston, John E. Richardson, Franklin Duck, George Olinger, B. B. Woodcox, Luther H. Robinson, Henry Kuhl, B. F. Southworth, Robert Cary, Frederick Conrad, George T. Squires, William Andrews, W. S. McClary, all of whom thereby became the charter members of Bishop Post, No. 22, of Defiance Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic. Immediately after being mustered into the order, they proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were the officers duly elected, appointed and installed in their respective offices for the remainder of the year of 1879:

Commander of Post, William E. Carpenter; Senior Vice Commander, B. F. Southworth; Junior Vice Commander, George T. Squires; Surgeon, William Rals'on, M. D.; Chaplain, Luther H. Roberson; Quartermaster, A. W. King; Adjutant, Frank C. Culley; Officer of the Day, Henry Kuhl; Officer of the Guard, B. B. Woodcox; Sergeant Major, George Hooker; Quarter-master Sergeant, L. W. Richardson.

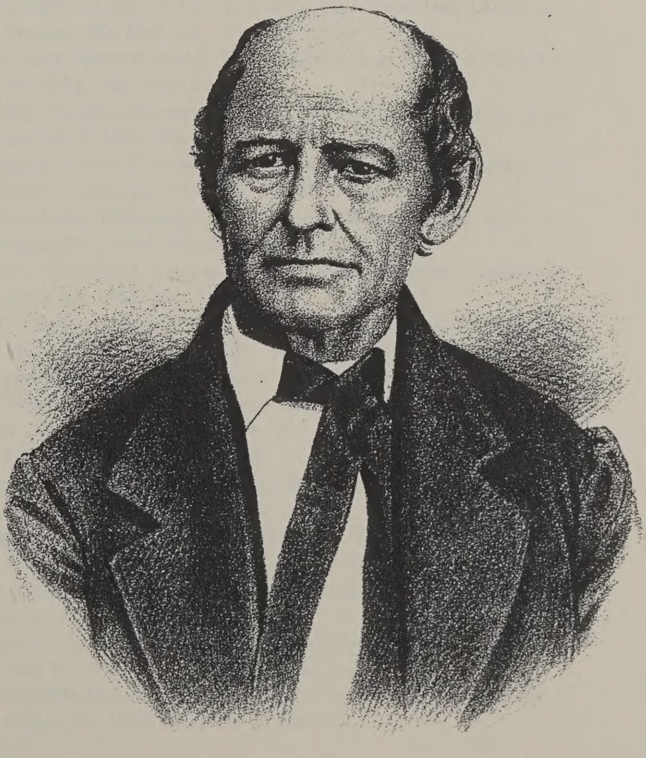
This year, the Post received several additional members, and at its close the Post had an enrolled membership of thirty-seven comrades.



M. Arrowsmith



Cassandra Haller



Jesse Haller

At the annual election held at the close of this year, the following were elected, appointed and properly installed as the officers of this Post for the year of 1880:

Commander of Post, William E. Carpenter; Senior Vice Commander, A. B. Woodruff; Junior Vice Commander, John Widmer; Senior Surgeon of Post, Wiliam H. Ralston, M. D.; Chaplain, Luther H. Roberson; Quartermaster, A. W. King; Adjutant, George Hooker; Officer of the Day, Henry Kuhl; Officer of the Guard, Solomon Deamer; Sergeant Major, J. O. Foot; Quartermaster Sergeant, L. W. Richardson. M. B. Stevens, M. D., and John Richolt were selected this year on the staff of the Department Commander D. W. Thomas, of Akron, Ohio, the former as Aide-de-Camp and the latter as Assistant Inspector. George W. Killey, of this Post, was elected a member of the Council of Administration at the department encampment held at Cleveland, Ohio, in that year. In this year the Post lost one member by death—Comrade Thomas B. Wade, who departed from earth to join the grand army above. During the year, large accessions were made to the order, and at the close of this year (1880) the Post then numbered seventy-two members in good standing in the order.

At the next annual election held in December, 1880, the following comrades were elected, appointed and properly installed as officers of this Post for the year 1881, and were installed in their respective offices by George W. Killey, special mustering officer:

Commander of Post, A. B. Woodruff; Senior Vice Commander, Franklin Duck; Junior Vice Commander, Henry Kuhl; Surgeon, M. B. Stevens, M. D.; Chaplain, Luther H. Robinson; Quartermaster, A. W. King; Adjutant, George Hooker; Officer of the Day, Solomon Deamer; Officer of the Guard, Werner Wrede; Sergeant Major, Baxter Davis; Quartermaster Sergeant, L. W. Richardson. Comrades Frank C. Culley and John Richolt were appointed this year upon the staff of John S. Kountz, Department Commander, the former as Aide-de-Camp and the latter as Assistant Inspector. Comrade William E. Carpenter of this Post was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Ohio, for the year of 1881. This Post was named after Capt. William Bishop, Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was mortally wounded in battle at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., May 28, 1864, and died June 15, 1864. He proved himself a brave and efficient officer, and was much esteemed by all that knew him. He was formerly a resident of Defiance, Ohio.

MEMBERS OF BISHOP POST, NO. TWENTY-TWO, G. A. R., DEFIANCE, OHIO.

George T. Alpress, Company G, 1st Connecticut Artillery, e. December 22, 1863, dis. September 25, 1865.

James K. Andrews, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 2, 1864, dis. July 7, 1865.

William Andrews, Company C, 22d Michigan Infantry, e. July 31, 1862, dis. June 26, 1865.

Henry Balske, Company C, 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October 5, 1864, dis. December 5, 1865.

Joseph Beall, Company E, 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 22, 1862, dis. June 27, 1865.

L. E. Beardsley, Company A, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 18, 1861, dis. November 18, 1863.

First Lieut. J. H. Blackmore, Company E, 124th Illinois Infantry, e. April 15, 1862, dis. August 25, 1864.

Frank Blesser, Company K, 134th New York Infantry, e. July 15, 1862, dis. June 10, 1865.

John Boyd, Company I, 3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. November 3, 1863, dis. August 4, 1865.

John Breakbill, Company B, 169th Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 4, 1864.

George Butler, Company A, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. March 31, 1864, dis. March 31, 1867.

John Butler, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. December, 1861, dis. July 19, 1865.

George Capper, Company C, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. September 20, 1864, dis. July 15, 1865.

Sergeant William E. Carpenter, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. November 2, 1861, dis. May 23, 1866.

Sergeant Thomas R. Carrol, Company G, 163d Ohio National Guard, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 10, 1864.

Robert Cary, Company I, 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 8, 1862, dis. October 13, 1864.

Otho Collier, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 18, 1862, dis. June 18, 1865.

Frederick Conrad, Company K, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 22, 1864, dis. May 26, 1865.

Cabin-boy James Conway, United States Reg. ship., e. February, 25, 1864, dis. May 12, 1865.

William Cooper, Company F, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. December 8, 1863, dis. July 10, 1865.

Sergeant James F. Crandall, Company A, 52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 15, 1861, dis. December 25, 1863.

David Creek, Company E, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. September 12, 1861, dis. July 11, 1865.

Lyman Critchfield, Company K, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 12, 1862, dis. June 9, 1865.

F. C. Culley, Company F, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. May, 1861, dis. February, 1863.

Sergeant Baxter Davis, Company I, 2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. December 12, 1862, dis. October 3, 1865.

John Davis, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 30, 1862, dis. May 20, 1865.

Sergeant Solomon Deamer, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 23, 1861, dis. June 25, 1865.

Sergeant George W. Deatrick, Company E, 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 31, 1862, dis. June 30, 1865.

Peter Dickman, Company A, United States Marines, e. August 13, 1862, dis. January 18, 1865.

Franklin Duck, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 20, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Washington Duford, Company I, 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 11, 1862, dis. July 1, 1863.

Sergeant Orlando Dyarman, Company E, Veteran Reserve Corps, e. April 16, 1861, dis. June 4, 1864.

Corporal O. F. Ensign, Company C, 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 7, 1863, dis. July 13, 1865.

Lewis Ferris, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 15, 1862, dis. October 17, 1863.

Sergeant John B. Fisher, Company C, 8th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. January 5, 1864, dis. July 30, 1865.

John O. Fisher, Company E, 31st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. September 30, 1864, dis. May 31, 1865.

Sergeant Rollin Fisher, Company B, McLaughlin Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. November 19, 1861, dis. June 7, 1865.

Second Lieut. Johnson Foot, Company F, 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August, 1862, dis. June, 1865.

William H. Francisco, Company F, 148th New York Volunteer Infantry, e. August 29, 1862, dis. June 17, 1865.

Henry Generick, Company G, 38th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, e. September 11, 1861, dis. July 12, 1865.

David Gleason, Company D, 14th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, e. April 16, 1861, dis. July 16, ——.

Paul E. L. Hager, Company G, Veteran Reserve Corps, e. July 28, 1862, dis. 1865.

Corporal J. I. Hale, Company K, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 19, 1861, dis. March 12, 1863.

Hiram Hawk, Company F, 38th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry e. February 10, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865.

Michael J. Hawk, Company I, 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October 18, 1864, dis. June 12, 1865.

Capt. B. F. W. Hawkins, Company H, 132d Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 24, 1864.

Corporal James W. Henderson, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. September 7, 1861, dis. July 12, 1865.

George Hooker, Company H, 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, e. August 5, 1862, dis. June 14, 1865.

Wilson S. Hufford, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 4, 1862, dis. June 25, 1865.

Lewis Jaynes, Company B, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October, 1862, dis. December 9, 1865.

Conrad Kale, Company K, 3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. December 12, 1863, dis. August 14, 1865.

George W. Killey, Company F, 9th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. February 10, 1864, dis. July 18, 1865.

Corporal Albert W. King, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 17, 1862, dis. May 20, 1865.

Charles Klinefelter, Company A, 148th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. February 4, 1865, dis. September 22, 1865.

Samuel W. Kosier, Company B, 2d Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, e. August 30, 1861, dis. October 12, 1865.

William A. Kraft, Company B, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 29, 1864, dis. July 10, 1865.

Henry Kuhl, Company E, 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 24, 1861, dis. August 28, 1861.

Sergeant E. N. Lewis, 1st Indiana Battery, e. October 22, 1861, dis. February 29, 1864.

John Lewis.

F. A. B. Lowe, Company K, 12th Massachusetts Infantry, e. May 9, 1861, dis. March 16, 1863.

Corporal Edmond R. Mallett, Company E, 130th Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September, 1864.

Isaac Masden, Company G, 163d Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 10, 1864.

Henry Miller, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 29, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865.

John I. Miller, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 29, 1864, dis. April 20, 1864.

George Mollenkopp, Company F, 9th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. December 15, 1863, dis. July 15, 1865.

William Mosher, 16th Ohio Battery, e. August 10, 1861, dis. March 21, 1862.

William S. McClary, Company C, 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 1, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Corporal David McCollister, Company G, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 23, 1862, dis. July 13, 1865.

John O. McNabb, Company F, 129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, e. July 11, 1861, dis. August 29, 1865.

David Naveau, Company E. 130th Ohio National Guards, e May 2, 1864, dis. September 23, 1864.

Lester Newton, Company K, 169th Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 4, 1864.

George Ollinger, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 5, 1862, dis. May 26, 1865.

First Lieut. William Palmer, Company B, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 16, 1861, dis. July 10, 1865.

Corporal George Partee, Company E, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 21, 1861, dis. August 4, 1865.

Corporal Joseph Partee, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. November 17, 1861, dis. May 9, 1866.

Corporal O. W. Partee, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. November 9, 1861, dis. December 2, 1864.

Corporal Conrad Phiester, Company F, 130th Ohio National Guards, e. May 2, 1864, dis. September 22, 1864.

William Henry Ralston, Company K, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 24, 1861, dis. August 12, 1861.

Capt. David Renton, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August, 1861, dis. July, 1865.

George N. Rice, Company H, 82d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. November 22, 1861, dis. January 2, 1865.

Sergeant John E. Richardson, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October 26, 1861, dis. January 7, 1865.

Second Lieut. L. W. Richardson, Company G, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 19, 1861, dis. January 12, 1865.

Sergeant John Richholt, Company K, 2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry e. November 14, 1862, dis. May 12, 1865.

Corporal Simon Ridennour, Company C, 183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. November 14, 1863, dis. July 17, 1865.

Luther H. Roberson, Company B, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 24, 1861, dis. July 10, 1865.

James Romine, Company K, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. e. September 12, 1864, dis. July 15, 1865.

Henry Rothenberger, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 1, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865.

John Schuerman, Company K, 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. May 27, 1861, dis. July 14. 1864.

Uriah Shasteen, Company D, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 29, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Stephen M. Shirley, Company H, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. September 12, 1864, dis. August 15, 1865.

Benjamin Shupp, Company I, 1st Michigan Infantry, e. September 3, 1862, dis. November 9, 1865.

Sergeant Peter Sieren, Company B, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April 18, 1861, dis. July 10, 1865.

Henry Smick, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. July 15, 1864, dis. June 1, 1865.

Sergeant George M. Schmidt, 3d Independant Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. July 4, 1861, dis. August 28, 1862.

William L. Soals, Company H, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. April, 1861, dis. June, 1865.

Major Benjamin F. Southworth, 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 9, 1862, dis. June 21, 1865.

George T. Squires.

Daniel Stephens, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Veteran Infantry, e. September 1, 1861, dis. July 12, 1865.

Corporal M. B. Stevens, Company L, 10th New York Artillery, e. December 29, 1863, dis. June 30, 1865.

James A. Stoner, Company E, 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 28, 1864, dis. July 11, 1865.

Sergeant John W. Stoner, Company I, 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August, 1861, dis. May 25, 1865.

Christopher Surrenner, Company C, 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. June 1, 1861, dis. June 27, 1865.

James W. Townsley, Company D, 150th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, e. January 30, 1865, dis. January 16, 1866.

Sergeant Nathaniel Vandusen, Company E, 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 11, 1862, dis. June 27, 1865.

Alvara Vanskiver, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 17, 1864, dis. August 3, 1865.

Michael Vanvlerah.

Thomas B. Wade.

John Widmer, Company G, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 24, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865.

Daniel W. White, Company K, 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. February 17, 1864, dis. July 12, 1865.

Sergeant Amos W. Whitney, Company K, 16th United States Infantry, e. October 8, 1865, dis. December 31, 1867.

Musician George A. Williams, Company F, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October 19, 1861, dis. April 26, 1866.

Corporal J. D. Williamson, Company H, 110th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, e. April 27, 1861, dis. June 16, 1865.

Francis M. Wing, Company C, 87th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. June 4, 1862, dis. October 1, 1862.

James Winterstein, Company B, 35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. 1861, dis. 1864.

Second Lieut. Benjamin B. Woodcox, Company E, 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 9, 1862, dis. March, 1865.

A. B. Woodruff, Company L, 3d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, e. August 26, 1862, dis. March 6, 1863.

Harvey Woods, Company A, 25th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. October 6, 1864, dis. October 6, 1865.

John I. Wordon, Company D, 142d Indiana Infantry, e. October 12, 1864, dis. July 14, 1865.

Musician Warner Wrede, Company K, 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. August 9, 1862, dis. July 10, 1865.

Sergeant Abner Yeager, Company B, 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. September 1, 1862, dis. June 20, 1865.

Corporal Gabriel Yenser, Company I, 1st United States Engineers, e. August 21, 1861, dis. September 26, 1865.

John Zook, Company G, 68th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, e. January 13, 1864, dis. July 10, 1865.

CHURCHES OF DEFIANCE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on the corner of Third and Wayne streets, Defiance, Ohio. The first Methodist sermon was preached in Defiance in A. D. 1825, by Rev. William Simmons, of Xenia, Ohio. Soon after, a Rev. Mr. Weir also preached in the private house of Mr. Leavell, one of the town proprietors, having among his auditors Messrs. Leavell, Wasson, Warren, Dr. John Evans and William Craig. In 1826, Rev. Elias Pettit, the first regularly appointed Methodist minister, took charge at Defiance and in the same year organized a small society, who built a log church on the lot now occupied by the parsonage. The names of the first members cannot now be found.

In 1834, the first Sunday school was organized with four officers and teachers and twenty-three scholars. In 1841, a board of trustees was organized, consisting of J. B. Seamans, Thomas Warren, Joseph Taylor, James Ward and Nathan Shirley. June 26, 1841, a new board of church trustees was created, consisting of J. B. Seamans, Thomas Warren, James Ward, Isaac Craig and Nathan Shirley, who were instructed to erect a new church, the contract for the building of which they let to J. B. Seamans, of Defiance, at $1,050. The church record goes back to 1832, and gives the following dates and ministers on Defiance Circuit:

1832 and 1833—William Sprague.

1834—Jacob Marten and John W. Cooley.

Defiance Circuit consisted of eleven preaching places as follows: Defiance, Perkins, Bowens, Richardsons, Coys, Hamiltons, Runyans, Banks, Quicks, Snooks and Shirleys; with but one log church which was in Defiance on the lot now occupied by the parsonage.

1835—Peter Sharp and Wesley Brock.

1836—McKendree Throp and Austin Coleman.

1837—Sanford C. Parker and Adam Minnis.

1838—Sanford C. Parker and Rolla H. Chub.

1839—J. S. Saxby and W. H. Collins.

1840—Ebenezer R. Hill.

1841 and 1842—John Brakefield and Silas D. Seymore.

1843—Richard Biggs and John S. Kalb.

1844—John McNabb and C. Johnson.

1845—J. M. Morrow.

1846—W. W. Winter and N. Gunn.

1847—W. S. Lunt and J. M. Wilson.

1848—Samuel Fairchild and T. L. Wait.

1849—Henry Chapman and D. W. Ocker.

1850—Benjamin Herbert and J. S. Cutler.

1851—Benjamin Herbert and F. W. Vestican.

1852 and 1853—Thomas Parker and John Frounfelter.

1854—James S. Albright and E. G. Longsworth.

1855 and 1856—Jacob F. Burkholder.

In 1857, Defiance was made a station and Rev. A. B. Poe appointed pastor, and the following ministers have since served the church: Jacob Fetgley, S. H. Alderman, S. S. Barter, D. G. Strong, T. C. Reed, A. Berry, G. Leose, A. J. Fish, S. L. Roberts. In the spring of 1871, the present brick church was commenced and completed in 1873, at a cost of nearly $25,000.

The society now numbers 340 members; the Sunday school, 400 scholars; officers and teachers, forty. J. P. Buffington, Superintendent; C. Bronson, Secretary. The records of the church show the following as official members: Rev. C. Weaner, Rev. B. F. Dromer, Rev. L. Tiedeman, J. A. Orcutt, J. P. Buffington, P. Kettening, T. D. Harris, E. F. Aldrich, B. F. Southworth, L. E. Beardsley, C. E. Bronson, J. H. Whittaker, J. W. Childs, Mr. Shultz, R. H. Gleason, H. Powell, E. R. Mallet, D. Lehman, J. B. Ulrich, A. F. Harley, Quincy Fairbanks, J. Stoner, A. Finch, Rev. R. Henderson, P. E. Samuel L. Roberts, present pastor, June, 1883.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DEFIANCE, OHIO.

The first movement toward the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Defiance was made on the 10th day of August, 1837. A public meeting was called on that day for the purpose of forming an Ecclesiastical Society. Mr. N. B. Adams was called to the chair and Dr. Jonas Colby appointed Secretary. After the notice of the meeting was read, it was resolved that a committee of three persons be appointed to form a constitution for said society.

The committee consisted of Dr. George W. Crawford, Benjamin Brubacher and G. C. Mudgett.

Mr. Pierce Evans, John W. Moore and N. B. Adams were appointed a committee to draw a subscription paper, and ascertain how much can be secured for the support of a Presbyterian or Congregational preacher.

It was also voted that the above committee confer with Rev. William B. Stowe and ascertain on what conditions he may be had as pastor of this society. This meeting then adjourned to meet August 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

It does not seem that anything was done in the matter of organizing the church which was made a matter of record until November 9, when a meeting was held by Rev. William B. Stowe and the names of a number of persons were obtained who were willing to unite in the organization of a Presbyterian Church.

On the 11th day of December, 1837, the church was formally organized by the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government and the election of Elders.

The following persons are the original members: Mr. N. B. Adams, Mr. Curtis Holgate, Mr. John Whitney, Dr. Jerome Allen, Mr. (afterward Doctor) Oramel H. Allen, Mr. Sereno Lyman, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Eliza Holgate, Mrs. Ruth Whitney, Mrs. Sarah Lewis, Mrs Phebe Allen, Mrs. Eliza Brubacher, Mrs. Abijah Thrall, Mrs. Almira F. Moore, Misses Juliette Holgate, Betsy A. Daggett and Miss Eunice Daggett, Mrs. Hannah Goodyear and Mrs. Parker. Mr. Nathaniel B. Adams and Mr. Curtis Holgate were chosen Elders, and Mr. Sereno Lyman was chosen Clerk.

Religious services were first held in the court house, the first brick building built in the town, which is still standing on Lot 58, the lot adjacent to the one now occupied by our present house of worship, and is used as a dwelling house by Henry Hardy, Esq., at this time. This old court house was the place where all schools were kept, and in which meetings of all kinds were held. It has been rendered historic from the fact that in it, about the year 1839, Morrison R. Waite, the present Chief Justice of the United States, made his first speech before a court of record, and we may add in this connection that William C. Holgate. of our city, also made his first appearance in court in this case, as the opposing counsel.

The church was under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. B. Stowe until the spring of 1839, and enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity during his pastorate, a number of accessions being made to the church during this time. Mr. Stowe, on account of ill health, closed his labors on the 31st of March, 1839. January 15, 1840, Curtis Holgate, August 9, 1843, Nathaniel B. Adams, the first two Elders departed this life. December 11, 1840, the church invited the Rev. E. R. Tucker to become their pastor. Mr. Tucker accepted the call and was accordingly ordained and installed pastor on the 9th day of July, 1841. Mr. Tucker proved to be a man of earnest piety, and a devoted pastor. For twenty years he fulfilled the office to which he had been called with great fidelity. When he took charge of this congregation, the nearest Presbyterian Church was many miles distant, and he often had to travel fifteen or twenty miles on foot to attend funerals and perform other pastoral duties. It was through his exertions, supported by a few members, that the meeting house was built. While here, he declined a professorship in the University of Ohio at three times his salary as preacher. Twenty years of toil broke down his constitution, and soon after he retired to his old home in the East, and died at Newburyport, Mass., in January, 1861. At the time of Mr Tucker's call, the church was very weak in means; only from $60 or $70 a year being raised for the support of the pastor in the church and congregation for several years. Eliza Holgate, widow of Curtis Holgate, deceased, contributed about one-half of this amount, and boarded Mr. Tucker, then unmarried, being a young man of some twenty-one years of age, at $1 a week. Mrs. N. B. Adams also boarded Mr. Tucker about two years, at same price per week.

The congregation worshiped for some time in a room in a frame building known as the "Gray House," that had been used as a hotel, and that stood on Lot 44, the site of the residence of the late William Carter, deceased; afterward, in a building on the corner of Clinton and Front streets. This was an upper room of a structure then occupied as a drug store by Dr. O. H. Allen. The building is now used as an agricultural warehouse.

The limited means of the church at this time was really not much greater, comparatively, than that of the town and country in those days. There was scarcely any money in it. The chief business currency was "county orders," rated at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar; "canal due bills," issued by contractors then building the canal, rated at same price (for the bonds of the State were no higher); "wolf-scalp orders," coon and deer skins. It was deemed by some strange that Mr. Tucker should so patiently and perseveringly remain and work with so small a pittance for a salary, but it was stranger still that he should have conceived the idea, in the close times and under the straitened circumstances I refer to, of securing the lot and the erection of the large and commodious edifice which the church now occupies. But Mr. Tucker started this then great enterprise for the church and succeeded in carrying it through. He had a few zealous assistants; of these I will now name Mrs. Eliza Brubacher, Mrs. Eliza Holgate and Dr. O. H. Allen. Mrs. Eliza Holgate, whom we have already mentioned, gave most of the lot on which the building is situated. Mrs. Holgate died December 27, 1851. Two of her children, Mrs. E. G. Willey and Mrs. E. P. Hooker, are now living at Defiance, and members and regular attendants of the church. The frame of this church was very heavy timber, put up by David L. Oliver, deceased, one of the best of carpenters, who was the first husband of Mrs. Moon, now living in our city. It stood several years without being weather-boarded. To assist Mr. Tucker in carrying through his enterprise, Mrs. Eliza Brubacher, about this time, organized the first sewing society in the church, and at one of the gatherings of this society, on the completion of a quilt, being asked what they were going to do with it, the ladies replied, "We are going to cover the church with it." Some assistance was also received from abroad. Mr. Tucker was a man of solid attainments and earnest piety, and enjoyed the confidence of every one while he remained resident of Defiance. He resigned the pastorate in 1860, and shortly afterward removed to Newburyport, Mass., where he soon after died. After Mr. Tucker's death, the church was under the ministerial charge of Rev. J. P. Stockton, now of West Unity, Ohio, for one year. Mr. Stockton was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. B. W. Slagle, in August, 1862. Mr. Slagle served as stated supply until July 11, 1870, when he received a call to become the settled pastor, and, accepting the call, he was regularly installed on the 11th of September, 1870, which position he still holds. During the present pastorate, the church has grown steadily in numbers and has enjoyed several precious revivals of religion, in one of which the pastor was assisted by Rev. H. H. Wells, the result of which was an accession of about fifty persons to the communion of the church.

The church building has undergone great modifications and improvements since its erection, the latest of which was made under the supervision of Mr. D. B. Turnbull, who constructed a recess at the rear of the church for the reception of a fine pipe organ, built by Steere & Turner, of Springfield, Mass. This addition also secured a study for the pastor, and an infant class room for the Sabbath school. The audience room was also improved by the alteration of the windows, the papering of the walls and ceiling of the church, the introduction of new seats, carpeting, and heating apparatus, etc., until they now have as neat and tasteful a house of worship as they could desire. The church and congregation are now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of at least 150 in good and regular standing, and a Sabbath school about equal in numbers.

The officers of the church consist of the following: Rev. Bernard W. Slagle, pastor; Elders—Messrs. E. P. Hooker, F. W. Colby, L. G. Thacker, M. D., Thomas R. Carroll; Trustees—Messrs. D. B. Turnbull, George W. Deatrick, Dr. L. G. Thacker, Thomas R. Carroll; Mr. Frank G. Brown, leader of choir; Dr. J. L. Scott, Clerk.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. J. B. YOUNG.

This sketch begins with the year 1841, at which time Defiance had a population of very nearly 300 inhabitants, when Father Rappe for the first time said mass and preached in Timothy Fitzpatrick's house. But one more Catholic family then lived in Defiance—Frank Weisenburger's. There were then living in Defiance also the following young men and ladies: Adam Wilhelm, Joseph Grossel, Jehu P. Downes, Michael Caldwell, Joseph and Michael Decker, Barbara Reikhard (now Mrs. Weisenburger), and two servant girls, Agnes King and Mary Myers. Father Rappe visited Defiance every year until he was chosen and consecrated Bishop of Cleveland, in the year 1847. After him, Father De Goesbriand, now Bishop of Burlington, Vt., came a few times to Defiance. From 1847 to 1849, Father Foley attended the mission from Toledo; after Father Foley, Father Cessare, residing at Maumee, followed for about a year and a half. In 1850, Defiance was made the center of its mission district, and Father Foliere was appointed the first residing pastor in Defiance, remaining about two years. In 1845, September 19, a lot 150 feet long and about forty-six feet front was donated and deeded by Horatio G. Phillips to I. B. Purvell (recorded Vol. I, 110, Purvell to Gilmour, Vol. II, 139). A frame church was built on it 22x30 feet. From 1841 to 1850, the number of Catholics in Defiance Village did not increase much, but some families moved into Defiance County and the neighboring counties, counting in all about fifteen families, some of whom joyfully crossed the woods twenty miles to occasionally assist holy mass and receive the holy sacraments. Their earnestness and zeal in practicing their religion, especially also in their family circles, are best known by their descendants, who to-day appreciate their religion better by far than many a family that now come from the old country, imbued to a great extent with a spirit, to say the least, of indifference toward the church. But it must also be said that not a few of them, for want of a regular church service, have ceased to practice their religion altogether, and all their descendants can remember of it is that their parents used to be Catholics. The population of Defiance in 1859 was 890.

From 1850 on, the young Catholic folks married; and some families arrived to settle on farms, Ohio then being a State where land was cheap. In 1852, the Wabash Railroad was built through Defiance. About this time, the Fathers of the Most Precious Blood, from Minster. Auglaize County, took charge of the congregation. They built a little frame house to the church for their residence, and another was erected for the Sisters of their order, who came to teach school. It is to be remarked that Defiance, almost from its beginning, had a Catholic school, and always kept it up. In 1853, two more lots, each of the same size as the first one, were bought and deeded by Horatio G. Phillips to Amadeus Rappe, (recorded Vol. VI, 344). In the same year, the congregation bought five acres of land for cemetery ground (now known as the old cemetery), from William Lewis (recorded Vol. IV, 158). The Fathers of the Most Precious Blood remained in charge of the congregation until October, 1855. We find the following names of them in the baptismal record: Patrick Hennebery, Andreas Herbstritt, Engelbert Roff and Jacob Kingsly. There were now about twenty-five families here. To them Father Westerholt, now rector of St. Peter's Church, Cleveland, succeeded. He remained until June, 1858. During his administration, the number of families fully doubled. The increase was especially rapid in the village of Defiance itself, business men starting and beginning their enterprises. It became necessary to build a new church, Father Westerholt went to see his families, who very willingly subscribed for a new brick church, 35x75 feet.

The old church in which the old settlers so joyfully served their God was moved to the place it stands now, henceforth to receive the happy school children. It is said that one time when Father Westerholt was on his way to collect money for the erecting of the new church, he brought home $800 in money, many Protestants contributing. We cannot but improve the occasion to state that all along the Maumee Valley, especially in Defiance, there has always existed, and still exists, a commendable spirit of toleration between Protestants and Catholics. The church was soon under roof and paid for. Meanwhile the neighboring country become settled more and more by Catholics. Father Westerholt (as also his successor) visited Poplar Ridge, North Ridge, Napoleon and Antwerp, to gather the families that had located near those places, in all of which priests now reside. He attended, besides, Junction, Delaware Bend, Mud Creek—small congregations that now are attended from Antwerp and North Ridge, and which now number from twenty to thirty and forty families. Father Westerholt was succeeded by Father Hoeffel, who was rector of St. John's until January, 1868. In 1860, the population of Defiance was 1,625. For one year yet Father Hoeffel was to be pastor of St. John's and visit the abovenamed missions. But the Catholic population of Defiance and its next surroundings grew so strong that an assistant became necessary, and in 1859 Father Molony, now rector of St. Malachi's, Cleveland, came to divide the hard labors of Father Hoeffel. The assistant priest resided in Defiance, and from here attended the missions until one mission after the other had a church and pastoral residence built, the missions now being entirely separated from Defiance. St. John's congregation rapidly increased by a constant stream of immigration, and in 1868 it numbered about seventy-five families. In 1870, when the population of Defiance was 2,760, with very near one hundred Catholic families, Father Hoeffel finished the church. It was not merely plastered, but beautiful stucco work ornamented both sanctuary and the upper part of the walls; there were beautiful pews, and a bell also was bought, and a pipe organ, at a cost of $1,000, which still serves at divine service, certainly better than any melodeon could do.

On March 28, 1863, several acres of land were bought for a new cemetery, deeded by Philip Smith to Amadeus Rappe (recorded Vol. XII, 90). In January, 1868, Father Hoeffel was appointed rector of St. John's, at Delphos, Ohio, and was succeeded by Father Rudolf. In August, 1869, Father Viers arrived and had charge of the congregation until October, 1878, when the present pastor, Father Young, succeeded him. In 1870, the sisters of the convent of St. Agnes, Fond du Lac, Wis., took charge of the school, and have ever since worked faithfully in the education of the little ones. Very soon a new school room was built, and from that time on the school had two divisions. The congregation now growing very rapidly, the church became too small; there was no room any more for new-comers. By a majority of a vote taken by the congregation in January, 1873, it was decided that the congregation was to be divided in two; there should henceforth in Defiance be a German and an English congregation. The Germans bought the entire church property, paying over to the English congregation $5,000. The English Catholics were to have the use of their mother church yet for three years, to have fully time to build their new church, both congregations therefore holding divine service in the same church, but at a time separated for each. Shortly after the separation of the two congregations, the B. & O. R. R. was being built. In 1873, the B. & O. R. R. Company bought three and half acres of the Catholic cemetery for $1,500, and shortly after 1870 one factory after the other started, bringing new life and enterprise into Defiance. In 1873, a new pastoral residence was built, which cost about $4,000, and is certainly one of the best in the diocese. When the beautiful new English church was built and furnished, and the Germans had now alone the possession of the mother church, it was as well filled by German Catholics alone as it was just a little before the separation. Indeed, so rapidly did the congregation grow larger and larger, that the church became again too small. In 1880, an addition was built to it, and when in that year the population of Defiance was 5,915, the German Catholic congregation had about 130 families. For the present, the church is large enough.

A small debt which is yet on the congregation for the building of the priest's house is covered by subscription, and whatsoever may be the wants of future times, the congregation is able and willing to meet them. The progress of the temporal welfare of the Catholics during the time may be best illustrated by the following: In 1841, two of the above-mentioned young men, Adam Wilhelm and Joseph Grossell, were one Sunday afternoon sitting on the banks of the Maumee River, counting their money. Adam Wilhelm then called $5 his own, and Joseph Grossell had a quarter more. Both of them are now grandfathers, the latter still working at his carpenter's trade, with a very good property, the former now owning one of the best flouring mills in Ohio, and said to be the second richest man in Defiance.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. M. P. KINKEAD.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Congregation was opened in the year 1873. Up to that time, all Catholics in Defiance and the immediate vicinity worshiped in St. John's Church. That edifice being no longer sufficiently large to accommodate the rapidly increasing Catholic population, at the suggestion of the Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, the members came together to decide by vote, either to erect a larger church edifice capable of affording ample facilities for all to continue worshiping together as heretofore, or to divide and establish an exclusively English-speaking congregation. This latter proposition was the one agreed on, and accordingly the new church was commenced as soon as the necessary preparations were completed. A Building Committee of ten members was appointed, constituted as follows: Adam Wilhelm, John Crowe, J. B. Weisenburger, John Rowe, Michael Gorman, Joseph Haller, Gideon Blanchard, M. B. Gorman, Jacob Karst and A. A. Grant. The first step was to select a location, and soon afterward about an acre of land was purchased on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Arabella street. The new congregation not yet having received a priest of its own, the building committee were compelled to attend to all the details of providing plans for the church, excavating for foundation, raising funds, etc., etc. By May, 1875, the building was sufficiently far advanced for the laying of the corner-stone, and so rapidly was the work of construction proceeded with that the new church was ready for divine service in January, 1876. Rev. P. P. Mazuret was appointed pastor of the congregation in March, 1875, and remained in charge for twenty-two months. On the fourth of January, 1877, the present pastor, Rev. M. P. Kinkead, succeeded Rev. Mazuret. The sequel is best told in the words of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, who visited Defiance November 10, 1878, to dedicate the church edifice and administer the sacrament of confirmation. Writing to the *Catholic Universe* of Cleveland, he thus describes the church and his visit:

"Last Sunday, at 10 A. M., the Rt. Rev. Bishop dedicated at Defiance, the beautiful new church (English) of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; after mass, in the same church, he confirmed seventy-five well-prepared children.

"The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help is really a beautiful church, bespeaking not only much taste but great liberality on the part of the congregation. It is one hundred and thirty feet long by sixty wide, and high in proportion, with stained-glass windows, handsome pews, beautifully frescoed, etc. The lot is one of the finest in Defiance, with a neat parsonage and small schoolhouse. There is yet considerable debt, but with unity in the congregation, and careful management of the finances, the debt will be got through with. There is a good disposition among the people, and the pastor, Rev. Kinkead, has done exceedingly well since his appointment. The church and lot cost about $35,000, and, when paid for, will be a monument to religion that both pastor and people may be justly proud of.

"There was an immense crowd, and the music was very good. This congregation of Our Lady was formed five years ago by dividing the St. John's congregation, thus making an English and German congregation. We would recommend as a model the terms of agreement entered into by the old congregation with the new, when they separated, and, what is better, the fidelity with which they were kept."

The congregation, when organized, had a membership of some sixty-five families, many of whom were prominently identified with Catholic interests from the early days of Defiance. There are now about one hundred and twenty families.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DEFIANCE, OHIO.

The Rev. James French, a missionary sent out by the Baptist Convention of the State of Ohio, to labor in the western part of the State came to Defiance in the early part of the year 1846, and held a series of meetings, by which an interest was awakened in the minds of a few, and they were induced to make arrangements to organize a Baptist Church.

The first preliminary meeting for the organization, of which there is any record, was held at the residence of James Ward, February 19, 1846, at which seven persons—James Ward, William Clark, Caroline Clark John Winfield, Jane Winfield, Sarah A. Goodson, and Mary A. Stilwell—entered into an agreement to proceed to organize a Baptist Church. On April 15, 1846, the above named, with a number of others completed the organization and called James Ward to be their pastor The next day, he was ordained to the work of the ministry by a council convened to recognize the church and to ordain the pastor. At a meeting of the church held May 16, 1846, William Clark was elected Deacon, and June 22 of the same year Amos Zellers was chosen Church Clerk. At this meeting, they resolved to unite with the Maumee Baptist Association, and instructed the clerk to prepare a letter to be presented to that body at its next session, and appointed James Ward, William Clark, John Winfield and Amos Zellers delegates to the association. At this time they reported twenty-two members to the association. Mr. Ward remained with the church as pastor only a few months, and they were without one for about a year and a half.

In May, 1848, Rev. H. P. Stilwell commenced laboring with the church one-half his time as pastor, and continued to do so till May, 1853. During his ministry, the church became an incorporate body by a special act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed March 22, 1850, with the corporate name of "The First Baptist Church in the Town of Defiance" (see local laws of the State of Ohio, Vol. XLVIII, for 1848–50). It was also during his ministry they built the first house of worship; it was dedicated May 2, 1852.

In the latter part of November, 1853, Rev. Amos Pratt became pastor, and remained till the next April. Soon after Mr. Pratt left the house was rented to the Board of Education for school purposes, and was used for such purposes about two years.

In March, 1855, Rev. William Branch settled as pastor and remained one year. In April of this year, Calvin B. West, by a council convened with the church, was ordained to the work of the ministry to labor as an Evangelist and soon after started to Oregon, but died on the way.

In May, 1857, Rev. J. C. Armstrong became pastor, and remained till December, 1858. During his ministry, the church enjoyed considerable prosperity and increased in numbers so that when he left it had forty-six members. For the next two years, the church had no pastor and made but little, if any, progress in growth or usefulness.

In December, 1860, Rev. J. H. Barker became pastor, and remained till September, 1862. During his pastorate, the country was in high state of excitement caused by the Southern rebellion, and in consequence of this but little, if anything, was accomplished in church work. After Mr. Barker left, the church had no ministerial labor, but occasional visits from the associational missionary, till March 1, 1866, when W. V. Thomas settled as pastor. At this time the church had but twenty-one members, and only about half of them in town. It was poor, financially, and the house of worship very much out of repair. During his first year's labor, the house was repaired and refurnished, and some progress made. In 1869, the church enjoyed a precious revival, which resulted in an addition of about thirty members. There continued a steady growth in the membership and financial strength till the 1st of May, 1873, when Mr. Thomas resigned and left.

Rev. J. H. Sedgwick settled as pastor June 1, 1873, and remained only one year. In August, 1874, Rev. A. Von Putkamer became pastor and remained till August, 1876. During his pastorate, the parsonage was built, and some repairs made on the church property. After Mr. Von Putkamer left, the church was without a pastor till April, 1877, when W. V. Thomas, the present pastor, settled with the church the second time. At this time, the membership was reduced to about fifty, and a small debt upon the property. During the first year's labor, the debt was paid and some progress made. In the winter of 1879–80, the church enjoyed another revival, by which it received an addition of about thirty-five members. The next year the house of worship was repaired and enlarged, and there has been a steady growth in numbers and efficiency up the present time. The present membership is one hundred, and a large proportion of them are young people.

The records of the church are defective in many particulars, and especially in giving the membership of the church from time to time, and their financial condition and progress. From the minutes of the Maumee Baptist Association, I learn the increase in membership has been slow. In their first report to that body, in 1846, they reported twenty-two members, and the increase the first ten years was only one, reporting twenty-three members to the association in 1856. The largest number of members reported any year during the first ten years was twenty-nine, in 1854. The increase during the second decade of their existence was two, reporting twenty-five members to the association in 1866, and the largest number reported any year during the decade was forty-six, in 1858. The increase during their third decade was thirty-one, reporting fifty-six members to the association in 1876. The largest reported any year during the decade was sixty-five, in 1871, and the same in 1872. The increase from 1876 to 1880 was forty-five, reporting 101 members to the association in 1880.

There has been received into the church by baptism, 124; by experience, 36; by letter, 126; unknown (that is, the record does not state how), 7, making a total of 293. Of this number, 107 have been dismissed by letter, 30 have died, 52 have been excluded, and 7 unknown (probably they have left the place and their names dropped from the record), making a total of 196, leaving 97 members to-day, June 1, 1883.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The congregation of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Defiance was formed in A. D. 1850, services previous to this being held in the school room. Defiance at that time was part of an extensive missionary field served by Methodist preachers. In 1857, Rev. Frederick Ruff, of the Central German Conference, was stationed on the West Unity Circuit, to which belonged many appointments, Defiance being one of them. The names of the official members of the M. E. Congregation at Defiance at this time were as follows: Hermann Iding and A. Schmidt, Local Preachers; Phillip Thorreiter, Class Leader; H. Kettenring, Trustee. The number of members at that time was fifteen, viz.: H. Iding, A. Schmidt, A. Kettenring, Frederick Genrich, Margaret Schulz, Frederick Kahlo, John Hanzel and Carrie, his wife, George Young and Eliza, his wife, Daniel Wolf, Frederick Guthman, Philip Thorreiter, Mrs. Genrich and Mrs. Hoffman. The four last named are dead. The claims for the support of the minister were $200. The church, which was located on Wayne street, was built under the administration of the above named pastor in A. D. 1857, at a cost of $700, and was paid for on the day of consecration. The lot cost $300. The bell was presented afterward by the Presbyterian congregation. The parsonage was built in A. D. 1860, under the administration of Rev. J. Braun, at a cost of $300. At the present time (1883), J. Roser is pastor in charge; has a circuit of two appointments—South Ridge and Defiance—with a membership of about 150; and the Sabbath school numbers about the same, including scholars and teachers, and superintended by C. Krenkel and Frederick Demland. H. Iding, Daniel and Elias Roser, Local Preachers; Christopher Miller, Exhorter; H. Thorreiter, Rudolph Dickmann and Frederick Demland, Class Leaders; C. Geiger, Register; William Hoffmann, George Young, Joseph Kahlo, Rudolph Dickmann and Frederick Demland, Trustees. The value of the church property at Defiance, according to the minutes of the yearly conference in 1880, church (frame) $2,000; parsonage (frame), $1,000.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Episcopal service held in Defiance was in November, 1851, by Rev. Dr. Walbridge, of Toledo.

Rev. David Barker, of Maumee City, visited Defiance four times during the year 1855.

Rev. Moses Hamilton held services for about six months in 1857—residing at Napoleon—visiting Defiance alternate Sundays.

Rev. Edward Winthrop, of Maumee City, held services in Defiance once a month for one year in 1857–58. Rev. Mr. Jukes officiated here several times.

May 1, 1855, "Grace Church" Parish was organized. The first vestry was Jacob J. Greene, John W. McKim, William Sheffield, Henry M. Clark and Alexander Backus.

After 1858, for more than fifteen years, no services were held, and the parish "lapsed."

Services were again held in 1876, by Rev. A. V. Gorrell, then residing at Hicksville—at first once a month, and afterward on alternate Sundays, and with such encouragement that the present brick church, a neat, convenient and churchly building, was erected; consecrated by Bishop Bedell, assisted by a number of clergymen, April 11, 1878.

Communicants, 70; average attendance of the Sunday school, 45.

Rev. George S. May is the present minister—since December, 1880.

Trustees and acting vestry: J. J. Greene, J. J Jarvis (Wardens), Elmer White, C. J. Chenevert, Charles Seymour and W. D. Hill.

In addition to the above statement of facts connected with the growth and development of the Episcopal Church in Defiance, it may be proper to add that during the year 1881 the trustees have erected upon the church lot, immediately under the shadow of the church, a large and convenient rectory, costing $4,000. The increase in the number of communicants indicates a just appreciation of the church and her services. The zeal and earnestness of those who were the founders of the work richly deserve to be commended. The future of the parish is assured.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the fall 1845 came Rev. August Friedrich Knape, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to Independence, a small hamlet four miles below the town of Defiance, situated on the Maumee River. He, with his family, made the journey by canal-boat. He was then following a call from a small congregation near New Bavaria, in Henry County, Ohio, on the so-called South Ridge, several miles southeast of Defiance.

In the following years after Rev. Knape had settled down among his congregation, he was frequently called to Defiance from the few German Lutherans, who then resided in town and its vicinity, to preach to them the Gospel and perform such other rites as are customary in said church, as the baptizing of infants, etc. However, at this time a regular church could not be established yet, but there was a constitution drawn up and signed by many of those Lutherans who lived at the time in Defiance and vicinity.

The signatures are: A. F. Knape, their minister; Martin Viebach, Valentine Stork and wife, Catharine Stork, E. Kornbaum and wife, Elizabeth Kornbaum, John Grass and wife, Barbara Grass, Frederick Stork, John Stork, Frank Roegner, Louis Bremer and wife, Barbara Bremer, Peter Bremer, Conrad Peter, Adam Bruman, Carl Voigt, Julius Dolke, George Hechler and wife, Catharine Hechler, Philip Stork and wife, Susanna Stork, Catharine Minzlin, Maria Kornbaum, Elizabeth Koenig, Dorethea Schlagman, Sophia Hase, Elizabeth Bauman, Maria German, Rebecca German and Anna Eizabeth Thalen.

Many of the above named are not now living. It seems that this constitution was but of short duration, for as the document bears no date, it cannot be said, with certainty, at what time it was drawn up, but may be assumed that it was about the year 1849. The original of the same is retained in the congregation. Rev. Knape at this time served the congregation no more from the South Ridge as formerly, but from the North

Ridge in Adams Township, where he lived upon his farm situated near Ridgeville Corners. It also appears that Rev. Knape served said congregation no longer than the year 1850. It so happened that in 1850 several Lutheran families from the so-called "Altmark," in Prussia, arrived and settled at Defiance and the membership was thereby enlarged.

On the morning of the 19th day of August, 1850, at 9 o'clock A. M., the congregation convened. The members present were twenty-one in number, and there and then elected a board of trustees.

The persons elected were: Christian Hess, with sixteen, and Martin Viebach, with sixteen votes, for Trustees, and Valentine Stork, with thirteen, and Edward Kornbaum, with seventeen votes, for Elders. It is to be supposed that this was the first set of officers that was ever elected in this congregation.

The congregation from this time on grew continually in number, so that in the year 1851 the members thereof called upon the Rev. Adam Detzer, at this time living in Williams County, Ohio, to pay them a visit and deliver a sermon, to which he responded. On the 29th day of May in the same year, Rev. Detzer was, in a regular meeting, chosen by sixteen men to be henceforth their minister. This is really the time from whence may be dated the founding of a German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Defiance, Ohio.

After Rev. Detzer had accepted the call of the 29th day of May, 1851, he was, on the 3d day of August, 1851, solemnly installed (ordained) by Rev. Trautman, of Adrian, Mich.

On the morning when this important transaction should take place, the congregation had yet no place where to assemble. The schoolhouse west of the German Catholic Church, which was frequently used by them as its place of meeting, was at this time occupied by some other denomination and could not be had. Finally the members found an old house on Water street (nicknamed Smoky road) which was uninhabited, and in a short time it was furnished with the necessary seats, made of old boards, sufficiently to accommodate the congregation.

On the 24th day of August, 1851, shortly after the regular founding of said church, the voting members elected their first church council: namely, Valentine Stork, Charles Warneke, Isaac Frank, Martin Viebach, John Grass, Charles Kahlo, Sr., and Christian Hess.

As the congregation from this time on kept increasing, plans were resolved upon to find a place whereon to build a church, and in 1852 it was able to purchase a lot situated on the banks of the Auglaize River for $75. The lot was purchased of Mr. J. D. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio. In the year 1853, the members commenced already with the erection of a frame church, and the whole work went on favorably. The heavy timbers for the building were gratuitously furnished by members of the church. The contract for building the church was taken by D. Oliver. Rev. Detzer at this time lived in Fulton County, Ohio, among a Lutheran congregation, near Archibald, Ohio, and from thence tendered his services to both this and the one there, many a time traveling the long way of twenty-one miles on foot, in mud and water. The roads in those days were anything but good, and were almost impassable, so that toward the end of June, 1853, he moved to Defiance. From this time on he was a resident of Defiance till the spring of 1873.

Early in the summer of 1854, the church was completed, which is a building forty-five feet long by thirty-one feet wide, and on the 9th day of July, 1854—a very pleasant summer day—it was solemnly dedicated to the service of God. Prof. Cramer, then living in Fort Wayne, conducted the services in the morning before a crowded house, and Rev. Detzer preached in the evening of the same day. The author remembers very well the services of the day, and the singing of hymns of praise and thanksgiving by the congregation, accompanied by a band of musicians. It was a day not to be forgotten in the history of a church.

The congregation, in its efforts of building this church, was aided by many American friends, and likewise by its Catholic neighbors, among whom are noted Messrs. C. H. Bouton, W. C. Holgate, J. J. Greene, W. A. Brown, E. F. Lindenberger, Frank Weisenburger, Adam Wilhelm and many others.

The congregation at this time had many difficulties to compete with, for many of its members were, with the exception of a few, new beginners, and, it may be said, poor. Many of them had enough to do to supply themselves with their necessaries. Rev. Detzer traveled around in a circuit by Fort Wayne and made collections among his Lutheran friends. Finally this was all overcome, with the help of God, and in the year 1856 the congregation built a parsonage. Rev. Detzer took possession of his new qnarters on the 8th day of September, 1856.

On the 12th day of May, 1856, the congregation convened in its new church, and on motion of Mr. August Dolke, Mr. John Buehneman was appointed chairman of the meeting. After Mr. Dolke had made known the object of said meeting, its members adopted a constitution in conformity with the laws of the State of Ohio. The principles laid down in said document have been adhered to by the congregation until this day, as a guide to regulate its affairs.

The name given to this church in the constitution is "St. John's Church" of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation unaltered Augsburg Confession, of Defiance and vicinity.

The names of those that signed this document are: Adam Detzer, Secretary; John Buehneman, President; Wolfgang Roedel, Julius Dolke, John Buehneman, Martin Wiebach and Charles Warneke, Trustees. In addition thereto, it is signed by a few other members, as

Henry Fritsche, John Koenig, August Dolke, Joachim Mueller and Christian Hess.

In the year 1860 or 1861, the church was furnished with a nice bell, whose chime has called many a Christian to the services, and to many already dead it has tolled their last farewell.

In the fall of 1864, the congregation was strong enough to put a pipe-organ in its church. The organ cost $636, and was built by a man in Chicago by the name of Wolfrum. It is an excellent piece of work, and when its tunes accompany the congregation singing its beautiful hymns, the hearts are drawn up on high.

In the year 1867, the congregation bought a piece of property containing four lots, situated in one the handsomest locations of the town, from Mr. H. C. Bouton, for $800, which was finally paid for by the remaining members. Since the 1st day of June, 1867, these lots are the property of this congregation.

The congregation at this time may be said to have been in its greatest bloom; when, all at once, Satan cast his seeds of discontent into its midst. In the beginning, these difficulties, existing principally between Rev. Detzer and a few members, were mutually settled; but the old enemy was not satisfied therewith, until, by and by, the matter took such a shape that it became necessary to call upon the Revs. Sihler and Stubnatzi, of Fort Wayne, to act as arbitrators.

Revs. Sihler and Stuebnatzi accepted the invitation, and the investigation took place in February, 1870. The meeting commenced early in the afternoon, many members being present, and continued till after midnight, without any favorable result. The consequence was, that many, being dissatisfied, separated from the old congregation and are so till this day. From this time on there existed two German Lutheran congregations in Defiance; the old one, incorporated with the Missouri Synod, and the new one, after there came a minister from the Iowa Synod, hold to the last named.

Now, the old congregation was greatly reduced in number, but in a short time received strength again, so that in the same year (1870) it commenced building a brick schoolhouse. The house was completed the same year, and cost $1,153, which is paid a long time ago.

Rev. Detzer tendered his services not alone to the congregation in Defiance, but also to one on the South Ridge, and a few others somewhere else, so that many times he had to be absent. The congregation of Defiance beginning to insist upon having regular services every Sunday forenoon, and he being all alone, could not very well do it. It was now resolved by both congregations to call for an assistant, and the two should preach alternately. The synod, who was called upon to send an assistant suitable for this post, sent an excellent young man by the name of W. T. B. Lange. He arrived about the 20th of August, 1871, and accepted the position under many congratulations from the congregation.

The congregation had now two ministers, and pretty soon there were also two parties. One part preferred Rev. Detzer, the other Rev. Lange, and as Rev. Detzer, being the oldest minister, claimed the preference in administering the customary rites of said church, Rev. Lange felt himself degraded.

It became necessary that the ballot should decide which of them should have the ministry in Defiance. On the 23d day of June, 1872, at a regular meeting, the ballots were cast, and Rev. Lange was elected by seven majority. At the close of this same meeting, the discontented members gave vent to their dissatisfaction, and blamed the congregation in general, that Rev. Detzer was not treated in a Christian-like manner, whereupon Rev. Lange revoked the transaction, and afterward accepted a call from a congregation at Valparaiso, Ind., who had called upon him prior to this meeting.

The congregation of Defiance had now no minister at all, Rev. Detzer being voted out, and Rev. Lange would not accept the position. This was the close of Rev. Detzer's labors in Defiance, after toiling faithfully in this congregation over twenty-one years. Rev. Detzer was asked to serve the congregetion till the following September.

Immediately after this perilous meeting, on the 23d day of June, 1872, the congregation requested Rev. Stubnatzi, in Fort Wayne, to propose a minister suitable for this post. Rev. Stuebnatzi proposed Prof. R. Lange, of Fort Wayne, and who was, on the 14th of July, 1872, called upon. Rev. R. Lange accepted the call, and in September, 1872, was installed by Rev. Stuebnatzi. The rejoicings were now without bounds, to have a minister whose services should be exclusively tendered to this congregation; but it did not continue long, for on the self-same day, when installed, after services were closed, he presented a call from Cincinnati to the congregation. It was not hearkened to; however, it was a poor omen. After this, he received other calls from other places, off and on, so that finally the congregation resolved to let him off. He was the minister of this place for the short period of three months.

The congregation was again without a minister, and was compelled to search for some other man.

At a meeting on the 17th of November, 1872, the members resolved to call upon Rev. C. F. Steinbach; he, however, for reasons of his own and his congregation, did not accept the call.

On the 8th day of December, 1872, the members convened again, and this time resolved to call upon Rev. G. M. Zucker, of Proviso, Cook Co., Ill. Rev. Zucker accepted the call, and, about the middle of January, 1873, he arrived with his family in Defiance. On the second following Sabbath, he was installed by Rev. Lehner. Rev. Zucker has been its pastor, at this writing, over eight years, and God grant that he may serve them many more years.

The following summer, about the month of August, the congregation made application to the synod to send a suitable person to teach its school. It was supplied with a young man by the name of August Krueger. He was yet young and seemed to have had but little or no experience in teaching and of governing a school, and as he was otherwise of a reckless nature, faults were found, and in the spring of 1874 he handed in his resignation. The congregation at first seemed to object to his resignation, but after some deliberation, granted the same. Since that time it has had no teacher, and Rev. Zucker both superintends and teaches said school.

The congregation, under constant growth, now counts about 100 voting and other members, and thinks itself strong enough to erect a new brick church on one of its four lots. The necessary funds thereto will be raised by subscription among its own members. How large and in what style it shall be built is not yet decided.

The author in closing this sketch expresses his sincere desire that the growth of this congregation may continue; that the pure word of God may be preached therein in all times to come; and that finally, each and every one, as their time will arrive, may land in yonder world, where bliss is everlasting.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

History of the German Evangelical Reformed St. John's congregation at Defiance, Ohio.

The pioneer work in this congregation was done by Rev. J. O. Accola in the year 1861, when the services were conducted in the old court house. In 1862, a formal organization was effected, when the following persons joined the newly formed congregation: Christopher Krebs, Frank Young, Jacob Mueller, Jacob Widmer, Ludwig and John Spangler, J. Geiger, John Hiester, Mrs. M. Mueller, Mrs. Heatley, Miss Mary Gorman, etc. In 1864, A. B. Koplin took charge of the congregation in connection with another one northwest of Defiance, who was succeeded by the Rev. H. Daniel in 1866, who from this place engaged in missionary work in Paulding County, Ohio, and succeeded in organizing a congregation in Junction.

During this period, difficulties arose which materially retarded the progress of the congregation, and in 1867 Rev. H. Daniel resigned. Then the congregation remained for years without a pastor. Quite a number of members joined other denominations; others moved away, and the congregation consequently decreased to a small number. At this time of discouragement, the following few are among the number who were zealous and faithful: Frank Young, Abraham Baum, Rudolph Mueller, John Hiester, Ludwig and John Spangler, Daniel and John Widmer, Mrs. M. Mueller, etc., and in spite of discouragements this little flock undertook the building of a house of worship, in the year 1869, on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. They had no settled minister at this time, but were supplied from time to time by the Rev. H. Wegert, from New Bavaria, Henry Co., Ohio. In 1871, the congregation succeeded in building a parsonage. In 1873, the congregation again called a regular pastor, Rev. J. B. Poerner, who remained about a year, and was followed by the Rev. C. Pluess, who resigned August 1, 1875, and the church and parsonage were again left empty and the flock again had no leader, a heavy debt also resting upon the church, which the few faithful ones were unable to pay.

Accordingly the congregation (with the consent of Classis) sold the parsonage, with the lot, having forty-four feet front, to William Lauster, for the sum of $1,205. Now things looked less cheerful than ever before. Once more an empty church, no parsonage and no minister, even the few faithful ones began to lose courage, and became unwilling to further lend a helping hand. The Rev. D. Zimmerman, at that time missionary agent of the Synod of the Northwest of the German Reformed Church, visited the congregation on his missionary tour now and then; also Rev. N. Wiers, of New Bavaria, Henry Co., Ohio, both of whom did all in their power by way of admonition and persuasion to hold at least a few. Finally a suitable man was found for the field, August 1, 1876, in the person of A. K. Heineman, from the theological seminary of the mission house at Franklin, Sheboygan Co., Wis. With an audience of eight persons at public service, he began his labors in this, his first field. On the 8th day of August, 1876, Student A. K. Heineman was licensed to preach at a special meeting of Classis, and on the 23d of August of the same year he was ordained to the Gospel ministry by the Revs. C. Schaaf, A. Bolinger, N. Wiers and Elder H. Tons. Meanwhile, the young pastor was steadily at work, and many of the scattered sheep came back again, so that on the 15th day of June, 1878, a second new, well-appearing parsonage stood complete, and that, too, without debt, so that the church property is now worth about $3,000. At this writing the number of communicant members has already increased to forty, and the Sunday school has some twenty scholars Rev. Heineman has, besides this city congregation, three others in the country, viz.: In Florida Henry Co., Ohio; Sherwood, Defiance Co., Ohio; and Junction, Paulding Co., Ohio. The whole charge consists of 203 communicant members and 80 Sunday school scholars. The members are mainly Swiss, Hessians, and from the region of the Rhine. Preaching is only in the German language. The charge belongs to Zion's Classis, and this to the German Reformed Synod of the Northwest of the Reformed Church in the United States. Thus far the Lord has prospered and blessed. May He further direct and sustain this little flock. *Deo gloria soli sit!*

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul congregation was organized at the close of the year 1870. There were about twenty voting members present at the organization, among whom were the following: J. C.

Schultz, F. Schultz, J. Martin, A. Martin, A. Dolke, A. Behringer, C. Brede, H. Herdegan, F. Wolfrum, M. Schultz, etc. Its first pastor, J. Deindoerfer, who is still in charge of the congregation, is a member of the German Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other States (Eastern District). Soon after its organization, the congregation purchased three lots on the corner of Clinton and Arabella streets, in front of the Union School Park, for $1,200 ; then erected a small building for the purpose of a parochial school and made preparations for a house of worship. Of this, the corner-stone was laid the summer of 1871, and the edifice, a solid brick building, 36x60 feet, with a spire in front about ninety feet high, was finished and dedicated in February, 1872, costing about $6,000. During the summer of 1873, the congregation built a parsonage near the church. The congregation has lost several of its members by death, but is steadily increasing in numbers, and has now about 140 communicants, and of their families and other members about 250 souls. Rev. J. Deindoerfer, present pastor.

DEFIANCE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The society now known as the Defiance County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was organized in 1831—fifty-two years ago—when Defiance was a small village, situated along the north and south banks of the Maumee River, from the foot of Clinton street east on Front street to Jefferson. There were only two houses at that time west of the canal, and no improvements south of Second street, and the population of the town could not have exceeded 150 persons. The records of the organization of the society are so imperfect that the names of the first officers of the society are lost. The little band of earnest Christian men and women who first formed the society, fifty-two years ago, to spread the Word of God and supply the Scriptures to the destitute pioneers of the northwestern part of the State, appears to have done its work well. As far as can be learned, there is not one living to-day to recount to us the scenes of the past, while the little village of Defiance has grown into a city of nearly 7,000 inhabitants, and the surrounding country, which was almost a trackless wilderness, is now filled with happy Christian homes.

Ten years after the first organization in 1841, the society was re-organized and a new constitution adopted. The name of the society was called The Bible Society of Defiance and Vicinity, which included the present counties of Williams, Paulding, Defiance, Henry and part of Putnam. From that time on to the present, the records are full and complete, and the fiftieth anniversary was held in the Presbyterian Church, March 27, 1881. The officers of the organization of 1841 were William Seamans, Esq., President; Owen Ensign, Payn C. Parker, William Trans and Dr. O. H. Allen, Vice Presidents; Rev. E. R. Tucker, Secretary; Sereno Lyman, Treasurer; W. C. Holgate, Auditor; and Dr. J. Colby, W. C. Holgate and Josiah Ackley, Directors. Of the above-named officers, only two, Messrs. Holgate and Traverse, are known to be living at the present time.

August 5, 1841, a branch society from the Defiance Society was organized at the town of Charloe, Paulding Co., Ohio, with the following officers ; Robert Shirley, President ; John Taylor, Vice President ; A. J. Taylor, Secretary ; Levi Taylor, Treasurer and Depositary. Also September 3, 1841, a branch society was organized at Williams Center, Williams Co., Ohio, with the following-named gentlemen as officers : Owen Ensign, President ; Jacob Conkey, Vice President ; W. O. Ensign, Secretary ; Payn C. Parker, Treasurer and Depositary.

Of the above-named officers of the branch societies, but one or two are now living.

The first anniversary of the new society was held in the law office of William Seamans, November 15, 1842. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. E. R. Tucker, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the services, and the reports of the officers in regard to the success and progress of the work were read and approved. From the reports we find that much good work had been accomplished, and many copies of God's Word had been distributed among the poor and destitute settlers of the northwest part of the State. January 26, 1843, was organized the Ladies' Branch Bible Society of Defiance, for the better prosecution of the work of the church. The following ladies were elected officers of the society:

President, Mrs. H. C. Southworth; Vice President, Mrs. E. L. H. West; Secretary, Mrs. E. Holgate; Treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Noble; Depositary, Mrs. A. Colby; Directors and Visitors, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cheeney, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Brubaker.

This organization was very zealous and efficient in its work, visiting all the families in the neighborhood, and supplying all who were destitute of Bibles and Testaments. It was a labor of love, for which our pioneer mothers took a deep interest, as they do in every good work for a higher and better civilization.

For fifty years the men and women of the Defiance Bible Society, in the spirit of their Master, have given freely of their time, influence and money, as well as their earnest prayers, for the spread of His Gospel, and the conversion of men and women from sin to pure and holy thoughts of God and Heaven, and a future life. They have sent consolation and joy into the homes of hundreds of families of pioneer settlers, which has doubtless controlled the destiny of many a wayward spirit, and turned it into channels of usefulness and power for good.

During the fifty years of the existence of the society, it has purchased more than $5,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments, for free distribution and sale among the people within its territory, and has sent to the American Bible Society, from sale of books and collections, more than $6,000. At the present time the society is in a most flourishing condition, and expects to make a thorough canvass of the county during the present year, and give a copy of the Scriptures to every family not able to purchase. The present offices are:

President, E. P. Hooker; Vice President, C. B. Squires; Secretary, G. H. Palmer; Treasurer and Depositary, G. P. Buffington.

The following is a list of many of the principal officers for the last fifty years:

Presidents—William Seamans, ten years; Sereno Lyman, three years; Woolsey Welles, six years; John W. McKim, three years ; Dr. David Greenlee, two years; S. R. Hudson, two years; Horace Sessions, two years; Virgil Squires, two years; J. P. Ottley, one year; Samuel Booth, two years; E. P. Hooker, one year; J. H. Buffington, four years; Dr. M. B. Stevens, three years.

Secretaries—E. R. Tucker, eighteen years; B. F. Southworth, ten years; Virgil Squires, four years; W. F. Goodenough, three years; A. M. Shead, two years; G. H. Palmer, four years.

Treasurers—Sereno Lyman, four years; J. J. Greene, twelve years.

Depositaries—Dr. O. H. Allen, twelve years; J. P. Buffington, Depositary and Treasurer, twenty-three years.

CEMETERIES.

The first grounds ever set apart as shown of record for the burial of the dead at Defiance were the two lots marked M and P on the original plat of the town laid out by H. G. Phillips and Benjamin Leavell, in November, 1822. Lot " M " was dedicated by that plat to the Methodists for a church and burying ground. And lot " P " to the Presbyterians for the same purpose. There was no organized Methodist or Presbyterian Church at that time at Defiance, and there being no member of a Presbyterian Church then resident of this place to care for its interests, the general public took possession of their ground and devoted the same exclusively to burial purposes. This ground is very handsomely located on the westerly bank of the Auglaize River, a little northerly of the Hopkins street bridge, now almost in the heart of the city.

Among the early burials in this lot, as attested by marble slabs still standing, may be found the names of Nancy, daughter of Robert Shirley, who died March 1, 1823, aged seventeen years; Thomas, son of Joshua Hilton, died 1825, aged fifteen years; Mary, wife of Thomas Warren, died April 11, 1826, aged twenty-three years (she was also daughter of Robert Shirley); Nathaniel B. Adams, died August 9, 1843, aged forty-one years . twenty-two days; David Travis, died March 8, 1847, aged fifty-five years. In addition to the above may be found the graves of the father and mother and one sister of James. B. Heatley, Esq., of this town, now one of the oldest living pioneer settlers

As this lot was fast filling up, steps were taken to secure a general burying ground, resulting in the purchase from H. G. Phillips of ten acres for $400, deeded May 14, 1847, to the Defiance Rural Cemetery Association (incorporated by special act).

At an election of the Defiance Rural Cemetery Association, held March 8, 1847, the following electors were present: J. W. Phillips, M. P. Bell, A. L. Downs, S. B. Barnum, Eli Rider, William Semans, Jonas Colby, Thomas Warren, Jacob J. Greene, George W. B. Evans, Orlando Evans, William C. Holgate, W. A. Brown and Pierce Evans, William Semans S. B. Barnum and William C. Holgate each received 13 votes, and William P. Bell and Orlando Evans each received 14 votes for Trustees of the Defiance Rural Cemetery Association. Jonas Colby received 14 votes for Secretary and Horace Sessions received 13 for Treasurer.

November 17, 1847—Ordered that the Secretary of this Association procure a surveyor to survey the ground lately purchased of H. G. Phillips, for the use of said association, situated on the Auglaize River, at Culvert Run in Defiance Township.

Pursuant to the above orders, John Wisler, County Surveyor of the county of Defiance, was called and proceeded at once to survey the ground, laying out the lots and fractional lots, avenues, walks, etc.

May 22, 1848—Board met. Present, William Semans, M. P. Bell, Orlando Evans and William C. Holgate, Trustees. William Semans in the chair. On motion, William C. Holgate and Jonas Colby were appointed a committee to have general supervision of the grounds, clearing, fencing, arranging shade trees, etc.

The first notice for the sale of lots took place July 1, 1848. December 20, 1848, at a meeting held at the Secretary's office (J. Colby, Secretary), William C. Holgate, William Semans and George B. Way were appointed as a committee to draft by-laws for the government of the association.

The first burial in the new cemetery was that of Helen D., daughter of Lyman and F. M. Langdon, who died January 13, 1849, aged six years eight months and twenty days The original design of beautifying the grounds was never fully carried out until 1871, when the Association was re-orgainzed by the election of new officers as follows: William C. Holgate, Peter Kettenring, L. A. Davison, L. E. Myers and E. P. Hooker, Trustees; William C. Holgate, President; Peter Kettenring, Treasurer; Edwin Phelps, Secretary. In 1875, Messrs. Davison and Myers retiring, their places were filled by Charles P.

Tittle and J. J. Jarvis, and subsequently in March, 1881, the Board as above was continued and John D. Lamb was elected Secretary in place of Edwin Phelps, resigned.

The ladies of Defiance, in 1875 or 1876, organized a society known as the Ladies' Rural Cemetery Association, whose object was the raising of money to beautify and improve the grounds, and in 1878 and 1879 their fund had grown to perhaps $500, a good portion of which had been devoted to the object above specified. These grounds are located about a mile from the center of the city on the banks of the beautiful Auglaize River, and are very tastefully laid out into lots and fractional lots, with fine, spacious avenues and walks, notably among them Central avenue, which is twenty-five feet wide, extending through the center and whole length of the grounds to the banks of the Auglaize. Rural avenue is sixteen feet wide, running along the bank of a ravine, which forms the boundary line of the grounds on the west; and then there are Locust, Eglantine and Cedar walks, which are very pretty and are laid out each of them eight feet wide. The plat is divided into five divisions, "A, B, C, D, E." Division C is a circle situated at the southerly part of the grounds as a public park and is surrounded by Central avenue. Its diameter, inclusive of the circular part of Central avenue, is 170 feet, and this, together with the entire inclosure, is beautifully shaded by the natural forest trees.

The Lot "M" donated to the Methodist organization by H. G. Phillips and Benjamin Leavell, was not considered suitable for a burying ground and the congregation, by and with the consent of the original donors, proceeded to lay it out in building lots, the proceeds of which they were to apply a certain amount in payment of the lot deeded to the Defiance Rural Cemetery Association, and the balance realized from the sale of said lots was to go to the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

DEFIANCE TOWNSHIP.

Defiance Township was organized in 1846. Unlike most of the other townships of Defiance County, it is not a full Congressional Township. Its southern part consists of the northern half of Town 3 north, Range 4 east, being a half of Auglaize Township, Henry County; and this half township included all the territory taken from Paulding County upon the organization of Defiance County in 1845. The northern portion of Defiance Township, as now constituted, comprises the southern part of Defiance Township, Williams County; which formerly included, besides these, the land which now comprises Noble. The Maumee River forms a portion of the northern boundary of Defiance.

The earliest settlements in this township were made at Defiance.

"SCALP LEVEL."

Immediately opposite the old plat of Defiance, on the north side of the Maumee River, is a level plateau of land, extending some distance back without any apparent variation of grade. Its height above the river is fifty or sixty feet; the bank, before "improvement broke nature's fair outline," gently sloped to the river's edge, and in some places left a narrow bottom of a few rods' width.

This being higher than Defiance, it commands the view, not only of the town, but also of the adjacent farming lands, and, strategically, might be said to command the situation. Tradition has it that the French Post (if, indeed, there ever was really one here) was located on this ground. If such a post existed, its works could not have been of a very permanent or enduring character, for no trace or outline was ever identified.

The brow of the hill, and for a few rods back, was cleared and lawn-like as ordinary Indian greens, the clearing, however, could never have been made with a view to cultivation, as the soil is of too hard and forbidding a nature to reward the lazy, careless and primitive culture of the Indian agriculturist. It was, so far back as the knowledge of Americans extends, devoted to trade; and here were located the booths of the traders and peddlers, who dispensed whisky, ammunition and blankets during the fur season, or at the payment of some annuity or gratuity from Government.

One of these, of a more permanent character, located on the site of the tavern building now owned by F. Wolsiffer, survived several years, and was the scene of many a drunken row and fight—generally among Indians, though occasionally dare-devil whites mixed in the fray. On the removal of the Indians, all these developments of white men's cupidity disappeared, giving place to trade, less profitable but more useful and creditable to society.

This plateau, or elevated "green," was known, fifty or seventy years ago as "Scalp Level," but why so designated is only left to conjecture. Possibly, this ground was the place of torture, where captives, doomed to death were surrendered to the tender mercies of the boys and squaws for the preliminary gauntlet running and beating, to be followed by the final agony of stake, fagot and fire; or, possibly, a scalping scene, having occurred there under peculiar circumstances, interesting to the mind of the savage or the rude backwoodsman, gave it this uncouth name. That it ever had such a designation will probably be news to any resident now of the Maumee Valley so rapidly are the aboriginal and pioneer incidents and events passing from local recollection.

Shortly after Defiance was laid out, a few lots were platted on the hillside and top, and recorded as the "Town of Williamstown." This, with several additions thereto, comprising Scalp Level and all its surroundings, have been, by the extension of the corporation limits, absorbed in the incorporated village of Defiance.

OUR OLD APPLE TREES.

Defiance has been famed for the possession of a monstrous apple tree. Strangers have seldom failed to visit it, to measure its proportions and speculate upon its age and origin. It stands on the narrow bottom on the north side of the Maumee, and nearly opposite the old fort. It has never failed, in the knowledge of present settlers, in producing a crop of very excellent apples. One large branch, however, has of late years been broken off by the storms, which has much marred its proportions– the remainder is yet healthy and prospering.

Before the town was laid out, there were many trees, equally thrifty and not less in size, in this vicinity. Their origin is variously conjectured. The most probable is that they were planted by French missionaries and traders, during the French dominion on the lakes, and cared for afterward by the Indians, trappers and traders.

In an early account of Defiance, it is stated by a captive among the Indians, who visited the place in 1790, that there were a few hewed-log houses on the high grounds about where the residences of William Carter and J. P. Ottley now are, surrounded by a stockade, in which resided traders and a British agent —the United States not at that time having enforced their authority over this section. The space between these houses and the Auglaize bank was cleared, and also for some distance to the west, the bank of the Auglaize was lined with apple trees, and the premises looked clean and thrifty, and the view of Blue Jacket's town on the bottom on the north side of the Maumee, and the extensive corn-fields of the Indians on the Lewis and Frazee bottoms, are particularly mentioned.

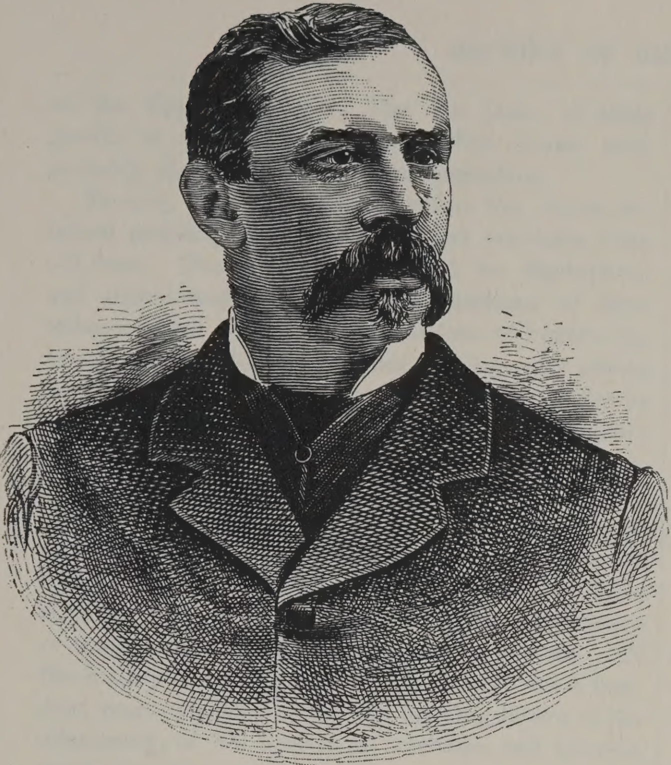
Thomas Warren, of this vicinity, who came here about fifty years ago, says that these apple trees stood in a row, about fifteen feet from the edge of the bank, and extended from that point up to the bridge, and that they were then in excellent bearing condition. These trees are now all gone, as well as the ground they stood on. The continual wearing-away of the bank, from ice, freshets and frosts, has amounted in that time to about twenty-five feet. Occasionally a root from one of these old trees sent up a sprout, but none of them have ever come to bearing

On the Maumee bank, extending from where the canal now empties, up to the residence of T. J. Cole, was another row of similar trees, the most of these stood on the Wasson property. These are also all gone, except one in the rear of Mr. Cole's house. These died from various causes—cattle, cultivation and malicious or mischievous boys.

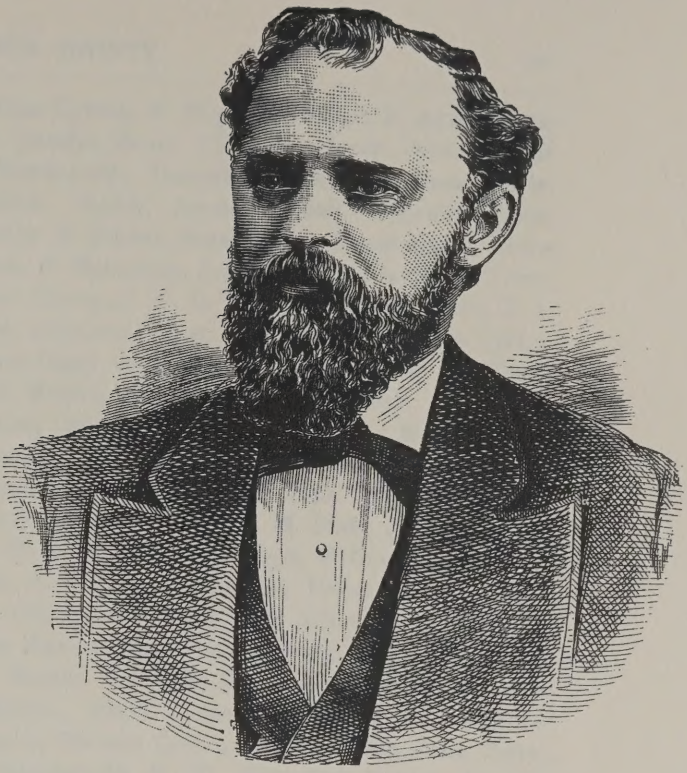
Chance trees stood, also, over most of the present town plat, but not of so large a growth—probably volunteers. Some of the smaller ones were taken up and removed by the early settlers; Samuel Keppler, another early settler, started his orchard with trees of this kind. On the small bottom on the north side of the Maumee, opposite Defiance, were quite a number of trees, extending up as far as the county bridge; some of these were on the towing-path, and others in the way, so that they were cut down or died. The old tree so famous is, perhaps, one of this row; standing further in from the bank, and being private property, it has been saved from the general destruction. The large trees standing on the Krotz, Lewis and other bottoms in this vicinity, are the plant of early squatters and of comparatively recent origin.

At the so-called "Orchard Hollow," eight miles up the Maumee, was also quite a number of these old trees, which probably were of like origin and age. They were on the high land on the south side, and immediately opposite the old Indian Delaware town on the bottom, now the property of Charles Speaker. It is remarked by Parkman, in his "Jesuit and Pioneer History," that the missionaries and traders always fixed their stations on high grounds overlooking the Indian towns; and the selection of the high grounds at Defiance and at Orchard Hollow was in accordance with this general rule. None of these trees are yet in existence at the last named place. The fruit of all these trees was better than that of the present so-called natural trees—grew larger and had more agreeable taste. The stocks of the trees were more like those of the forest, higher to the branches, longer in limb than the grafted trees of the present day, which, as compared with the Indian trees, are mere overgrown shrubs. Probably the shade and contracted clearings in which they were grown had much to do with this large growth. In those inartificial days, before civilization brought in borers, worms and curculios, trees grew and thrived without hindrance.

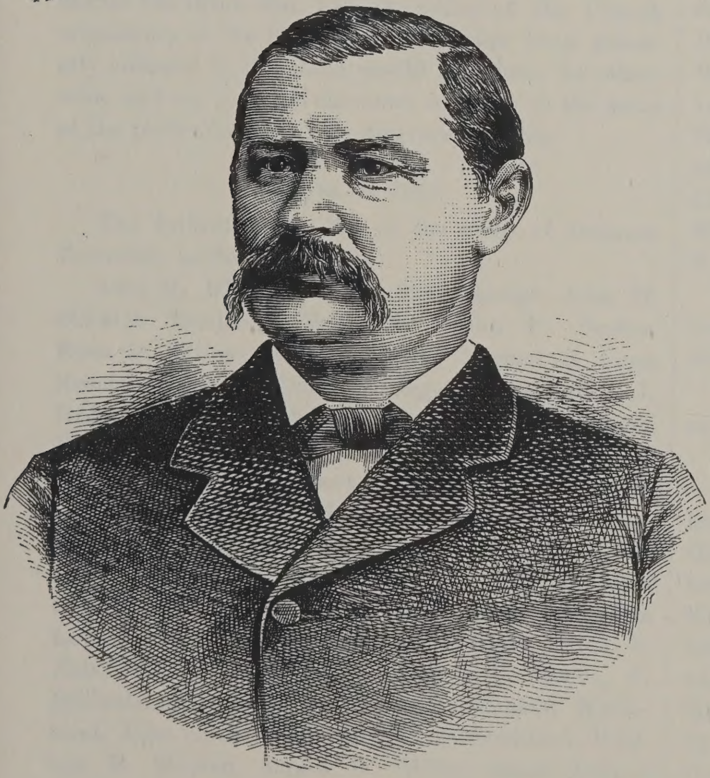
Mr. Warren also informs us that on the St. Joseph, about the State line, in the vicinity of a Pottawatomie village, was also a similar orchard, and also another near the Shawnee village at Wapakonetta,



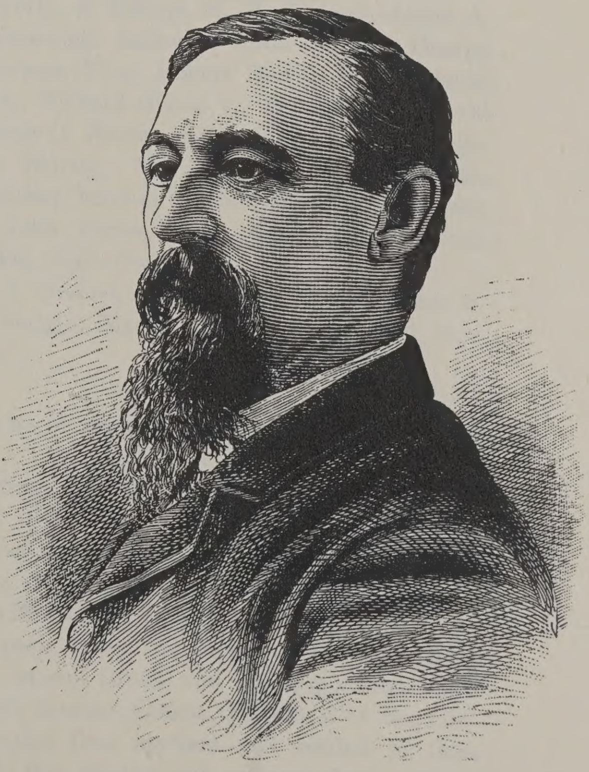
John A Foust



John M. Preisendorfer



J E Casebeer



L. E. Beardsley

on the Upper Auglaize. The few trees of large growth at Ottawa, Charloe and Fort Brown were probably planted by the Indians themselves.

In early days, the Indians, before the whites obtained property in the land, guarded carefully these old trees. The fruit they claimed for themselves, and distributed to the remotest sections of their tribes a share. Probably associations of historic interest, of days of large population and greater power, or of kindly regard for the French missionaries by whom they were introduced, gave an extraordinary value to these old trees in the estimation of the untutored sons of the forest.

No trees of similar age are known to have existed on the Maumee below Defiance. It was upon the upper waters of the river that the Indians had their chosen seats, and here those who, from benevolence or trade, sought their acquaintance must come. Of the history of those days--say from 1640 for a hundred years or more—of the self-denying labors of the missionary, of his hardships, successes and failures, scarce a vestige remains. These trees are suggestive of his aim to minister to the comfort of the savage, to acquaint him with the benefits of civilization, and to induce in him habits of home life, with ulterior views of spiritual influence. The Indian has gone not only hence, but almost as a race, yielding to the superior power and intellect of the whites; yet, one cannot but think that, had the policy of the French missionary or the Pennsylvania Quaker been generally adhered to, the result would have been far otherwise, and our national character relieved, in the mind of the philanthropist, of a disgraceful stain.

VOTERS OF 1845.

The following is a list of the voters of Defiance Township in October, 1845:

John H. Kiser, Willliam Bridenbaugh, John M. Stilwill, Benjamin Brubacher, John P. Downs, Enos P. Wiley, Rinaldo Evans, Samuel S. Case, Reason Wells, William Billinger, John Drake, J. Rude, Raniel Swinehart, E. C. Case, Sereno Lyman, Brice Hilton, G. W. B. Evans, H. P. Rice, Samuel Blackman, C. M. Lambert, P. Bellinger, V. Sellinger, James B. Heatly, Anson H. Holoway, William R. S. Wasson, Martin Thrall, Jacob J. Greene, James Karr, William S, Langdon. F. F. Stevens, Elias Bruner, Elias Churchman, John Blair, William Lewis, James K. Burdge, Joseph T. Clark, Calvin L. Noble, Oliver W. Sawyer, Charles V. Royce, F. Bridenbaugh, Henry Van Wormer, Reuben Whitehead, John Kniss, John Stow, Amos Stoddard, William B. Warren, James W. Wiley, Amos Zellers, David McKellyss, William A, Brown, John Hazeltine, Lyman Langdon, Stephen Kent, William Carter, William Lyman, N. Hopkins, Joseph P. Ayrés, Abraham Landis, Henry Allshouse, Jacob Braninger, B. B. Southworth, George Anderson, William Travis, Obadiah Welch, Joseph Webb, Ephraim Webb, Thomas D. Farine, Jacob Teats, Jacob Kniss, James Herrn, P. McCauley, John J. Kuhn, David L. Oliver, Edwin Phelps, I. P. E. Whedon, James Partee, C. J. Freer, Solomon Stoner, Reuben Strait, Jonas Colby, Casper Sway, John Lee, Walter Davis, J. G. Worts, J. G. Woodward, Timothy Fitzpatrick, Perin Fay, William Semans, Horace Sessions, M. P. Bell, Timothy Dame, John Durkin, Michael Herrn, E. Kinkade, Thomas Warren, John Bridenbaugh, A. Schooly, F. J. McDowell, P. M. Dodd, Jacob Olinger, Levi Rider, Peter Bridenbaugh, William Rider, John Wells, A. L. Downs, Solomon Potter, F. A. Koons, Peter Zellers, M. Thrall, Ezra Hilton, Henry Donley, James Hudson, Sylvester Blackman, John Tuttle, Andrew Master, Benjamin Hilton, John Skeen, William C. Holgate, Isaac Hoover, William Teats, William Edwards, Thomas Lewis, S. H. Greenlee, John Terry, Eps Southworth, D. W. Marcellus, Robert Wasson, Aaron Bixby, Henry Varneman, D. Graper, James S. Greer, William Barton, John Karns, J. Allen, Hugh L. Kerr, Lewis Bixby, James Oden, Henry Gray, Benjamin Elkins, S. S. Sprague, Enoch Partee, James Elkins, Abraham Wells, A. Hudson, Thomas Clark, F. Pool, Henry W. Clark, John Winfield, James T. Jolly, J. Edings, M. B. Widmer, James A. Partee, Jeremiah Andrews, John Shirley, George Bowde, Norman King, Robert Heatly, Z. H. Davis, Levi Donly, Richard Hilton, C. G. Andrews, David Travis, Henry C. Bouton, Adam Hall, Emory Houghton, Elias Shirley, W. A. Haller, John Lehman, Charles Speker, Stephen Karnes, John White, John McCully, John Partee, Lewis Kerr, George Smith, E. R. Tucker, John Gurlock.

Jacob J. Greene, John Partee and William S. Langdon, Judges; Martin Thrall and Henry C. Bouton, Clerks.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER LIFE IN THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

BY MRS. RUTH AUSTIN.

My father, Mr. Robert Shirley, Sr., moved with his family from Ross County, near Chillicothe, Ohio, to Fort Defiance in the spring of 1881. Our family numbered nine persons, namely, my parents, Mr. Robert Shirley, Sr., and Mrs. Rachel Shirley, my brothers James, Elias and Robert, my sisters Mary and Nancy, myself (Ruth) and my baby brother John Gilbert. My brother Nathan, the eldest of the family, was at this time married and settled in Ross County. At the time of our removal, I was eleven years of age. I have a vivid recollection of the journey, and of the wild appearance of the country. We started for Fort Defiance in March, 1822, and arrived at our destination in April, having been three weeks on the way. The first place we saw Indians was at Wapakonetta. They were Shawnees and partly civilized. Mr. John Johnson was Indian Agent. Through his influence, Government established a blacksmith shop, and a store to supply the Indians, and appointed Mr. Broadex to superintend the work of teaching the Indians agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Some of the Indians lived in log cabins, others in wigwams. The next place of interest was Fort Amanda. I do not remember seeing any remains of the fort. A family by the name of Russell entertained travelers. The next was Fort Jennings—no fort standing here. One family lived here, and were the last white people we saw until we reached Fort Defiance. We were now truly in the wilderness. On one side was the River Auglaize, on the other a vast, wooded country, with no road, only an Indian trail along the river. It required a man to go ahead with an ax in order to cut away trees that had fallen across the trail, and to blaze the trees, and often to cut through the brush some distance to get a place to ford the streams tributary to the Auglaize. The weather was unusually fine, so the family did not suffer much inconvenience in camping out. After we left Fort Jennings, brothers James and Robert took all the cattle and hogs (except one cow with a calf too young to travel with the herd) forward to Fort Defiance, where brother Robert, a lad thirteen years of age, remained to take care of them, and brother James returned to the family, meeting us at the mouth of the Little Auglaize, fifteen miles above Fort Defiance. After assisting us to ford the stream, he left us for Fort Finley, for the purpose of conveying the provisions stored there, to Fort Defiance, for the subsistence of the family. Brother James made the journey through the unbroken wilderness alone, on foot, provided with his compass, gun, ammunition, flints and punk, and his blanket. Our parents had great fears that James would fall a prey to wild animals or Indians, but he got safely through, and, purchasing a pirogue, took the provisions down Blanchard's Fork to the Auglaize, and from thence on that river to Fort Defiance. These provisions had been raised the previous summer, with the expectation that the future home of the family would be at Fort Finley. My father and two other farmers of Ross County, Messrs. Moreland and Beaver, when viewing the country, had selected Fort Finley as the place of their settlement, and in the spring of 1821 they each sent out a four-horse wagon with plows, etc., seed corn and potatoes, also a stock of provisions and a few hogs. Two men were sent with each wagon, making a party of six men. My brothers James and Elias took father's team. They cleared and fenced land, and put in corn and potatoes. When the summer's work was done, one man each, with the wagons, returned home, leaving a horse apiece for the three men remaining. Brother James remained, and brother Elias returned.

Now, to fatten the hogs, slaughter and pack them down, and store the corn and potatoes for the winter, was the work of those remaining; then they left all in the care of Mr. Cox's family—the only white resident there—and returned to their homes. The horse left for brother James got away and went home. The alarm at home was very great when the horse came without its rider; all were sure he had been killed until a letter explained.

Having heard much of the Fort Defiance region, brother James went there before coming home, and was so captivated with it that, on his return, he persuaded father to change the location of his future home from Fort Finley to Fort Defiance.

Nothing of interest transpired after brother James left us for Fort Finley, until we came to Okonoksee's village, on the Auglaize, thirteen miles above Fort Defiance, where Charloe now stands. These Indians were of the Ottawa nation, called by the whites Tawas. They had here a reservation of seven miles square. Okonoksee was chief, and the village was called after him.

The Indians were all at home, it being the close of the hunting and sugar-making seasons. Many came out—men, women and children—to see us. They were civil, and manifested a curiosity to see the big horses and the "big wigwams on wheels," examining the cover, how it was kept on, and often exclaiming "Ugh! big pashekoksee;" meaning big horses. This was a great day with them, being the day for their yearly feast and dance to celebrate the close of the hunting and sugar-making seasons. (It was their custom to also celebrate yearly their corn harvest.)

Brother Elias and sister Mary went into the village to see the big bear roasting. The bear was skinned nicely, all except his feet, and rested on his hind-paws on the ground, while the fore-paws were suspended to upright poles. The fire almost surrounded him.

Their corn-fields were on the opposite side of the river, where the farm of Mr. Robert Shirley, Jr., is now located.

After we left the village, we hastened on as fast as possible, to get out of the reach of the Indians before they began their drunken dance. At noon we halted for rest and dinner, when, to our great discomfiture, we found we were without anything to strike fire, James having been given all the flints and powder, excepting what was packed in the large chest at the bottom of the wagon.

Mother had given the little Indian papooses at the villages all the bread we had, and we could not have any dinner. We let the horses rest and eat and then pushed on, hoping to come to an Indian camp, or fire left by them, but were disappointed. Night came on, and we prepared to spend it the best we could. The horses were tied and fed; the feed-box was always taken from the rear end of the wagon, and firmly fixed on the tongue of the wagon, and the horses tied on either side of it. The family, supperless and without fires to keep off the wild animals, were arranged as follows: Father and brother Elias lay under the wagon, mother, the three daughters and baby brother slept in the wagon.

The cow, perceiving danger, got her calf close to the wagon, and then lay close to it on the outer side. The wolves howled alarmingly near, frightening the horses so that our young teamster, brother Elias, needed to be up the most of the night to keep them from breaking loose.

The next morning we started early, in the hope of finding fire, but were disappointed; so at noon we stopped and unloaded the wagon until we reached the chest and got the flints, when we soon had a fire made. My eldest sister quickly prepared nourishing food for our dear mother, who was almost overcome by her fast of thirty hours and her care of her nursing babe, ten months old. After we were all refreshed by a good dinner, we started on. When the sun was getting low, we came to a little stream that was difficult to cross. While looking and planning what to do, an Indian on foot came up the bank. Father made him understand, by motions of the hands, that he wanted to cross.

The Indian was soon in the bushes, blazing trees as he went; after awhile he came back, saying, "Howshka!" (Come on). Our team followed, as he directed, and made the crossing safely and back to the trail, where we encamped for the night. The Indian lighted our fire. He was invited to eat supper, and after he ate he pointed upward, saying "Heap bish" (rain); then pointing to the calf said, "Heap anemoose" (wolves). He then took up a brand of fire, and, making a circuit, set fire to several dry logs to protect us from the wolves, and left for the village.

It rained a little, but the next morning was bright and beautiful.

The stream that we had just crossed was Three Mile Run, so we were only three miles from the end of our journey, and this was the last night of our camping out.

We reached Fort Defiance that forenoon, to our joy and the great delight of brother Robert, who had been there several days. My parents were pleased to find Mr. William Preston, a gentleman of intelligence and of pleasing manners, in possession of the fort. He had been there most of the time since the war.

There were two good log houses in the fort, built for the officers, one of which Mr. Preston's family occupied; in the other, my father's family found narrow but quite comfortable quarters.

The fort was all standing in good preservation, excepting the barracks on the banks of the Auglaize. The bank here was very steep, and commanded a fine view of the low land on the opposite side of the river. The block-houses, the four large gates with sentinel-boxes over them, were good, and the pickets were in good order, and strong enough to be a protection even then. The block-house on the northeast corner of the fort, had a good cellar, that had been used for a magazine during the war. From the cellar an underground way led to the river, by which the soldiers could get water without being seen by the enemy. In the block-house at the end of the barracks, facing southeast, were two or three iron-bound chests, full of written documents of the war, left by the army officers.

In this block-house was a hand mill, with buhr mill stones, that ground quite good meal when the corn was ripe and hard. There was also a large grater, like a horseradish grater, on which we could grate corn just out of the milk—this did not make bread, but mush and griddle cakes. This fort was built for the war of 1812, by Gen. Winchester, but came to be spoken of as Fort Defiance. This fort (Winchester's) stood on the bank of the Auglaize River, about two hundred yards above the point where Wayne's old Fort Defiance stood. Some of the stumps of the pickets, and some of the embankments of Wayne's old fort (Defiance) were still plainly to be seen.

Very few white people lived in that vicinity at the time of our arrival. Four French families were living in log cabins on the banks of the Maumee, above the point, and three American families on the Auglaize, one mile above the fort—two of these by name of Driver, one a silversmith, the other a shoe-maker. Six miles below Fort Defiance, at Camp Number Three, there lived three American families, namely: Mr. John Perkins', Mr. Montgomery Evans', and Mr Hively's. Two of these families had looms, and wove flax and tow linen. Every farmer's wife took her spinning-wheel with her to the new country. There were no sheep in that region then. In 1824, my brother James bought three sheep in Urbana, and drove them out to Defiance. There were two trading houses; one of these was just outside the fort, on the banks of the Maumee, and was kept by a Frenchman; the other was on the other side of the Maumee and was kept by Mr. Rice. · The latter was quite a store; with everything for the Indians—blankets, bright cotton shawls, beads, ribbons, cloth (such as was worn by the squaws for strouds), and bright calicoes, used by the squaws for short sacques that came below the waist. The calico was 50 cents per yard. The Indian men wore calico shirts.

The traders made the most profit from selling whisky to the Indians.

Mr. Burroughs was a blacksmith, and lived near Rice's.

The Ottawa Indians brought the most of their trade to Defiance. It consisted of fur pelts of the otter, beaver, raccoon, bear, muskrat, mink, fox and wild cat, also dressed deer-skins; and, besides these, beeswax (from the wild honey), ginseng, cranberries and wild gooseberries.

The squaws made beautiful floor mats out of the large rushes which grew on the islands and at the river's edge. They colored some of the rushes black, others yellow. The mats were from one and a half to two yards long and one yard wide.

All the travel, of both whites and Indians, passed through the fort, except that which went on the river in pirogues or in bark canoes.

At that time, there was not a white person living between Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne, Ind.

Travelers planned so they could go through with the mail-carrier who carried the mail from Piqua to Fort Meigs (now Maumee City), or went in companies.

There was a great deal of travel from Detroit to Fort Wayne, Green Bay and Chicago.

All this passed through Fort Defiance.

The Government paid the Miami Indians their annuities at Fort Wayne. The money, all silver, was carried on pack-horses through Defiance. Four or five gentlemen, with the men who drove the pack-horses, made up the company. They had to camp out in the wilderness, but I never heard of any being molested in any way. Our fears in regard to the hostility of the Indians were groundless. There were very few depredations committed by the men on the property of the whites, and when they did, it was when drunk on the whisky sold to them by the traders. Sometimes pigs would be found with arrows in their sides. If any white man's property was damaged by Indians, the amount of damage claimed and sworn to was paid by the Indian Agent out of the annuities of the whole tribe to which the offenders belonged.

The whites did not like the chief of the village above Defiance, Ockonoksee; they thought he ought to control his young men better; but their hopes were upon his elder son, a fine young man, who would soon come into the chiefship, and whom every one liked. He died, however, the first summer we lived at the fort.

The Indians were on their way to Detroit to draw their annuities, and, as their custom was, they encamped on the other side of the Maumee to wait for all the Indians to collect, when they would together make the journey.

The young chief's horse broke its hobbles and ran away; he and others ran very fast to catch the horse, and while heated he drank hastily and freely of what he supposed was river water (he was temperate), but on draining the cup he exclaimed "Ugh! Whisky!" He laid down to sleep, and never waked. His corpse was brought over to the fort, and buried just a little way above the fort, on the high bank of the Auglaize, under a large apple tree.

The corpse was dressed in his best suit, namely, a dark blue cloth sacque coat and handsome leggins and moccasins.

The coat had two small capes, one a little above the other; the edges of each were ornamented with small silver brooches.

He wore silver arm-bands, and on his breast two silver breastplates, in shape of a half-moon, hung one above the other.

A bunch of little silver baubles was in each ear, and around his waist was a beautiful wampum belt, in which was his hunting-knife in its scabbard. His tomahawk, gun and shot-pouch were by his side.

At his feet were placed a two-quart pail full of soup, together with a wooden spoon, and his pipe and some tobacco. This was the outfit of the dead chief for his journey to the great hunting-grounds.

The grave was dug so shallow that the corpse was nearly even with the surface of the ground. My brother James hastened and brought some clapboards to lay over the grave before they covered it with earth.

The Indians would not permit more than a slight and flat depth of earth over the grave. Before the grave was closed, Segatchaway, the brother of the *old* chief, stood over the grave and made a loud and vehement speech, threatening any man, white or Indian, with death who would rob the corpse of its expensive ornaments.

Two guns were fired off toward the Indian village, to inform a brother and sister buried there of the young chief's death.

Tobacco and whisky were sacrificed at the grave.

All this time the young chief's parents sat on the ground, dressed without their ornaments. Ockonoksee's hair hung down upon his shoulders; dust was upon his head. He sat in an erect position, his feet crossed like a tailor's His wife sat by his side, her head oftentimes bowed to the ground, and, moaning low, she would beat the ground with her hand.

The little brother of the young chief, who was only five years old, and whom his father had named General Wayne, and who was now the heir of the chiefship, kept all the while close to his father, with behavior as dignified. When the ceremonies were over, all the Indians left in great haste for their camp, except Ockonoksee and his wife; they remained, and took farewell of the grave, the mother uttering pitiful cries.

Mr. Preston took them into his house and gave them their dinner; they then rode slowly out of the fort.

The next morning we hastened to the grave, fearing that, from its shallowness, the hogs would disturb it, and found the earth rooted away and the clapboards exposed.

My brother James took his ax, and, going into the woods, cut small saplings and erected over the grave a strong and shapely booth, which protected it perfectly.

When the Indians returned from Detroit, they stopped at the grave and shot off two guns and burned tobacco and poured out whisky.

When Ockonoksee saw how nicely his son's grave was protected, he inquired who did it, and, on learning it was brother James, he sent for him. Having a mark set up, he selected two young Indians to shoot at it, and told them whoever, firing once, would hit the mark, should be his adopted son. They eagerly tried, but both missed it. Ockonoksee then bade James to shoot at the mark. James did so and hit it; whereupon Ockonoksee took a roundabout, or sailor's jacket, that belonged to his deceased son, and put it upon James' shoulders, thus investing him with the honor of his son's place.

Ever after this the old chief claimed James as his, and whenever he came to the fort he exercised much authority over him, and required many favors at his hand.

Two years after the young chief's death, a half-breed shot his wife. She was an Ottawa squaw. They were on their way to Detroit, and were camping on the other side of the Maumee, waiting for others to come. He was shooting ducks, and, having killed one among the willows, sent his wife to fetch it while he re-loaded his gun. As she was going down the bank, he shot her in the back, and then ran to the nearest canoe, crossed over the river below the point, and was soon lost to sight, first in the corn-fields and then in the woods. The few Indians who were there, and my brothers James and Elias, with others of the whites, all joined in the pursuit of him all that day, and some of the Indians kept on to the Indian village on Blanchard Fork, but did nôt find him. The squaw lived in great agony until the next afternoon, when she died. By this time, a large number of Indians had arrived, and they were very much excited. They buried her on the bank, near the wigwam where she died, and then moved over to the Defiance side of the river—men, squaws, papooses, horses, dogs, camp-kettles and all—and camped on the green just below our cabins. Some of the men began to gather wood and brush, and others rails from off father's calf-pasture fence for a great fire, while others hobbled and belled the horses. The squaws, in the meanwhile, were stealthily carrying off armfuls of bows and arrows, tomahawks, knives and guns, to hide them in the bushes.

When it was quite dark, a squaw came into our yard and motioned us to put out all the lights and keep within the house. She said, "Indian mad at white man because half-white killed squaw." We gratefully acted upon her advice. The green was lighted up with the great fire, and we, being in the dark, could distinctly see every movement of the Indians. Not a squaw nor papoose was to be seen; they were all hidden in the bushes. The war-dance commenced to the time of an instrument that sounded like a negro banjo. They had stripped themselves of all clothing except a piece of broadcloth about the loins. They divided into two parties, dancing different ways and then meeting as would enemies, all the time having the wildest gestures, throwing their arms and springing off the ground and keeping up a shrill war-whoop.

They looked frightful with their faces painted in red streaks on one side and on the other black, and feathers of different colors in their hair. We were thoroughly alarmed; even brother James, our brave pioneer, sat quietly in the house. The war-dance kept up till the great fire had burned down to a mass of coals; then they began to scream and beat upon their camp-kettles, making the dogs howl. We could see the squaws and papooses among them now, and in the height of the yelling and pounding we heard the distressed squeals of a pig and soon smelled the singing of hair. Then father said. "Go to bed, children, I am thankful that it required only a pig to appease their wrath." They cooked, ate and slept.

The next morning they were astir early and preparing for a start, and were sober and very quiet. Father walked out among them and called the attention of some of the Indians to the pigs in the pen and holding up three fingers made them understand that there were three pigs last night and only two this morning. They looked very innocent and exclaimed, "Wawhaugh! waugh! no good, no good!" meaning that whoever took them was not good. The pigs were six months old and of fine breed.

The Indians were not commonly thievish. They did not steal from each other and very rarely from the whites; and in that thinly settled country, where neighbors were miles apart, I never heard of but one instance of a white woman being molested, and then no personal harm was offered her, but two drunken Indians demolished dishes and furniture in her husband's absence.

The squaws were very modest and virtuous. Okonoksee, the chief, did not stop with his young warriors to restrain them in their violent demonstrations toward the whites, and the whites thought he did not care to. He was intoxicated almost all the time, and every year he became worse and worse. His little son, "General Wayne," sickened and died. All his children were now dead except two daughters; one of them was married to a brave, noble Indian, and their little son was the last direct heir to the chiefship.

In a drunken frolic at the village one night, Okonoksee sought a quarrel with his son-in-law, and drew a knife threatening to kill him. The young man stepped into his wigwam, not because he was a coward, but to get out of the way of the drunken man, but the chief followed and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly, and either with design or a stagger he plunged the knife which he still held in his hand into his little grandson that was sitting on his mother's lap, killing him also. The indignation against him was very great. The chiefs of the other villages came to Okonoksee's village to try him for the crime.

They sat in council for three days, and decided that he must die. An Indian brought the word to Defiance that he was to be beheaded the next day. Messrs. Preston, Warren and Kepler, with my brothers and some others, went up to the village to see, as they supposed, the last of the old chief. When they got there the Indian men were formed in a circle with the condemned man sitting on the ground in the midst, his arms folded, his head bowed, and his good, faithful wife by his side. The Indians made room for the whites to join the circle. The chiefs were in council in a wigwam set apart for that purpose. After a time the chiefs came out, and walked up to the condemned chief. One of them made a speech; then they all walked around him. Having done this, the oldest chief, with some words, laid one hand on Okonoksee's head and the other hand on his mouth; and all the chiefs in turn said and did the same. The words were evidently the reprieve from the sentence of the day before, and the announcement of his punishment. The laying the hand on the mouth was to signify that it was to be closed in council and in authority, and that he was divested of his chiefship.

This ceremony being ended, they brought a young Indian, a distant relative of the old chief, into the circle. They put on him a wampum belt and some silver ornaments, and with other ceremonies, which I have forgotten, they installed him chief. Every one, both Indians and whites, were dissatisfied with "George," the new chief.

The Indians neither loved nor feared him. There was little difference in Okonoksee's lofty bearing after he was deposed, but he did not boast so much about his great bravery nor count on his fingers how many white men he had killed in the war. His people obeyed his word sooner than they did the new chief's. The Indians became dissatisfied when the land near them was bought and settled by the whites, and finally the Government bought their reservation and moved them west of the Mississippi.

My father, as soon as possible, built a double-log cabin a short distance above the fort on the Auglaize. These cabins were roofed with clapboards and the floors made of puncheons. The trees were felled and sawed into proper lengths, split into puncheons, dressed off with a broadax and adze, placed evenly on the sleepers, driven closely together and firmly wedged.

My brother James loved to work in wood, and my father had taken a good supply of tools to Defiance.

This double-cabin, with a large entry between, was our home for several years. Here we entertained many people—travelers and land viewers—as there were none but Mr. Preston's and father's family to keep them.

We had at this time neither church nor minister, nor schools; we had no physician, no roads, no carriages and no mills. We had not a post office even, but had to use Piqua or Fort Meigs (Maumee City) post office, and the mail carrier who carried the mail from Piqua via St. Marys, Fort Wayne and Fort Defiance to Fort Meigs, would mail our letters for us, and when he took letters out for us he paid the postage and we refunded him.

We felt sorely the absence of society, but our few neighbors were excellent people, and though we suffered many deprivations in that new country neighbors hastened to each other's help in sickness or trouble of any kind and were ready to lend a helping hand in putting up their cabins, etc., etc. Besides our good neighbors, we every week met men of refinement and polite manners passing through to Fort Wayne. My father was a farmer. He cultivated part of the bottom land on the other side of the Auglaize River. It was very productive and yielded fine corps of corn, potatoes, melons, etc.

The land was not yet surveyed. I think the contract was given that year to Capt. James Riley. I remember when he came to the fort; he was entertained at our house. Soon after that the surveying was commenced. The surveyors suffered greatly while at their work from the mosquitoes and gnats. The surveyors came frequently to Defiance for a rest.

We were at Fort Defiance nearly a year before there was a religious meeting of any kind held. The first was held by a Presbyterian minister, who was passing through, and put up at Preston's. My mother invited him to preach in our house, and she sent word around to all the people to come, and they came, French and all.

It was a year and a half after that before we heard another sermon. The second was preached by Rev. Solomon Manear, from Ross County, a young man just licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church (and afterward admitted to the Ohio Conference). He had come out to Fort Defiance with others in charge of two wagons loaded with flour, bacon and dried fruit. My parents invited him to preach in our house; we had just moved into our double cabin.

We were at Fort Defiance two years before we had a school. Then a Mr. Smith came with his family and moved into an old trading house, and opened school in an old blacksmith shop that stood near Shane's apple tree. The tree was full of apples. Mr. Rice claimed the apples, but the scholars were allowed to play under it. It gave a fine shade. The trunk was short and thick, the top large and spreading. The tradition of the tree then was that the wigwam where Shane was born stood near there, and on that day his father planted this tree, and when he was a little boy, the Indian boys when mad at him would break down his tree to spite him, which accounted for its shape.

Shane was then a man fifty years old, living at Shane's Prairie, on the St. Mary's River.

Having no mills, father had to send to Swan Creek (now Toledo), for flour and salt also. These were hauled to the head of the Maumee Rapids and from there brought in pirogues. It was hard work, both in low and high water—in low water they often had to get into the water and push and pull the pirogue over the riffles.

Ague was prevalent in the Fort Defiance region. The first year we lived there our family were all down with it except my father and one sister, but the cold winter restored us to health.

In the early years of our pioneer life, death visited our family and took from us our lovely sister Nancy, seventeen years of age. She died of the measles. Under the shadows of death, the deprivations of a pioneer life were most keenly felt—no religious services to comfort and console, and not even a beautiful coffin in which to lay one of the loveliest of earth's fair flowers away. Nothing but the trees of the forest were available for this, and Messrs. James Partee and John Plummer, members of Mr. Perkins' family, came and made the coffin out of puncheons of a black walnut tree. They planed and waxed the wood; they had to use nails instead of screws.

Our little settlement did not increase in numbers until after the land came into market. The land office was at Piqua. Messrs. Phillips and Leavel purchased the site of Defiance, and laid out the town. Mr. John Perkins bought land on the Tiffin River, where Brunersburg now stands. This stream was called by the Indians Bean River, but the surveyors named it in honor of the first Governor of Ohio. Mr. Perkins built a grist and saw mill on this river.

People now came and settled permanently, and frame buildings with brick chimneys took the place of log cabins with sticks and clay chimneys.

Messrs. Phillips and Leavel erected a frame building for a store, etc., in Defiance. In an upper room of this building the first courts of justice were held. Previous to this, the people had to go to Fort Meigs for law purposes, as Williams and Wood Counties had one county seat, namely, Fort Meigs (Maumee City).

The lawyers who practiced in the Defiance Court were Messrs. Charles and William Ewing, of Fort Wayne, and Mr. Powell, of Fort Meigs.

The first officers were: Circuit Judge --Lane, of New York; Associate Judges, Robert Shirley, Sr., John Perkins and Pierce Evans; Sheriff, William Preston; Clerk of the Court, Dr. John Evans.

In this room, court was held until the brick court house was built about 1830 or 1831.

In 1825, Brother Nathan moved his family to Fort Defiance.

We were still without religious services and a house of worship, and Brother Nathan applied to the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1827 Rev. Elias Pattee was sent to Fort Defiance Mission. Rev. Pattee soon gathered the men together with their axes and teams, and logs were cut, hewed and hauled to a lot presented by the proprietors of the town plat, and a church erected.

It was a simple structure—walls, windows, roof and floor—but no chimney. In this we worshiped when the weather was warm; when cold we held our meetings in private houses. When the brick court house was built, our meetings were held there, our society having outgrown the small accommodations of its pioneer life.

My father bought land on the opposite side of the Auglaize River, one mile from Defiance, improved it and moved his family there. My brother Nathan settled five miles up the Auglaize; brother Elias, three miles; brother Robert on same stream near where Charloe now stands, and brother James on the Maumee, ten miles above Fort Defiance.

Brother Nathan sowed wheat largely, and when his grain was to be cut (they used sickles), he proposed to his harvesters to pay them an extra shilling a day instead of providing them (as had been the custom) with whisky, as he was a man of temperance principles. Of the twenty men, only one preferred the whisky, and he was dismissed.

This was the first public movement toward temperance in our region.

Of my father's family, but two remain—my brother Robert and myself. My sister Mary married Mr. Thomas Warren, of Defiance, and died in a little less than a year afterward. I married Rev. James B. Austin, of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; at the time of his death, in 1857, he was a member of the Cincinnati Conference. Brother John died while a young man and single.

PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS OF PHILIP SHIRLEY.

We give below an article, dated February 26, 1883, from that worthy old pioneer, Philip Shirley, Dupont, Putnam Co., Ohio:

My father, Nathan Shirley, started from Ross County, March 1, 1825, with sixteen other families, among whom were the Tittles, Hammons and other families, and when a wagon would stop all would stop and help repair it, and it was on one of these occasions that I saw two Indians for the first time in full costume. There were several four-horse teams, one of which was my father's and all four were needed, as sometimes we were axle deep in mud. The company kept some ten men in advance to chop roads around bad places and fallen trees, which made a great distance of unbroken road. At the mouth of the Blanchard River, Thomas McClish had lately settled, who was the last white settler until we arrived near Defiance. At the Little Auglaize, at Fort Brown, we were met by several pirogues that carried part of our loads and assisted in crossing Little Auglaize, Blue Creek, Flatrock and Six-Mile Creeks. We passed Occonoxee's Indian town some twelve or fifteen miles south of Fort Defiance, which contained some 300 Ottawa Indians, who had a long line of small hewed-log houses, some fifty or more in number, and other canvas or elm-bark wigwams for dwellings, and a few sleeping places fixed some fifteen or twenty feet above ground on four posts set in the ground to avoid mosquitoes. It was a show to immigrants, consisting of Indian men and women and children nearly all naked up to ten or twelve years old, more than a hundred horses and more than a hundred dogs, all in a state of active enjoyment.

One mile south of Defiance, I saw the first herd of deer, some nine in number, bounding by our emigrant train, apparently not much frightened, and seen and remarked by nearly every one.

On the 1st of April, 1825, we arrived in Fort Defiance, some moving into the Fort, some moving down on the Maumee River. My father moved into grandfather's (Robert Shirley, Jr.) house, double log (cabins), for a few days; then on his grandfather's farm, later known as the Frazee farm, one mile south of Defiance, for three years; then on my father's farm, six miles south of Defiance, now known as the Town Newton farm, into his new double log cabin, which was good enough, and used for a dwelling, tavern, church, and Justice's office when my father was elected Justice of the Peace.

In 1840, my father moved into his new two-story frame house just in time for the wedding of his eldest daughter, Rachel, to Shadrach H. Carey, and in 1844 Nathan Shirley's wife died, and father and the family kept house for eight years, giving a dinner to myself and Elizabeth Prowant on the 9th day of October, 1849. My father was married to Mrs. Ann P. Hankins about 1852; then sold his farm and bought and made a farm at old Milldam, four miles south of Defiance; then sold and moved to Junction, being one of the proprietors of that town, where he died in 1872, after an active life of over forty-seven years, holding the office of County Commissioner in Williams County and acting as Colonel of the militia for a number of years. After Paulding County was organized he served as Justice of the Peace, and was an accepted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as class leader and doing other church duties, and being a member for over fifty years, having belonged, together with my mother, to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ross County. They having raised seven boys and six girls, five of whom are still living, myself in Dupont, Putnam County; C. D. Shirley, in Clark's Hill, Tippecanoe County, Ind.; John W. Shirley, in Paulding County; Stephen M. Shirley, in Defiance County, and Nancy M. Dils, in Defiance.

About the year 1827, Robert Shirley, Sr., and my father bought and donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church a town lot, on which the neighbors and minister, Rev. Pattee, built a hewed-log church, near where the present brick church now stands. About the year 1827, Robert Shirley, Sr., moved into his two-story hewed-log house on his farm one mile south of Defiance. In the year 1828, Elias Shirley and his wife, Phebe Hudson, settled on their farm, four miles south of Defiance, now known as the Shots farm, once while Uncle Elias and Aunt Phebe were eating their breakfast, in came a large, rough looking old Indian who said he was buckata (hungry) and pointing down his throat. Uncle told aunt to give him some victuals on a plate (which was good treatment for Indian beggars) and generally well received, but on this occasion the Indian appeared angry and asked to eat at the table which uncle denied him. He ate his meal, appearing to be angry, and left in an unthankful manner. About three weeks afterward, Uncle Elias Shirley was attending a public sale of James Hudson's property, preparatory to moving to Fort Wayne to work at the brick mason trade, and about 11 o'clock, he noticed that same old Indian and a young Indian looking on at the sale and observed the usual mean countenance of the old Indian. The two Indians soon left and went up to Elias Shirley's house, finding his wife and child alone. The old Indian ordered the woman to get the two Indians something to eat and to put it on the table. He ordered what to get, and watched her closely while she got it, and the tea and sugar from the bureau drawer, etc. When the meal was got agreeably to order, the two Indians sat down to eat, the old Indian ordering her to get whatever was needed. The young Indian got up from the table first and started out of the house, and when he got to the door, and beckoned the woman to him and told her to make her escape for the old Indian intended to kill her, and the young Indian went up the road. The old Indian finished his meal and went to the window and looked up and down the road, apparently to see if any one was passing, and while so doing the woman took the child and ran toward the river, thinking to wade across the river to Abraham Hudson's farm, but the old Indian overtook her at the river, after running a quarter of a mile. He drew his butcher knife and drove her back to the house and set a chair in the middle of the floor and made her sit down in it, and told her if she got up he would kill her He then took hold of the child and tried to take it from her. But she was resolved never to let go of it. So they pulled till she thought it was badly hurt. He finally let go of the child and commenced dancing around her. He soon went to the window again to watch the road. She went out of the house in another direction and got behind a large sugar tree, and feared the child would cry. She saw the old Indian come out of the house and look all around, and then he ran toward the river as before, and she took to the woods and went down the river two or three miles to where the sale was. They were still selling, and she, knowing her safety, and not wishing to interrupt the sale, stood in the thicket of bushes near by quite awhile, until the sale closed, when she appeared and told her story, when her husband, Elias Shirley, took his gun, mounted a horse and rode for his house, followed by his brothers Nathan, James and Robert and many neighbors, and when they reached the house they found it knee deep in feathers, two feather beds having been ripped open and emptied on the floor. A few gallons of lard had been poured over the feathers. The chairs had been thrown on the fire in the fire-place, and then thrown on the feathers. Medicine bottles were all broken The bureau had been robbed of its contents, sugar, tea, etc., a large iron kettle had been chopped down to the bottom with Shirley's ax, and all was quiet. Some forty neighbors went in pursuit next day, rationed for an Indian hunt. They went to Occonoxee's village, but the Indian had gone to the woods to hunt. They ate their dinner at the village and while there some men drew a figure of an Indian on one of their doors with a big heart, and several of the men shot the heart full of holes. The men divided into companies of ten men each and separated, and went up Flatrock Creek, Blue Creek and Little Auglaize River, with orders not to shoot a gun until the Indian was found and then they were to shoot signal guns until they all got together. One company found the two Indians at their camp on Flatrock Creek, and signaled all together. When Nathan Shirley and Elias Shirley and their company came up to the Indians, the old Indian's head was all white with feathers, and Elias Shirley begged for a gun to shoot the old Indian, but Nathan and others refused to give him a gun, and they had the old Indian lodged in jail at Defiance, where he was confined for some time for trial. The young Indian was allowed to go at large, as being only a coward in bad company. The chiefs of the Ottawa nations were called together by their agent and a settlement made by paying Elias Shirley $100, it being a low estimate of the property destroyed without any compensation for damages. The Indians said this Indian was a bad man and often abused their families and caused them much trouble. They said they were sorry that Shirley was prevented from shooting the Indian, and the Indian was released from prison with orders never to be seen in that neighborhood, and if he ever came back Shirley was permitted to shoot him. Elias Shirley said he met him once afterward in Defiance, but when they recognized each other the Indian dodged away and he never saw him again. The next summer, when Nathan Shirley and some hands were clearing on his new farm preparatory to moving, Occonoxee, the chief, and Segatchaway (Oc-co-noxee's brother), Dr. Kickwas, Sco-be nah, Poke-shaw, and several other Indians. Oc-co-nox-ee said to Nathan Shirley: "You are Colonel Shirley, and I am Oc-co-nox-ee, chief; your men shoot Indian on wigwam door, Indian no like it." Shirley seeing the situation, said: Come to the house; and Shirley took a piece of charcoal and drew a large picture on a board of a white man having a hat on, and a large heart, and said, "Indian, you shoot at it. Several of the Indians took aim and shot through the heart. Then Oc-co-nox-ee shook hands with Shirley and said, "good friends," and the Indians went away well satisfied.

Poke-shaw, a Pottawatomie Indian, married Oc-co-nox-ee's sister, a lady who had been married to a French gentleman by the name of Lumbar, who had a farm at Delaware town on the Maumee River. They had two children, a boy and a girl, and then parted, he keeping the boy Peter, and she taking the girl, who made a fine Indian lady or squaw, while Peter Lumbar sold dry goods to the Indians and whites. There were several children in the Poke-shaw family, and Poke-shaw was buried on Six-mile Creek, and his widow and her brothers, Oc-co nox-ee and Se-gatch-a-way, went to the far West.

There was a Christian Delaware Indian by the name of Caleb Lewis, who was married to a Muncie squaw, and they had two children, Was-keel-no, a boy, and Chola, a girl. Caleb Lewis would attend church whenever he could, and work in the harvest field. He appeared quarter white, and would call his daughter Chola, my wife, which made us very shy of each other. One Sabbath, my brothers and myself were taking observations down where about five Indian families were camped in summer wigwams made of elm bark on posts and poles at the river side. We had a good time. Mrs. Caleb Lewis took down from off the bark roof the breast bone of a turkey, with considerable amount of flesh on it and completely covered with fly blows, apparently a pint or more blows. I watched the cook and saw breast and all put into the kettle without the loss of a fly blow, and thickened with flour and cooked and poured into a wooden bowl surrounded by wooden spoons. Caleb Lewis invited us boys to eat dinner, which we declined, and he got angry and said we thought their victuals were not good enough and that ended my claim on Chola.

James W. Riley, of St. Marys, once told Caleb Lewis that in the next world he would be a horse and he would ride him there. Caleb Lewis told Riley that in the next world he would be a snake and he would beat him on the head with a club, etc.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Mrs. Julia A. Kiser was born of American parents May 24, 1815, in Paint Township, Ross Co., Ohio., near Chillicothe, and immigrated to this county in the fall of 1834. The father's name was Jehu P. Downs, a native of Maryland. He followed the trade of shoemaker for some years, but being possessed of a venturesome spirit, he went to sea before the mast; unfortunately for him, the vessel was seized by the English and the crew thrown into a London prison; part of the crew took the oath of allegiance to British Government and were immediately placed upon a man of war; he and his comrade, being good Americans, refused to take the oath. They languished in prison nine long months; the authorities at last becoming tired of keeping them, released them by kicking them out destitute of money, clothes or friends; the comrade disappearing, leaving him to fight the battle of life alone, he sought and found work in a cobbler's stall, until he obtained money to buy clothes, meantime watching an opportunity of escape, which soon occurred by the death of a sailor, and he secured his berth on board a vessel, following the sea seven years before his return to his native land. He afterward enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, came home on furlough in 1813, and was married to Elizabeth Vandervort, of Virginia. He served until the close of the war. During his wanderings as a soldier, he visited Ft. Defiance, and being highly pleased with the appearance of the country, was never satisfied until he located here in the fall of 1834, where he remained until his death, which occurred August, 1866, aged ninety-three. They had three children—Julia A., Oliver P (who died September 8, 1830) and Angus L., who learned the saddler business, which he followed successfully for many years, accumulating quite a property. He married Sophia C. Graper, a native of Hanover, Germany, in 1843. He was very fond of hunting and fishing, and had many interesting adventures incident to frontier life. Died August 15, 1857. After the death of Jehu P. Downs, his widow married Thomas Warren, who was also one of the pioneers of the country. She died May, 1878, at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. Downs and family came to this place from Palestine, Pickaway Co., Ohio, situated about twenty miles from Circleville, moving the whole way by wagon, the trip consuming about fourteen days. On their journey they passed through New London, Wapakoneta and other towns; between the latter place and the mouth of the Little Auglaize, the roads were almost impassable, the teams stalling as often as four times a day, making it necessary for them to unload and wade out to higher ground, obliging the men to carry the goods. Upon their arrival here, they could find no unoccupied rooms, and were compelled to take shelter in an old French cabin, dingy with age and smoke, situated on the lands where the upper ends of East Defiance now stands. The first visit Mrs. Kiser made, at a distance from this place, after locating here, was to Steubenville, in the summer of 1837, performing the whole journey on horseback, a distance of more than three hundred miles, passing in the route through Maumee, Findlay, Upper Sandusky, Fremont, Mansfield, Wooster, New Philadelphia, Sandyville, Harrison and a number of smaller towns and villages. Returning by the same route as far as Mansfield, thence to Maderia and across the black swamp, where the mud and water was midside to a common horse, compelling the riders to sit with their feet drawn up on the saddle to keep them dry. They stopped at Ottaway on Sunday, July 3, for dinner, at a house of private entertainment. The proprietor at first refused his guests anything to eat, or to provide anything for their horses; but finally gave them some bread without butter, tea without sugar and onions without salt, also sent his man to the field a half mile away for green oats to feed their horses, declaring this was the best he could supply them, but was expecting fresh supplies by wagon hourly, which, owing to the condition of the roads, was several days behind. The party feeling refreshed for this bill of fare, and the assurance of the host of fresh supplies in a few days, started on their journey. In 1838, Mrs. Kiser, then Julia A. Downs, was married to John H. Kiser, of Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. Kiser was born in Jefferson County, Ohio. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania; his grandparents of German descent. He was one of a large family of children, now all dead, save one who resides in Noble County, Ind. In July, he moved to this place, bringing with him a large stock of goods, his being the first saddle and harness shop in the county. He afterward entered into the mercantile business; was also Treasurer of Defiance County, and held offices of trust on the canal. He took the census of Defiance County in 1860; died March 19, 1861. They had five children —John H., born May 16, 1839, resides in Defiance County, Ohio; married Mary E. Bridenbaugh July 21, 1870, has three children living, Victoria A., born November 16, 1841, married S. A. Shields May 21, 1873, has one child, resides in San Francisco, Cal.; Mary E., born December 25, 1844, married Dr. T. H. Ashton July 20, 1865, has two children, resides in Defiance; James P., born February 16, 1847, died August 25, 1855; Callie E., born April 6, 1849, married S. H. Cave February 7, 1874. has one child, resides in Terrace, Utah. Victoria and Callie were engaged in mission teaching among the Mormon's (for some time previous to their marriage), Mary, the second daughter, has in her possession the old clock which grandfather Downs brought to this county. It is a tall coffin-shaped affair, after the old Dutch style, and a great curiosity in these days of style and novelty. Mrs. Kiser resides with her son John H. at the old homestead at the corner of Wayne and First streets. Is in the enjoyment of good health, having lived to witness the progress of Defiance from an almost howling wilderness to a city of 7,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Sophia Downs, widow of Angus L. Downs, and daughter of Henry C. and Elizabeth Graper, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 27, 1819, and immigrated to America with her parents, arriving at Defiance, Ohio, September 18, 1834. She was married to Angus L Downs, of Defiance, January 1, 1843; to them were born six children, two boys and four girls, viz.: Emily, born May 7, 1844, died June 6, 1845; Wesley J., born June 25, 1846, died June 19, 1847; Emory W., born July 20, 1848; Ella C., born December 29, 1851; Caroline E., born July 13, 1854; and Alice M. Downs, May 12, 1857. Angus L. Downs was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 4, 1819, and removed with his parents to Defiance County in the fall of 1834; of the children who are living, Emory W. graduated in medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1873, and commenced his profession the same year, and was married to Nellie M. Thrall, October 8, 1873. To them were born three children—Thaddeus A. and Charles F. and Mabel Clara. Ella C. Downs married an attorney, A. J. Mitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio. Caroline E. Downs married a physician, Dr. James M. Colliers, March, 1877, and now resides and practices his profession in Plymouth, Mich. Alice M. Downs married Fletcher E. Morris, of Mansfield, Ohio, December 12, 1878, at which place she now resides.

The grandfather of the family, Jehu P. Downs, was a native of Maryland, and his mother a Virginian lady. He was in the war of 1812, and subsequently was a frontier ranger.

Mrs. Hannah McFarlan was born February 13, 1810, in Washington Township, Columbia Co., Penn., and was the fourth child of a family of twelve children, three boys and nine girls, of Edmund Herin and Rhoda (Young) Herin. The children all grew up, were married and raised families, except the third child, who died in infancy. Mr. Herin was born in the State of New Jersey May 25, 1772, and died in Defiance County, Ohio, in September, 1838. His wife, Rhoda, was born November 30, 1773, in Trenton, N. J., at which place they were married. Mr. Herin moved from Trenton, N. J., to the forks of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. From there to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1823. He being a cooper by trade, went to work in the salt works in that county, making barrels for shipping purposes; from there he moved to Licking County, Ohio, and bought a farm near the little town of Nashport. In June, 1834, while living at this place, it was visited with a severe frost, cutting down everything—corn, potatoes, etc., freezing the leaves on the trees so they all became crisped, and doing great damage to the fruit and vegetables generally. In 1834, Mr. Herin came to Defiance County. The subject of this sketch (his daughter) was married at the age of sixteen, February, 1826, to Tarlton McFarlan, of Muskingum County, Ohio, by whom she had the following children, viz.: James (deceased), Edmund (deceased), Martha (deceased), Theodosia, married to Rollin C. Fisher, who is a resident of Defiance, Sarah J., who resided at Findlay, Ohio, and William (deceased). Mr. McFarlan arrived in this county with his wife and four children in February, 1835. There was only an Indian trail leading through the black swamp at that time, through which they came. Mr. McFarlan and his brother had to cut a road for the team, while Mrs. McFarlan carried a babe of four months, and a gun, and drove the cow, assisted by a younger sister of thirteen summers. The sugar maple of the forest afforded them their sugar, but for six weeks they had no bread except corn pounded in a mortar, and sifted, from which they made their Johnny-cake. Flour was $16 per barrel, pork $20 per barrel; groceries and goods were shipped by pirogues and flat-boats to this place. Pioneers were often lost in the woods in coming to this place. Two men, who came through from Findlay, Ohio, were lost, and for three days were without food except two small biscuits each; when they arrived at her house they were so famished they begged her to give them some raw venison to satisfy their craving appetites until she could hastily prepare a meal for them. Mr. McFarlan died March 10, 1841. In September, 1846, Mrs. McFarlan was married to her present husband Isaac Hoover, by whom she had one child—Kate E., born February 17, 1848. Mrs. McFarlan has passed her threescore years and ten, and has witnessed the many changes of Defiance County for about a half century past—having seen the forest give way to fine cultivated farms, the log cabin to fine residences and the town of Defiance from a few pioneer families to a city of about 7,000, and now, with implicit confidence in her Lord and Master, she is waiting His summons, "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Charles V. Royce immigrated from Vermont to Defiance County at an early date, and for many years acted as Deputy Clerk of the Court. He was remarkable for the energy, decision and promptness with which he performed all his duties, both official and private. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a strong supporter. He removed to Miami County, and while serving as Clerk of the Court of that county died, October 2, 1863.

Frederick F. Stevens was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 26, 1814. In 1825, he removed with his mother to Putnam County, and two years later became a resident of Defiance. He hired out to Judge Robert Shirley at $4 per month, to work on the farm, $1.25 being deducted per month for washing and mending. The next season he worked for Pierce Evans, six months for $6 per month, and in the fall engaged to clerk for Foreman Evans six months for $25. He spent his winters in Mr. Evans' store until he was of age, except one year when he worked for Moses Rice, an early Indian trader. Mr. Stevens married Elizabeth Oliver July 13, 1836. She was the daughter of John Oliver (for whom he was clerking at this time) and niece of Oliver Spencer, who was a captive boy with the Indians at Defiance. By this marriage Mr. Stevens had six children, three sons and three daughters. His wife died in 1851, and he reunited in marriage with Susan Forest, by whom he has had nine children. Mr. Stevens was engaged in mercantile pursuits and other business enterprises until 1874, when he removed to Seneca County. He is there dealing in live stock, and although nearly seventy years of age retains the vigor and activity of his youth.

Michael Gorman was born in Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, September 8, 1818. His parents were Patrick and Bridget (Nolan) Gorman, whose children were Michael, Sabina, Bernard, Mary, Margaret and Catharine. Three of them are dead—Bernard, Sabina and Mary. Mrs. J. B. Weisenburger is now living in Defiance. Mrs. George W. Lowery is living at San Jose, Cal. Michael, the subject of this sketch, who resides in Defiance, immigrated to America in 1846, being forty-five days on the passage. The vessel ran onto a reef and sprung aleak. A heavy swell of the sea finally relieved the vessel from this position, and a pilot boat came along and towed the vessel into Quebec. Mr. Gorman went first to Montreal, then to Toronto, then took steamboat across to the States, then by rail to Buffalo (the cars being drawn by horses); from there took steamboat for Cleveland, and from there went to Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Remained there five months, then went to Beaver Falls, on the Monongahela; then to Wheeling, and from there to Cairo, Ill.; then went steamboating as deck hand, retracing his steps in a measure, arriving at Defiance, Ohio, April 8, 1847, with $7 in his pocket. He began work for Edwin Phelps at $1 a day. He was married to Sophia Hoverstadt, of this place, September 11, 1851, by whom he had ten children—Bernard J., Michael P. (deceased), Patrick W. (deceased), Theresa S., Anna C. (deceased), and one not named died in infancy. Mr. Gorman about this time commenced the grocery and provision business at the lower lock on the canal, and nearly opposite the Russell House. Continued the business there about seven years, in partnership with his brother Bernard, to whom he sold out and who carried on the business for two or three years, and then, on account of ill health, was obliged to give it up. Bernard traveled about in search of some climate in which to regain his health. Went to Michigan up in the pinery, from there to Germany; remained there about three months; then returned to Cleveland to try the water cure, but finding no relief for his complaint (asthma) was induced to go to Colorado, for which place he started out May 6, arriving at Denver in a few days (growing rapidly worse), at which place he died May 24, 1872. Michael bought a farm and farmed for about two years, then sold out and returned to the grocery and provision business, entering pretty largely into speculation in pork and beef, in the winter of 1858–59, which speculation resulted in a loss of $17,000, in the winter of 1864–65, which nearly broke him up financially. But Mr. Gorman was not the man to sit down and brood over losses, but buckled on the armor again for business, and to-day is doing a very thriving grocery and provision business with his eldest son, Bernard, on the corner of Fifth and Clinton streets, believing that where a man loses his money is the place to find it again. Mr. Gorman is now in his sixty-fourth year and is robust and healthy, and enjoys all the comforts of life and has a beautiful family residence on South Jefferson street. Mrs. Gorman's parents—Bernard and Elizabeth (Stertiman) Hoverstadt, immigrated from Germany, Minster, Province of Westphalia, to this country in 1835. They had four children, viz.: Sophia M., Elizabeth, Bernard Henry and Hermann John, the two latter being twins. Mr. Gorman was elected Commissioner of Defiance County in the fall of 1882, and is now serving in that capacity.

John Tuttle. Prominent among the names worthy of honorable mention is that of John Tuttle, a native of Warren County, Ohio, who was born August 16, 1819, and emigrated to Defiance in September, 1833. He had the misfortune to lose his parents almost in his infancy, and was thrown upon the world to seek a home among strangers. On reaching Defiance, not finding a shelter in any of the few cabins that were here at that time, the Stoner family, with whom young Tuttle migrated, were obliged to procure a cabin on the Kepler farm, four miles down the river. Here young Tuttle found employment with Mr. Kepler in husking corn and digging potatoes, receiving for a day's wages one bushel of either corn or potatoes. He soon gained the confidence and friendship of his employer, who was a kind and companionable man, and a practical hunter, and young Tuttle was soon invited to join him in his night sports of coon hunting, and immediately made a joint partner in the coon trade generally. This partnership, or sort of co-operative industry, proved a good thing for both parties in the end. Coons were plenty and their pelts in demand at fair prices, and by the time winter set in they had, by aid of dog and gun, procured over one hundred pelts. The income from this source, small though it was, rendered important service to the Kepler family that season, for before the winter set in Mr. K. was taken sick, and but for the money derived from the sale of those furs (carried a long distance to market by young Tuttle), the family must have suffered greatly through the winter. The next spring, or in the season of 1834, the village of Brunersburg was laid out, and with the prospect of plenty of work the Kepler family, together with young Tuttle, were induced to move to that place. Mr. Tuttle in his younger days worked for whomsoever would furnish him honorable employment, not refusing at times barely board and clothes. He speaks of working much for his old friend Brice Hilton, and greatly enjoying the society of his family. In the spring of 1836, young Tuttle entered the grocery store of a Mr. Williams from New York State, as clerk, a situation he obtained, by the by, only on condition of good and sufficient recommendation from good and responsible parties. Here he continued about a year, when he purchased the stock and trade of his employer and started business for himself. In 1844, he sold out, came to Defiance and entered the store of Pierce Evans & Sons as clerk, Mr. Evans being at that time the oldest pioneer in the country. In the following fall, Mr. Tuttle, with what means he had of his own and with some help from his friend Evans, started a store on the north side of the Maumee, in what was then called Williams Town, now known as North Defiance, from which place he has never moved his place of business above a few rods. In July, 1845, he married Miss Charlotte Bruner. The children by this marriage were Andrew, Isabella, Cornelia, Avaro, Ellen, Laura B. and Mary. Andrew served through the war of the rebellion. In the fall of 1849, erected a large warehouse near the north end of the Maumee bridge at a cost of $4,000, and with a floor space of over half an acre. Here Mr. Tuttle still may be found at all business hours ready to grasp the hand of any old friend or accommodate a customer. Mr. Tuttle has ever been characterized as a liberal man, "want ever went smiling from his door," and from his benevolent impulses, perhaps, he readily fell into the credit system of doing business, so prevalent in early times, not having the face, as he expresses it, to turn a customer away empty-handed for want of means wherewith to settle his bills. A great many men have been made happy by striking his acquaintance. Through the credit system, Mr. Tuttle has many times been severely crippled in his business, but never to the extent of a failure, nor to the creditors' loss of a single dollar, and though old in business he sustains an unimpaired credit, with a competence to make life glide smoothly on. In politics, he, from the beginning, was a Whig, and gave his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840. He also voted for Fremont, believing yet if Fremont had been elected the war of the rebellion would have been averted. If, however, as he avers, he had been a voter in Jackson's time, he would have most surely voted for the old hero. Mr. Tuttle has at times held important offices of trust; was at one time Deputy Postmaster in Brunersburg, and also at Defiance under his old friend Evans, and was elected the second Treasurer of Defiance County. Mr. Tuttle, though somewhat advanced in years, has lost but little of the vigor and vivacity of his younger days, neither has he forgotten the sports of his youth. To-day the rod and gun are as much cherished as in days gone by. At one time while working on a farm a mile or two up the river, he killed in the short space of two months, twenty-five deer without losing a half day's work.

Peter Kettenring was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 10, 1835, and the same year his parents, Adam and Charlotte (Allspach) Kettenring, immigrated to America, and in 1838 settled on a farm in Henry County, Ohio, twelve miles southeast of Defiance. To them were born thirteen children; but three of this large family are now living, viz., Peter, Catharine and Mary. Mrs. Kettenring died in 1855. Mr. Kettenring is still living and is smart and active for one of his years, having passed through hardship, toil and privation, incident to pioneer life. At that time there were no roads except Indian trails, and but one house between Defiance and one Mr. Hoffrichter, a distance of ten miles, and that was Henry Brechbill's, at Ayersville. Mr. Kettenring well remembers his father going to mill at Evansport, a distance of twenty-four miles, not with a team but with the grain on his back, following Indian trails and footpaths. In the spring of 1844, he came to Defiance, which has been his home most of the time since. In the spring of 1850, he engaged himself to Messrs. Kimball & Frank, of this place, as an apprentice to learn the molding trade. Having served his time, he worked in Toledo and in Ft. Wayne. In the spring of 1856, he returned to Defiance and leased the foundry then owned by Seaman & Stevens, which was situated upon the grounds on which the present building now stands, known as the Defiance Machine Works, where he commenced business with a cash capital of $125, and for the first six months employed but two men. Mr. Kettenring married Miss Frances Kahlo, of this place (Defiance), October 25, 1856, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are now living, three boys and two girls. In 1858, he sold out his interest in the foundry to Strong Brothers & Orcutt. Six months thereafter, he bought a fourth interest in this firm, and in 1860 Strong Brothers bought out Orcutt, and the firm was changed to Strong & Co. In 1864, the foundry was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt and run under the name of Kettenring & Strong. In 1869, William Lauster was connected with the firm, known as Kettenring, Strong & Lauster. In 1872, they were chartered as a stock company according to the laws of Ohio, and known as the Defiance Machine Works, for the manufacture of wood working machinery, engines, boilers, shafting, pulleys, hangers, plows, etc., together with all kinds of castings and also to do a general jobbing business, and a better class of work or machinery bearing the impress of finer master workmen can nowhere be found in Northwestern Ohio. These works are steadily increasing in business year by year, as will appear by comparing 1856, when two men were employed, with the present, 1882, now giving employment to about one hundred and twenty-five men. Mr Kettenring was chosen President of this company at the time of the charter in 1875, and has been re-elected annually ever since.

William Lewis, Jr., was born March 31, 1812, in Fredrickstown, Md.; immigrated with his parents, William and Ellen (Hooper) Lewis, to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1822. They had ten children—Thomas, James, Eveline, Charlotte, William, Abraham, Nancy, Charles and Susan. The second child died in infancy and was not named. Mrs. Lewis died at Lancaster in March, A. D. 1827. Mr. Lewis moved from Lancaster to Defiance in A. D. 1832, and was again married to Elizabeth Hively, of Defiance County, in June, A. D. 1832, by whom had four children—Rebecca, Ann, Jonathan and Ellen; these are all living in and around Defiance. Of the first family of children, only two are living—William, Jr. (the subject of this sketch), and Charlotte, who married Thomas Applegate, of Fairfield County, Ohio, and who is still living in that county. William, Jr., after arriving at Defiance, worked four years for Dr. John Evans, for the first three months receiving $25. But his wages were increased, and the last year he received $25 per month. His next job was clearing up a farm of 151 acres for Isaac Hull, in Section 24, on the south side of the Maumee River, for which he received $8 per acre. This farm he also rented during the time of clearing. This was in 1835, when Mr. Lewis, with ax and saw on his shoulder, marched into the woods to a log cabin where he kept bachelor's hall and cleared up the farm; this being accomplished, he rented it for a time and then bought it. He also cleared up a portion of the John Hollister farm, in same section, which joined him on the west and extended to the Auglaize, which he afterward purchased. This gave him a farm of 240 acres, bounded by the Maumee River on the north and by the Auglaize on the west. On the 3d day of June, 1838, Mr. Lewis was married to Ann Caroline Davis and settled down on this farm; to them were born nine children—Abraham L., William (deceased), John W., Mary (deceased), Frank, Cornelia, Emma, Hattie and Andrew J. William enlisted September 20, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; died at Columbia, Ky., November 20, 1861. John enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 8, 1861, and in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry November 8, 1862, and went through till the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. August 16, 1865, having passed through many battles. At Selma, Ala., April 5, 1865, he was wounded in three different places, a ball passing through his wrist, another through his right arm near the elbow, and a third through his left leg, crippling him badly; the right arm is nearly helpless. October 3, 1878, he married Ettie Meanor, of Defiance. They have one child—E. Lewis, who was born January 1, 1880. Mrs. Lewis was born in Alliance, Ohio, December 6, 1857, her parents moved to Lima, Ohio, when she was about three years old. She lived there about seventeen years and then came to Defiance with her parents. In 1843, William Lewis built his brick residence. February 27, 1854, Mrs. Lewis died. She came to this county with her parents, Walter and Dorcas (Lewis) Davis, in the fall of 1832, from Frederickstown, Md., where both she and her parents were born. Mr. Lewis married his present wife Elizabeth Logan, October 24, 1858. In July, 1873, he sold his farm to W. C. Hutchinson and the three Frost brothers, viz.: J. H., J. B. and J. F., who at once proceeded to lay it out in town lots and gave it the name of East Defiance. Mr. Lewis has been quite an extensive dealer in stock, and at an early day was acquainted with all parties living between Defiance and Maumee City, Ft. Wayne, Findlay and Wapakonetta. The Lewis family came to this place by way of Findlay, and had to leave their wagons and goods there and come through on horseback, there being no wagon roads further. They returned for their goods with pirogues or boats.

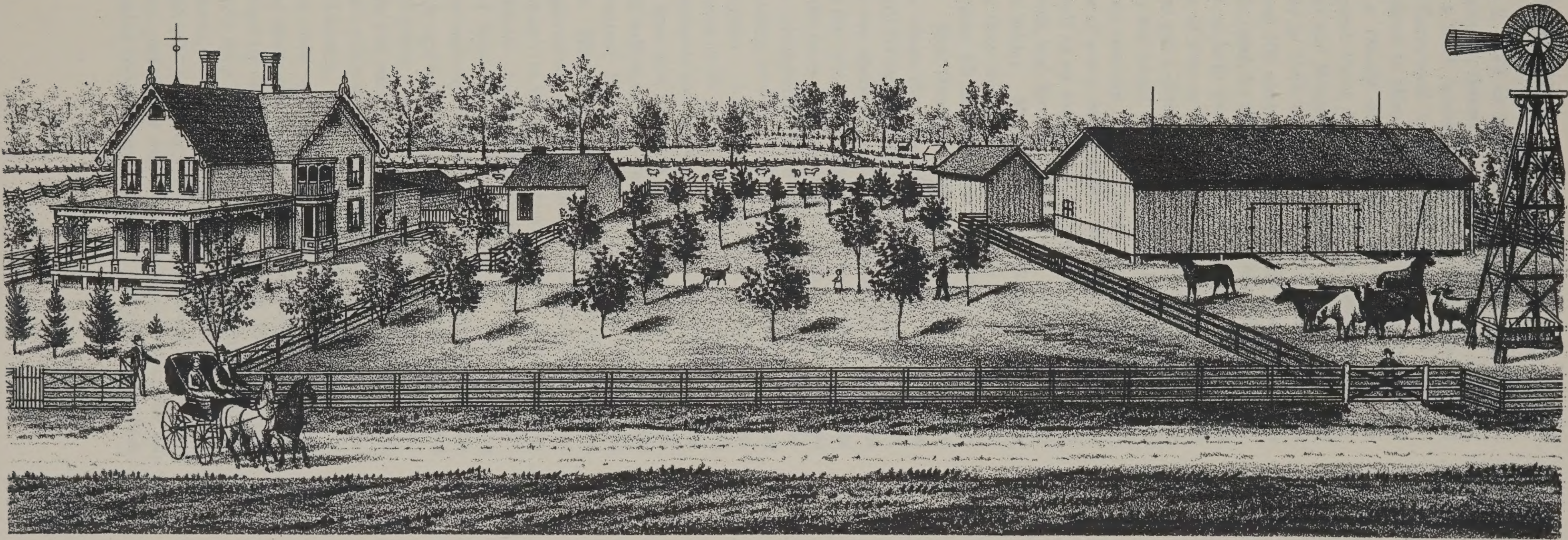
Edward F. Lindenberger was born near Olive Green, Delaware Co., Ohio, April 21, 1818. His parents removed to Rhode Island with him when he was quite small. He started in life to earn his own living at the age of twelve years, when he left his home and came to New York State with the intention of studying medicine, but circumstances not his fault changed his resolution, as also the resolution to study law under Judge Brown, of Marion County, Ohio, to whom he afterward resorted. He came to Defiance about 1836, at the age of eighteen, and commenced clerking for Dr. Evans, in the same house where L. E. Myers' residence is now. He often related the trades he had with the Indians, camping out at nights, and the many tricks played on their fierce but ignorant simplicity. They could only count ten, and every pile of ten skins must be settled and paid for before any further bargains could be made. Soon after his arrival in Defiance, he was taken into partnership, and two or three years after removed to Ft. Wayne with Dr. Evans, who also moved his store. He was married to Miss Mary M. Hull December 25, 1842, after which he moved to Evansport and engaged in the hotel business, but was burnt out there in February, 1849, and came to Defiance the same year. His first wife died April 3, 1862. He was married to Mrs. Maria Dunning, his present widow, November 5, 1863, He retired from business in 1872, after having been in the dry goods trade thirty-six years. He did not live long after his retirement, but died October 5, 1875. Two children remain of his first marriage—Cassius, born in 1846, and Lillian, born in 1850, the latter the wife of Charles J. Chenevert, all residents of Defiance.

G. M. Weisenburger was born in the village of Mortria, on the banks of the River Rhine, in France, July 4, 1822, and immigrated to America with his parents, Matthias W. and Josephine Weisenburger, in the spring of 1830, and settled in Hanover, Columbia Co., Ohio. Thence they moved to Seneca County, Ohio and settled on what was called Wolf Creek in 1833, where they died—Mrs. Weisenburger, in 1836, aged forty-five years; Mr. Weisenburger in 1846, aged sixty-five years. They had a family of ten children—Frank J., Margaret, Andrew, George M., Frances, Joseph, Mary Josephine, Mary Magdalene, John B. and Elizabeth, four now living—Margaret, in Cary, Wyandot Co., Ohio; George M., John B., grocery and provision merchant of Defiance; and Joseph, in Seneca County, Ohio. George M. Weisenburger, the subject of this sketch, came to Defiance in 1838, and worked on the construction of the canal for about two years, then returned to Seneca County and was employed to help run the route for the first railroad of Northern Ohio, known as the Mad River Railroad, after which he returned to Defiance and started a provision store in the fall of 1843, on the canal, back of Lock No. 4, where he continued business for a number of years; was married September 23, 1846, to Miss Barbara Rickard, of Ft. Jennings, Putnam Co., Ohio. Of this marriage thirteen children were born—George M., Jr., Joseph M., William A., John Edward, John P., Frank H., Frank J. (deceased), Frances Ellen, Leanie M., Caroline, Mary Josephine (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, (deceased), and Anna (deceased). In 1857, Mr. W. went into the dry goods business for two or three years, on Clinton street, where Schultz & Son's brick grocery building now stands. After this, he engaged in boating and lumbering business for a number of years, and in 1858–59 was superintendent of the division from Independence to the State line of Indiana, distance some thirty-two miles. Of late years and at the present time, Mr. W. is engaged on the public works of the city, grading streets, laying sidewalks, building bridges, etc., etc. At the time Mr. Weisenburger came to this town in 1838, it was pretty much a wilderness. There were two stores, one grocery and bakery, and a saddler's shop. The stores were kept by Pierce Evans & Son, Benjamin Brubacher and C. L. Noble—all were located near the old fort grounds. The parents of Mr. Weisenburger were born, the father in Mortria, in France, about twelve miles below Strasbourg; the mother in Baden, Germany.

Francis J. Weisenburger, eldest son of Matthias W. and Josephine Weisenburger, was born in Germany December 28, 1817; immigrated to America with his parents A. D. 1830, settling first in Columbiana County, Ohio, afterward moving to Tiffin in Seneca County, Ohio, where he became acquainted with Miss Mary E. Smith, who was born in Germany February 9, 1821. Her father, Conrad Smith, immigrated to this country in 1833, and settled at Tiffin also. At the time the canal was being built through Defiance in 1838, Mr. Weisenburger concluded Defiance would be a good point in which to settle down for life. Mr. Weisenburger and Miss Smith both came to Defiance in 1838, and on the 25th of July of the same year were united in marriage by Rev. William B. Stow. Mr. W. first found employment here as a day laborer on the canal, then started a grocery and bakery, and finally went into the dry goods business, and continued in the same till his death, which occurred February 13, 1860. Thirteen children were born to this union—seven boys and six girls; six are now living—George W., married Catharine, eldest daughter of Peter and Mary Shannon; they have three children—Frances P., Andrew A. and George E. Mr. W. is a harness-maker by trade, and is carrying on that business. Josephine married Joseph S. Haller. Frances married Frederick F. Shoner. Mary C. married Henry T. Connoven. John S. married Ellen Miller; Henry F. is unmarried.

Michael Hoeffel, Jr., was born September 22, 1853, in Lorraine, France. His parents, Michael and Mary E (Schoeffer) Hoeffel, were the parents of five children—Mary Magdalene, Charles Leo, Michael, Jr., Casper and Joseph Isadore; all are living in this State, except Casper, who resides in Colorado. His father came to this country in December, 1867, and died on what is known as North Ridge, in this county, September, 1868, aged fifty-two years. His mother died in the old country February 2, 1862, aged about thirty-eight years. Michael, Jr., learned the boot and shoe making with Henry Bittner, of Defiance, and is now doing business for himself; in connection with his shop is running a boot and shoe store. He was married February 16, 1882, to Mrs. Mary Connoven, formerly Mary C. Weisenburger, daughter of Francis J. and Mary E. Weisenburger, all of Defiance.

Isaac Corwin was born October 3, 1824, in Washington County, Penn. His great-grandfather, William Corwin, and two brothers, Benjamin and Moses, immigrated to this country from Ireland about 1770. William settled in Washington County, Penn.; Benjamin in New Jersey, and Moses in West Virginia or Kentucky. His grandfather, William, Jr., was born in Washington County, Penn., and his father, Ephraim, at the same place, April 3, 1798. He was married to Margaret Sharp, of the same county, in 1822. Then had ten children, seven boys and three girls; two died in infancy; eight grew up and were married and raised large families. One has since deceased—William, who died in December, 1876. Mr. Corwin (Ephraim) left Pennsyvania in November, 1827, for Ohio, came to what was then Knox County (now Morrow) and died there in December, 1877. Isaac learned the blacksmithing with his father, and remained at home until he was eighteen; then went to Newark, Ohio, to work at his trade, and from there to Mt. Vernon, and worked there about a year; then returned to Williamsport, Morrow County, and started a shop, and at that town was married, February 4, 1845, to Miss Maria Smart, by whom he had a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, six of whom are living—Zeliett, Erasmus D., Frank P., Alice M., Fred H. and Mary. Mr. Corwin continued the blacksmith business at Williamsport until October, 1850, when he left for Defiance. After arriving here, he expended his all in a cook stove, a barrel of flour and half a hog. He came by team, staying the first night at Mellmore. Next day he struck



RESIDENCE OF **PETER GARES**, TIFFIN TP. DEFIANCE CO., OHIO.

the pike at Fremont, staying that night at a farm house on the pike. Next day came to Perrysburg and crossed the Maumee at that place, and followed up the river about ten miles and stayed all night with Richard Fancher (generally known as Dick); next day arrived at Independence, stayed over night at the hotel kept by George Thompson, and arrived next day at Defiance, October 5. 1850, making the unusual good time of about forty miles a day, the roads being dry. October 15, 1850, Mr. Corwin formed a copartnership with John Yocum in the blacksmith business, on the north side of the Maumee. In about six months they dissolved, and Mr. Corwin then built the shops now occupied and owned by Peter Dickman, and carried on the blacksmith and carriage-making business till 1861; then sold out and bought a small farm about a mile from town, and farmed about two years; then, in 1863, commenced dealing in horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; followed the business about four years; then John Kiser joined him, dealing in horses only. Mrs. Corwin died March 7, 1868, and about a year thereafter Mr. Corwin took up his trade again and married for his second wife Martha L. Southworth, December 21, 1869. By this marriage had two children (boys); the eldest is dead; Charles I. is living. Mr. Corwin rented an old shop of James Hudson, situated on the grounds where Corwin & Kiser's fine brick shop now stands, carrying on the business alone from March 14, 1870, to April 19, 1880. In 1872, he bought Hudson out, and in 1873 built the present brick shop, at a cost of $2,700. In 1875, built an addition to the brick, at a cost of $1,250. In 1876, added to it again, at a cost of $1,400. Value of lot, $200. April 19, 1880, formed a copartnership with John H. Kiser in the blacksmithing and carriage-making business, also in the livery business. Then raised the shop to a three-story building, at an additional cost of $2,000; then bought the adjoining lot, known as the printing office corner, extending to Second street and fitted up for the livery, at a further cost of $3,300; total cost, $12,650. They are doing quite an extensive blacksmith and carriage business, turning out from a heavy lumber wagon to a fancy top buggy, and cutters the finest of the season. The Corwin family have been famous as blacksmiths. The grandfather, William, and his three boys, Ephraim, and his six boys, and the subject of this sketch (Isaac) and three sons were all blacksmiths by trade. Mr. Carwin built his present residence in 1861, situated on the hill north side of the Maumee (North Defiance), commanding a fine view of the whole town as also up and down the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, and the old fort grounds—Defiance and Winchester.

Peter Dickman was born in Wooster, Ohio, March 4, 1841. His father, William Dickman, was born October 2, 1810, in Hanover, in Bruchhausen County, in Hanover, Germany. He immigrated to America, July 4, 1832; landed in Baltimore September 8, 1832; from there went to Middletown, Penn., and was married there to Miss Rebecca A. Kanecamp, by whom he had a family of eight children—John, William, Margaret, Peter, Albert, Catharine, Henry and Jacob. Albert and Margaret are dead. He came to this county in 1848, and located in Tiffin Township, and entered 160 acres of wild land. He first cleared up a little patch for the log cabin, and erected it with difficulty, as help was scarce and he had to take in a circle of four or five miles. The next thing in order was to get a little clearing on which to raise a little grain for bread for the family, but for meat there was no scarcity, as the forest abounded with wild game of every description. Mr. Dickman identified himself at an early day with the Evangelical Albright Church, and for some twenty-six years was chosen class leader. Mr. and Mrs. Dickman finally withdrew from this church and united with the United Brethren Church, of which the former is still a member. Mrs. Dickman died October 8, 1872, on the farm where they made their first start. Mr. Dickman is still living and remains on the same place. Peter, who was about seven years old when his father went into the woods, remained at home, helping to clear up the farm until he was seventeen. Then learned the blacksmith trade with Jacob Dow, at Brunersburg, to whom he was bound as an apprentice for two years. After serving his time, he worked as journeyman at $8 per month, which was increased with experience until he very soon received $20 per month. He then quit his trade for a time and on August 13, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served till the close of the war. He was married April 13, 1865, to Margaret Sughsworth, of this county, who immigrated from Germany at the age of about thirteen. They had four children—Adaline M., Wallace M., Clara B. (who died August 14, 1872) and Rosie O. Mr. Dickman after marriage settled at Brunersburg and took up his trade again and did a thriving business there for about four years. In the fall of 1869, he moved to Defiance and entered into partnership with Charles Black, and built a shop; then sold his interest to Black, and in January, 1870, purchased the property which he now owns, consisting of wagon and blacksmith shops and steam saw mill, it being the property formerly owned by Isaac Corwin, the site of the first blacksmith shop in Defiance, and carried on by Arthur Burras, on the north side of the Maumee River. The mill will probably cut 2,000,000 feet of lumber this year, principally wagon and shipping lumber, the ash lumber being shipped to New York, the oak and hickory to Toledo to the Milburn Wagon Works. The shops, mill and grounds, where once stood the lone blacksmith shop, are now worth probably from $8,000 to $10,000, and Mr. Dickman has erected a very neat little brick residence on the hill, nearly opposite his works, at a cost of about $3,500, including grounds and fixtures, commanding a fine view of the town and the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers, and of the old fort grounds, where once stood Forts Defiance and Winchester.

Zephaniah H. Davis was born in Fredericsktown, Md., October 15, 1812. Came to Defiance County A. D. 1832; was married to Susan J. Lewis, February 17, 1842, who was also born at Frederickstown, Md., June 22, 1822. To them were born eight children—Civillia, Emma C., William F., Lemuel H., Charles E., Ellen, Hattie, and John, who died in infancy. Mrs. Davis died June 20, 1864. He married for his second wife the widow, Mrs. Biggs, July 4, 1865. Mr. Davis died of palsy at his residence in Defiance, June 19, 1871, having been a resident of the town for about forty years. When he came to Defiance, it was comparatively an unbroken forest. Indians were plenty and there were but few white families here, doing mostly a trading business with the Indians, but he lived to see the Indians removed beyond the Missouri River, the land cleared and cultivated by the white people who settled in rapidly after their departure, and the town grown to a thriving village of about three thousand inhabitants, with a country surrounding it correspondingly prosperous. His death resulted from paralysis. He was first paralyzed in his right arm and shoulder, which gradually extended over his whole body, and, losing the use of his tongue, he was then unable to describe his sufferings or speak of his wants to relatives and friends. About a week before his death, his brain also underwent a shock, after which he lay completely unconscious of everything, unable to swallow and with no control of any part of himself. He remained in this condition without food or medicine, and only breathing, at intervals about a week, when life at last left a body that had apparently been dead several days.

Nathaniel B. Adams was born June 17, 1802, in Lisbon, Conn. He lived in a farm with his parents until he was of age, and then engaged himself as a clerk to a firm from Boston, who were doing a manufacturing business at Norwich, Conn; in connection with which they had a store, doing a general mercantile business. He continued as clerk in this firm for nearly two years, then bought the stock, and remained in business four years. He then sold his stock of goods and removed to Seneca County, Ohio, in October, 1832, where he remained about three years. In January, 1836, he came to Defiance, and again commenced mercantile business, in company with his brother-in-law, N. F. Emmons, and continued in the same two years, when his health became so poor, he was induced, by the advice of his friends and family physician, to move on his farm, then in Henry County (now Defiance), which he had purchased about a year before locating at Defiance, and which at this time was but partially cleared, thinking by assisting in clearing the land, burning logs, brush, etc., his health would be better; but in this undertaking he was sadly disappointed, as his health grew gradually worse, until he was obliged to give up this experiment and return again to Defiance, where he commenced to build a residence in North Defiance (it being the first brick built on that side of the river), which was partly completed when he died of consumption August 9, 1843. Mr. Adams was married to Miss Mary Carpenter, of Norwich, Conn., September 13, 1831, who was born in that village June 3, 1806. There were born to them four children, who died in youth and infancy, except Ellen E., their first born, who grew up to womanhood, and was married to George C. Backus, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in May, 1856, who had born to them seven children—Minnie, Kate, John A., George Dwight, Nellie (who died in infancy), Nathaniel B. and Nellie (who died aged five years). Mrs. Backus passed away February 15, 1871, and five weeks after her husband followed her to her "long resting-place," leaving five children (the eldest nearly fourteen years) to the care of their grandmother, whom God, in His good providence, has seen fit to spare them until all have positions suitable to support themselves. The two eldest, Minnie and Kate, are teachers; the two boys have good positions in the machine shops, while the youngest boy, of fourteen years, is going to school. Mrs. Adams married, for her second husband, Sereno Lyman, March 18, 1846, having two children by this husband, who both died in early childhood. Mr. Lyman died in 1858. Mrs. Lyman is now living, and is remarkably active and well-preserved, and, at the age of seventy-six, her memory, sight and hearing are good. When Mr. and Mrs. Adams came to Defiance, they were members of the Congregational Church, but there was no church of that denomination, neither was there any Presbyterian organization at that time. Soon after (in 1837), the few members of the two churches united in forming an organization, and adopted the Presbyterian form of government, at which time, Nathaniel B. Adams and Curtis Holgate were chosen Elders and Sereno Lyman, Clerk. Mrs. Adams, also, was one of the number at the time of the organization.

John Lehman was born in Germany March 22, 1815; came to this country with his parents, Jacob

Lehman and Mary (Wise) Lehman, in 1837, arrived in this county in July or August, the same year; was married October 16, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Hepker, of Williams County, Ohio. They had eleven children, four boys and seven girls; five of them are living—Henry, Daniel, Anna, Callie and Laura Ella. His wife, Elizabeth, died April 6, 1865. For his second wife he married Sophia Mullett, of this county, in the fall of 1866, by whom he had one child, Emma, who died August 6, 1869. He then married Maria Wilson, of this county, September 19, 1871. Mr. Lehman commenced the cooperage business in North Defiance, in 1841, on the banks of the Maumee, where Joseph Bauer & Co.'s brewery now stands. In 1842, he built a residence on High street, it being the second frame building on the hill. A Mr. Moore put up the first one for a hotel, afterward called the Cary House, situated on what is now Center street. Mr. Lehman continued the cooperage business alone until 1878, employing usually four or five hands. He then took his son Daniel in as a partner and enlarged the shop, giving employment to about ten men. In 1879, they built a new shop, increasing the business and giving employment to twenty five or thirty men, turning out from 100 to 150 barrels daily, principally pork and lard barrels.

John Jacob Schneider was born at White House, Lucas Co., Ohio, A. D. 1845, and settled in Defiance in 1870. He was married in Williams Center, Williams Co., Ohio, April 29, 1869, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Daniel and Lydia Ann (Burrell) Calkins, who was born in Centerville, Wayne Co., Ohio, A. D. 1851. They have four children, viz.: Alice Adell, born July 21, 1870; John Daniel, born September 4, 1872; Charles Caleb, born November 10, 1874; and Bessie, born December 3, 1876. Mr. Schneider's parents were John G. and Charlotte (Golmer) Schneider, the former born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 10, 1810, the latter born in Germany February, 1819, and they were married December 10, 1834, at Medina, Ohio They had a family of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, viz.: John Jacob 1st (deceased), Andrew Benjamin (deceased), John Jacob 2d, Lewis Christian, William Frederick, Caleb Jacob, Charles Royal (deceased), Lyman Charles, Charlotte Rosina (deceased), Frances Elizabeth, Dorothy Julia, Charlotte Harriet, Mary Caroline, Calista Harriet (deceased) and Cora Alfaretta. Mr. Schneider (John G.) came to this county in 1830, May 5, and engaged in the building of the Wabash & Erie & Miami Extension Canal, and was also engaged in the building of the Wabash Railroad. John J., the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862, and was honorably discharged March 2, 1864. Mr. Schneider says he frequently had to face a whole regiment of rebel soldiers, but never felt so much like backing down as when he met the big "African lion" of W. W. Cole's menagerie on the railroad track about midnight of the 25th of September, 1879, which had escaped from its cage; the following account of which we copy from the Defiance *Democrat* of October 2, 1879:

"W. W. Cole's circus and menagerie exhibited in Defiance last Thursday, September 25, 1879. In the evening, after the show was out, the animals and other goods were loaded on cars at the Wabash depot, preparatory to shipment West. As one train, containing cages, was passing the large coal chutes in this place, one of the chutes somehow caught the cage containing the two lions. In an instant, before the situation could be comprehended, the cage was so badly broken that out walked the large African lion, and leisurely trotted down the railroad track toward the station. By this time the attaches of the menagerie were on hand, and quickly secured the other lion and cas about for a way to capture the fugitive. The lion went several squares, until he reached a barn on the premises of Adolph Miller. The upper half of the door was open, and inside was a cow. Scenting this nice morsel of food, with a slight roar the lion sprang over the door, and leaped upon his victim. He seized the cow by the nose, and, crunching it, he held on, sucking at its life-blood. The cow bellowed fearfully, but was helpless in the toils of the monster of the forest. The lion continued at his work until he had obtained all the blood, and the cow was dead, when he went to a corner of the stable and lay down, on a pile of straw.

"How to capture the lion was a puzzle for the showmen. Prof. Conkling, the great tamer (who, by the way, had only a few hours previously entered the den containing the same lions), was sent for. He took in the situation at a glance, and instructing the men to get the cage off the cars and quietly to run it alongside of the barn, he armed himself with a couple of revolvers, a stout club and a whip, and started on what was regarded as a perilous undertaking. He entered the stable, by means of the hay-loft, and commenced calling the lion. A growl was his only answer for some time. He continued calling until the beast recognized the voice, when Mr. Conkling proceeded boldly down in the lower part of the barn and hunted his pet. He caressed the animal—got it under complete control, when he had the doors opened, and quietly called and drove the beast into his cage. He was quickly secured, but when he found his liberty was again restrained he became furious, and it was with great difficulty that the cage could be made sufficiently strong to hold him. Prof. Conkling informed the bystanders that he would not dare enter the cage for several days, or until the lion became perfectly quiet. While the lion was going down the railroad track toward the barn, he was actually met by two of our citizens. John Schneider, engineer of the pump house. Mr. Schneider says he did not realize what it was coming down the track until they met face to face, and then, naturally, he was much frightened. John Sauber, baggage master at the Wabash depot, was the other person who met him, and says he supposed it was a big yellow dog until he got opposite the beast."

☐ Frederick Trampe was born in Mecklenberg-Strelitz, Germany, November 2, 1815; was married to Mary Lannes, of Mechlenberg, Germany, May 1, 1851, who was born January 11, 1830. They had a family of nine children—Louisa F., Frederick J., Charles L., John F., Mary A., Herman J., Frederick W., Martin and Julius M. Of this large family all are gone, except the mother and two of the children, Harman J. and Julius M. Mr. Trampe came over to this country July 4, 1852; stopped at Toledo five years; being a brick-maker by trade, he got employment there as foreman for two years, then rented the yard for three years and carried on the business himself. He then came to Defiance, in 1857, and purchased a lot in what is now East Defiance, and started a brick yard, which he carried on till his death, August 20, 1876. His wife and the two boys, Herman and Julius, still live on the place, carrying on the business. They manufacture about 1,500,000 brick annually, for which they find a ready market at home, giving employment to about twenty-five hands during the brick-making season.

Peter William Lauster, only son of John Jacob Lauster, and Sibilla Gertrude Wiertz, was born in Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, December 18, 1820. At the age of about fifteen years he commenced his apprenticeship to learn the reed and harness-making business, in his native town, which consisted largely of silk and cotton factories. From here he went to Elberfeld, where he also wrought five years at his trade, to perfect himself in his business. He immigrated to this country in 1848, where, after a six weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel, he landed at New York on the 13th of June of the same year, where, through the influence of J. Y. Smith, afterward Governor of Rhode Island, he found a situation in Providence, to work at his trade. In December, 1850, he moved to Fall River, Mass., commenced business for himself, and was very successful. In 1869, he sold his business at Fall River, and moved to this county (Defiance), and bought an interest in the hub and spoke factory of this city, which was carried on by Kahlo Brothers, Crowe & Co. Soon after this, he purchased another interest, in the Defiance Machine Works, which was carried on by Kettenring & Strong. The firm was then changed to Kettenring, Strong & Lauster; the business was enlarged, new shops built and Mr. Lauster made Treasurer of the company. The company was finally changed to a stock company, Mr. Kettenring being elected as President and Mr. Lauster continued as Treasurer, which position he still holds. In October, 1881, he was elected by the people of the county to the office of County Treasurer by a large majority, being the first Republican Treasurer the county ever had. He was married, August 13, 1849, in New York City, to Miss Thusnelde Dorothea Gruiter, a lady of German descent, who was born at Langenberg, near Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, October 22, 1819. To them the following seven children were born, viz.: Martha Washington, July 4, 1850 ;Eliza was born May 9, 1852, and died on the 29th; Emilie Thusnelde, born April 25, 1853, deceased April 12, 1873, and was buried in Heidelberg, Germany, where she had gone to attend school; Maria Louisa, born December 6, 1855; William Charles, born February 9, 1858, died March 28, 1859; Charles William, born May 31, 1860; Lydia Amanda, born October 2, 1861, died December 7, 1861. The parents of Mr. Lauster came to this county in 1849, and lived with their son, the subject of this sketch. His mother died at Fall River, Mass., September 28, 1858, aged sixty-two; his father died at Defiance, May 3, 1877, aged eighty-three years and ten months. Mr. Lauster made two trips across the water, to his native country, in 1871, also in 1872, remaining one year on his last trip, returning in 1873.

Virgil Squire was born in Southport, Conn., November 4, 1808, and died at Defiance, Ohio, May 28, 1874. He was the third son of Jacob Squire, a veteran sea captain. In 1815, his father immigrated to Ohio, and settled in Florence, on a farm, in Erie County. In 1826, Mr. Squire commenced clerking for Dr. Fay, a druggist in Milan, Erie County, this town then being one of the most thriving in Northern Ohio. He afterward clerked for Asa Sanford, and other prominent business men in Milan and Norwalk. From Norwalk he went to Clarksfield, Huron County, and was engaged for himself in the milling business. While in this place, in 1840, he became interested in the Vermillion & Ashland Railroad, a speculation that proved disastrous to all connected with it. In 1844, Mr. Squire formed a partnership with Ahira Cobb, now a resident of Cleveland, this partnership continuing for twenty-five years. They were engaged at Vermillion and Birmingham in milling, mercantile and general shipping business. They owned several vessels, and did a flourishing business for many years. About 1855, he removed to Ottawa, Putnam Co., Ohio, where they continued under the firm name of Cobb, Pierce & Squire. In 1857, this firm removed to Defiance, which place Mr. Squire made his residence until his death. The firm of Cobb, Pierce & Squire continued until the death, by drowning, of Mr. Pierce in 1861. At this time, Cobb & Squire sold their entire stock of goods to C. Harley, and established a private bank in the Russell House, on First street. In 1869, Mr. Cobb retired, and the business was changed to the Defiance County Bank, with Mr. Squire as President. In 1872, the bank was converted into a National Bank, and from that time on Mr. Squire was its President. Mr. Squire was married in November, 1835, to Miss Rebecca A. Peck, in Florence Township, Erie Co., Ohio. Mrs. Squire still survives him, as also do three sons, viz.: Charles B. Squire, City Clerk; George T. Squire, telegrapher, and Edward Squire, who is Cashier of the Defiance National Bank, which position he has held since its organization. In 1835, Mr. Squire embraced religion, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He continued a faithful member and a true Christian the balance of his life. All of his business transactions were honest and upright, and he was known by all as a citizen honorable to the community in which he lived. He was a friend alike to rich and poor—a man who had no personal enemies, but hosts of friends, many of whom live to bear testimony to his sterling worth as a citizen and as a Christian, and who departed this life leaving to his family the record of a well-spent life.

John Brubaker was born near Chambersburg, Penn., October 18, 1827, and came with his parents, Daniel and Catharine (Kiner) Brubaker, to Stark County, Ohio, in 1833, and from there to Defiance County in 1848; settled on Mud Creek, in Delaware Township. They were Pennsylvanians by birth, and had a family of fifteen children, ten of whom grew up. Seven of this family are now living, viz., John, Margaret, Catharine, William, Jacob, Ephraim and Rebecca. John, the subject of this sketch, was married, June 7, 1852, to Miss Emeline Stoner, daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Voorhes) Stoner, who had born to them ten children, five now living, as follows: Emeline, John W., James A., Whelan and Adeline. Mr. Brubaker started out in life by purchasing a wild lot, of eighty acres, in Delaware Township, and put up his cabin and partly cleared up his farm, and then traded it for a farm in Adams Township and farmed for a number of years, and then sold his farm and moved to Defiance, and worked for six years for the Defiance Manufacturing Company, and from there went into the Defiance Machine Works, and still remains Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker, like their parents, have been blessed with a large family of children, numbering eleven, eight now living, viz.: Francis M., William W., Weston F., Lifa U. M., Adeline N., Ida A., John L. and Sylvester E., all living in or around Defiance. Weston Forest is engaged in the grocery business with M. B. Gorman & Co.

John Miller was born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, March 18, 1828. His parents, William and Betsey (Nools) Miller, were born, the former in 1797 and the latter in 1807. They had a family of ten children, viz., William, Polly, Henry, George, John, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah, Margaret, Catharine Ann and Samuel—all living except Henry, who died May 1, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tenn., having enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment of New York Regulars in March, 1863. Mr. John Miller was married, in the year 1846, to Miss Agatha Null, who was born in Germany, November 2, 1827. Her parents, Martin and Agatha, were born in Germany, the former April 30, 1779, the latter January 15, 1776, and were married A. D. 1817, and emigrated from Homerstine, Germany, to America, in 1832. Martin Null's family consisted of six children five daughters and one son. Mr. Miller's family were as follows: John J., the eldest son, was born November 3, 1848, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, January 29, 1864, to serve three years or during the war, but on account of disability was discharged April 20, 1864, but after regaining his usual health, enlisted again in the same regiment on the 26th of January, 1865, for one year or during the war; was discharged at the close of the war, July 12, 1865. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Rosetta J. Britton, who was born near Pleasant Lake, Steuben Co., Ind., in 1852. The fruits of this marriage were four children—William Irvin, born May 30, 1871; Nellie Irene, born January 30, 1873, deceased March 1, 1881; Maggie Isabel, born August 4, 1875; Edie Mabel, born September 29, 1878; all born in this county (Defiance).

William H. was born August 17, 1850.

Margaret H., was born August 11, 1853; was married, in 1875, to James W. Dellett. To them was born one child—Gwendoline, born March 28, 1876. Mrs. Dellett deceased October 4, 1877. Mr. Dellett was in the late war, 1861–65; enlisted in Company G, in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in 1863, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He died July 2, 1877,

Barbara A. was born February 8, 1859; was married, in 1877, to John C. Barber. Of this union two children have been born to them—Emma L., born December 1, 1878, and Florie A., born March 24. 1880.

Charles L. Miller, born March 17, 1860, was married to Miss Ella M. Heller, of Crawford County, Ohio. Mr. Miller came to Defiance County in 1850, and settled on the north side of the Maumee River, North Defiance, where he now lives. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and has put up many of the residences of Defiance, and still continues the business.

Thomas R. Carroll was born in Evansport, Defiance Co., Ohio, January 4, 1842. In 1850, with his parents, he removed to Pulaski, Williams Co., Ohio. At the age of eleven, he commenced clerking in the dry goods store of A. W. Boynton, at Pulaski. After two years, he hired out to W. E. Kintigh, of Defiance, Ohio, and with him moved to Napoleon, Ohio, and continued clerking for him as long as he remained in the business. He afterward clerked for Imber & Richards, dry goods merchants, for five years. In 1863, he enlisted in the United States Army, and after the war hired to H. E. Cary, grocer, with whom he remained working on a salary until 1872, when he became a partner in the business. On October 12, 1865, was married to Miss G. A. Cary, youngest daughter of Rev. Joel and Harriet W. Cary. Mrs. Carroll died March 1, 1876. To them were born two daughters and one son. The daughters died in infancy; the son, Charles H., was born in Napoleon, Ohio, July 16, 1872, and is now living with his parents in Defiance, Ohio. During the year 1876, H. E. Cary & Co. (H. E. Cary and T. R. Carroll) commenced a branch business at Defiance, Ohio, Mr. Carroll taking charge. March, 1881, he purchased the entire business at Defiance, and continued it alone for two years. May 16, 1883, the firm became Carroll & Co., with C. W. and T. J. Prettyman as partners. December 4, 1878, Mr. Carroll married Miss Annie B., only daughter of John and Harriet Opdycke, of Pulaski, Williams Co., Ohio. By energy and probity, he has won his way to position among the leading business men of Defiance. His business houses are sustained by a large and increasing patronage from a class of substantial customers, and his wholesale business relations are moving steadily on to success. Together with his estimable lady, he occupies a high social position, forming an important link in the social circle, performing their part cheerfully and well in carrying out the noble purposes of their being.

William Carroll, father of Thomas R. Carroll, was born near Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1813. At the age of ten years he, with two brothers and one sister, were left orphans. They came to Ohio in 1829, and were bound out until of age, having no advantages of schooling. In 1834, he came to Evansport, Defiance County, and, September 7, 1834, was married to Sarah Evans. In 1850, he, with his family, moved to Pulaski, Williams Co., Ohio, where both now are living in good health at this writing. Of the family, one daughter lives in Pulaski, Ohio, one son in Bryan, Ohio, and two sons in Defiance.

Peter Ziegler was the youngest of the five children of John and Magdalene (Fenniger) Ziegler, who were born, the former in Wier, on the River Rhine, in France, in 1811, and died February 24, 1882, aged seventy-one years, the latter born in Weiler, France, in 1817, died in 1859, aged forty-two years. The other children were Katie, John Jr. (deceased), Margaret, Robert (deceased). The two sisters remained in the old country. Peter Ziegler, the subject of this sketch, was born April 11, 1846, in Weisenburg, France, and attended the district school in his native town until he was thirteen years of age, then entered the high school at Strasbourg, where he remained two years, and at the age of fifteen entered the hardware store of Mr. Victor Polpert as a clerk, with whom he remained until he was twenty years of age; was married, October 5, A. D. 1866, in Strasbourg, France, to Louisa, daughter of Philip and Barbara Altchuh, and soon thereafter set sail for America to seek their fortunes and to secure for themselves a home, arriving at New York on the 5th of November, and from there at Cincinnati, and thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., arriving there in the summer of 1867. Of this union six children have been born to them, four now living, viz.: Mary, Peter W., Edward and Sophia. In 1878, Mr. Ziegler moved to Defiance, purchasing the property where he now lives, and established an eating-house in connection therewith at No. 93 Clinton street.

Michael Ziegler was one of a family of eleven children of Joseph and Marietta Ziegler, and was born in Grosswingheim, Bavaria, Germany, April 12, 1822. He was married to Miss Gertrude Smith in May, 1855. One son was born to them in their native land, Michael, Jr., who was born in 1856. Mr. Ziegler immigrated to this country with his wife and child, landing at Boston on the 1st day of May, 1857, and thence came to Defiance, arriving on the 6th of the same month, and working on the railroad thirteen years. He followed blacksmithing about three years, and ran a dray for nine years. Four children have been born to them since their arrival here, making five in all. Michael, Jr., was married to Miss Philipine Hahn, of Defiance; Barbara, the second child, was born in 1860, and married Michael Streit, of Defiance, January 18, 1881; Margaret was born June 12, 1861, died aged about three years; Mary was born in 1863, died in infancy; Josephine was born in 1865. Mr. Ziegler, by industry and economy, has been able to secure to himself and family a very comfortable home, and to his children the advantages of a good common school education, both English and German.

Harvey Wood was born March 18, 1840, in Union County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Wood, was born in Saratoga, Milton Co., N. Y., May 13, 1806. His mother, Abigail (Weaver) Wood, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 20, 1819. Their family consisted of six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Wood immigrated to Union County, October 14, 1839; afterward to Putnam County, Ohio, where he died October 17, 1850. The family then came to Defiance County, April 15, 1851, where Harvey was married, July 4, 1868, to Sarah E. White, who was born in this county March 25, 1853. To them were born the following children, viz.: Cora E., born September 21, 1869; Elisha B., born December 28, 1870, and died May 23, 1872; John S., born April 8, 1874, died April 13, 1875; Harvey W., born November 15, 1877. Mr. Wood served in the late war, 1861–65, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His grandparents (Asa Wood and John Weaver) were both in the war of 1812, Asa Wood as a Captain, John Weaver as Colonel. Mrs. Wood's father (John S. White) was born September 18, 1818, in Lancaster County, Penn.; came to Defiance June 10, 1837, and settled on the banks of the Auglaize River, about four miles south of Defiance. Her mother, Sarah A. (Wells) White, was born November 17, 1821, in Muskingum County, Ohio; came to this county September 17, 1835, and settled on the banks of the Auglaize about one mile south of Defiance.

Joseph Bauer, Jr., came from Baden, Germany, when he was a young man, with his parents, landing at Defiance A. D. 1850. His father, Joseph Bauer, Sr., was married twice, and had three children by his first wife—Mary, Magdalena and Joseph. By his second wife he had three children, viz., Leopold, Albin and Rosa. Leopold died at Defiance in 1853. Mr. Bauer, Sr., also died at Defiance, in 1863, aged about sixty-eight years. Mary is still living in Germany. Joseph, Jr., married Catharine Royal, of Defiance, by whom he had six children, four girls and two boys. One of the girls (Mary) died in 1879. Mr. Bauer's wife died in 1877. Mr. Bauer worked about ten years at repairs on the canal, when he first came to this country. He kept saloon about seven years; then went into the brewery business, in partnership with Lewis Coleman for two years, when Coleman died. Bauer then ran the business alone one year; then took in Christ. Diehl as partner in 1871, and they still continue the business together. Jacob Karst put up the brewery in 1866. Mr. Bauer has added extensively to the buildings since he purchased, so that the cost of lot and buildings at present amount to about $26,000, turning out annually from 2,500 to 3,500 barrels of beer.

Daniel H. Killey was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., about twelve miles from the city of Auburn, August 24, 1826. His father, Heman Killey, was born in Barnstable County, Mass., and followed the sea for a number of years, in the whaling trade. In 1824, he left the sea and moved to New York. Ruth (Lapham) Killey, the mother of Daniel, was also born in Massachusetts, and was of the old Quaker stock. They had born unto them four sons and two daughters, viz., Daniel H., Benjamin F., Oliver, Adeline, Susan E. and Joseph Killey. Susan E. died at Napoleon, Ohio, December 15, 1856. Joseph died at Battle Creek, Mich., from injuries received in the service in the late rebellion, after having served about one year in the Union army. Daniel's father removed from New York to Seneca County, Ohio, in the spring of 1835, and died in the fall of that year. Daniel H. Killey was married to Matilda Billings in 1848, at Attica, in Seneca County. They have had seven children—George W., Daniel H., Charles, Emma, Lafayette, Edgar E. and William T. Killey. Of this number all are dead except George W., they having died in infancy. The wife of Daniel H. Killey, Matilda A. (Billings) Killey, was born in New York, and was the daughter of Jollier and Aurilla (Ford) Billings. Her parents came from Cayuga County, N. Y., to Seneca County, Ohio, at an early day, her mother's brother, Johnson Ford, also coming with them, and is now a resident of Attica, Seneca Co., Ohio, at ninety years of age. The five brothers of Heman Killey (father of Daniel) were all engaged as seamen, in the whaling business, and were supposed to be lost at sea. Daniel, when about twenty years of age, enlisted in the Mexican war, and served about thirteen months, traveling while in the service about 8,000 miles. On his return home, he was married, and removed to near Bellevue, in Hanover County, where he remained for about three years; then came to Putnam County, Ohio, while it was still a wilderness, and abounded in bears and wolves and other wild animals, and located on a land warrant on 160 acres of land about twelve miles from Defiance. They had to cut roads for about four miles. Here he resided for about one year, and then removed with his family to the town of Defiance, and commenced to work in the Defiance Mills, for the firm of Semans & Stevens. In 1864, he enlisted in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and remained with the regiment till the close of the war, about seven months, being all of this time assigned to the hospital, nursing and caring for the sick. After the war, he came home and purchased a farm in Henry

County, Ohio, and remained there about two years, when he removed to Defiance again. He has spent most of his time in the Defiance Mills, and has probably worked here longer than any one person. At one time, he was the owner of one-half interest in what is now known as the Defiance Machine Shops, which was at that time a very small affair He now owns one-half interest in the undertaking business, with H. B. Hall.

Horace P. Miller was born in Williams County, Ohio, September 24, 1848. His father, William Miller, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., March 17, 1808; came to Summit County, Ohio, and there married Miss Phebe Parker, by whom he had seven children, three boys and four girls; of these, four are living--H. P. Miller, Alice J., Charity M. and William P. Horace P. Miller, the subject of this sketch, received his education mostly at Lockport, Ohio, and was married to Miss Jennie S. Beaty September 22, 1870. They have two children, Frank G. and Claud W. Mr. Miller started out in life at farming, and afterward went to work in the produce business for O. T. Letcher & Co., of Bryan, Ohio, carrying on the business at Defiance. In 1878, Mr. Miller bought out the business, and formed a copartnership with G. Morgan, of Fostoria, Ohio, and the firm name became Miller & Morgan, who are doing quite an extensive produce business, handling during the past year about 250,000 pounds dressed hogs, 60,000 pounds poultry, 130,000 pounds butter, 60,000 pounds hides, 3,660 bushels clover seed, 280,000 dozen eggs.

Frank J. Shead was born on Court street, in the city of Defiance, Ohio, August 13, 1856. His grandparents, Orson Shead and Lucy (Upham) Shead, were born in Stockbridge, Mass.; the former September 4, 1797, the latter March 21, 1795. In 1821, they moved to New York, settling in DeKalb Township, St. Lawrence County. They had a family of five children—Oliver, Emeline, Celistie, Lorrin J. and Alonzo M. The boys are still living. Alonzo M. was a former resident of Defiance, but now a resident of New Madrid, Mo., Oliver was also a former resident of this town, and a contractor and builder, at an early day building what was known as the old Brown warehouse, located at the northwest corner of Clinton street bridge, on the north side of the Maumee River, and since destroyed by fire. In 1850, Mr. Oliver Shead left Defiance for East Troy, Wis.; from there he went to Washington Territory. He was a commissioned officer in the Indian war, and a member of the Territorial Legislature. Lorrin J. came to Defiance when a young man, A. D. 1853, and opened up a furniture store in the old Pierce Evans building, which had just been vacated by E. F. Lindenberger, and which is still standing on Front street, in the rear of the Opera House Block. On November 13, 1855, he was married to Miss Martha Parkhurst Adams, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mrs. Lorrin Shead was born in Royalton, Vt., A. D. 1833, and at the age of about three years her parents, David A. and Hannah (Parkhurst) Adams, moved from Royalton, Vt., to St. Lawrence County. In 1856, Mrs. Shead's parents moved to Beloit, Wis., at which place they died, her mother August, A. D. 1875, at the age of sixty-nine, her father in July, A. D. 1880, at the age of seventy-nine years. Five children survive them—David A., Harry Adams, Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. W. C. Dustin and Mrs. Shead. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shead, they returned to Defiance, and Mr. Shead resumed his old business at his old stand heretofore mentioned, and continued there until the spring of 1859, when he sold and moved to Beloit, Wis. At the breaking-out of the rebellion of 1861–65, he enlisted in the first call for three months' men and served his time, when he returned home and engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers at Beloit. In the early spring of 1863, he returned with his family to Defiance, to engage in the lumber business in the old mill at the second lock, and is now engaged in the grocery business. Their children were Frank J., born August 13, 1856; Lucy C., born February 23, 1858, and May, who died in infancy. Their eldest and only son, Frank J., received his education mostly in Defiance, his birthplace. In the summer of 1870, during his vacation, he clerked in the grocery store of Booth & Aldrich. In May, 1873, he entered the Defiance National Bank, of Defiance, as collector and individual book-keeper. In 1876, he was made general book-keeper, and January 1, 1880, was made Assistant Cashier, which position he still holds. November 26, 1878, he was married to Miss Hattie D. Clarke, of Beloit, Wis. The fruit of this marriage has been two children—Frank Mills Shead, born November 20, 1879, died in infancy; Ralph Clarke Shead, born March 3, 1881.

Peter Schlosser was born in New Bavaria, Germany, in 1840; immigrated to this country, landing at New York August 10, 1861; thence going to Wyoming County, N. Y., stopping at the little town of Sheldon, where he married Miss Catharine Felker, August 20, 1861, who had immigrated at the same time from the same place, coming over on the same vessel with Mr. Schlosser. They had one child, John, who is carrying on business with his father at Defiance. Mr. Schlosser, being a wagon-maker by trade, worked for his brother-in-law, Christopher Felser, who was carrying on business at that time at Sheldon, N. Y., and worked for him one year, when he bought him out and carried on the business himself from 1863 to 1869; then he sold and came to Defiance, arriving here December 7, 1869. His wife died here August 12, 1870. He was again married, January 28, 1871, to Catharine Shafer, of this place, by whom he had four children—Frederick A., Franklin M., George and Lenhart P. In 1872, Mr. Schlosser bought the property where he is now carrying on business, it being the pro erty formerly owned by C. D. Romky, who made the purchase while a wood lot, in 1852. Mr. Romky built the frame house now owned by Mr. Goodman. In 1854, he built a dry-dock and a limekiln. About the same time. he built the frame dwelling in which Schlosser now lives. In 1859 or 1860, he built another dry-dock. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Romky sold out to Ramus & King, who continued the business about three years. About this time, Ramus built quite a large blacksmith shop, 20x50. Mr. Ramus carried on the wagon and blacksmithing business till 1872, when Mr. Schlosser bought him out and continued the business. In 1874, Mr. S. put up another building, 24x34, two-story, using same for a wood work shop. In 1879, Mr. Schlosser found it necessary to increase the shops; accordingly, he put up his present commodious two-story brick, 32x72; adjoining this, in the rear, a frame of 40x60, for a warehouse and for storage of wagon material, etc. The upper story of the brick is used as a paint and trimming shop, the lower for blacksmith and wagon shop, giving fifteen to twenty men employment, turning out heavy lumber wagons, heavy and light spring wagons and buggies; lumber sleighs a specialty in their season; about one hundred set of bob-sleighs sold this winter, 1880–81.

Lay Whitney Richardson, born December 25, 1830, in Canton. St Lawrence Co., N. Y., was the son of J. L. and Delia (McCulloch) Richardson, and was raised on a farm, and resided with his parents in St. Lawrence County until about eighteen years of age, when he came to Defiance County with his parents, in the spring of 1848, having received the usual common school education allowed to boys of his age at that time, by attending school at the old stone schoolhouse in South Canton, N. Y., in the winter season, with an addition of one term at the academy at Canton Village. After coming to Defiance, he remained at home with his father and assisted in clearing up a farm, purchased by his father, of 160 acres of wild land (situated about two miles west from Brunersburg, on what was then known as the Bellefontaine pike, near where Lyman Langdon now lives), working on the farm in summer and teaching a winter school in the winter season till the fall of 1852, when he came to Defiance and attended school during that winter, boarding with William Langdon, then Sheriff of Defiance County. In the spring of 1853, he clerked for John M. Stilwill, who then kept a general store, about opposite where the Russell House now stands, remaining with him about one year, when he went into the store of J. M. Boyd, who opened a store and bank in the same block, and soon after sold his stock to J. P. Rowen, of Napoleon, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch was transferred with the goods to Napoleon, to put up the goods and open the trade for the new proprietor. Napoleon then was but a small town and only contained but one other small store. This was just at the time the Toledo & Wabash Railroad was being built from Toledo to Fort Wayne, in the year A. D. 1855, and the greater portion of the trade consisted in supplies to contractors and hands then working on the railroad, and business was good. Mr. Richardson remained in the employ of Mr. J. P. Rowen, as salesman and general manager of the store, for about one year, when he purchased a stock of goods from Abner L. Backus and went into business for himself at Napoleon in A. D. 1856, and remained in trade there until 1860. In April, 1861, Mr. R. enlisted under the first call for 75,000 troops, on the 22d day of April, 1861, and enrolled, in less than three days' time, over one hundred of the best young men in Henry County. Mr. R. was tendered a commission on the start, but declined, and went out as an Orderly Sergeant in Company F, of the Fourteenth Regiment, under Col. James B. Steadman, of Toledo; served in the campaigns of Western Virginia, participated in the battles of Phillipi, Va., Laurel Hill, Cheat River, capture of Gen. Garnett's command, and all the marches and campaigns of West Virginia till August, 1861. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned to Toledo, and was mustered out, Company F, having had the singular misfortune to lose their Captain, A. Crawford, and First Lieutenant, J. D. Belnap, both having been accidentally shot by their own men. Mr. Richardson, after returning to Napoleon, re-enlisted again in October, 1861, for three years, in Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, organized at Napoleon by Col. S. H. Steadman, Maj. R. K. Scott. James G. Haly and others, at Camp Latty, near Napoleon. Mr. R. entered the service again as Orderly Sergeant, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the company at Vicksburg in A. D. 1863, and to First Lieutenant before Atlanta in A. D. 1864; was in all the campaigns, marches and battles in which the regiment was engaged, in the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Gen. U. S. Grant, from the commencement of his campaigns at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Corinth, Miss., and down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, during the siege and at the surrender of the same, and on to Jackson, through the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman to the sea, and to Savannah, and was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., January 3, 1865, never having missed a day's duty or a battle in which his regiment was engaged while in the service. Mr. Richardson, on the 10th of January, 1865, turned his face homeward, taking steamer at Hilton Head for New York, and from there by rail to Washington, D. C., where he remained about ten days, settling his accounts at the Quartermaster General's office, for ordnance and other stores of Companies G, F and E, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, of which he had been in command while in the regiment. He went to the capitol, and called on the President, Abraham Lincoln, shook hands with him, and said to him, "Mr. President, I have served under you, as Commander-in-Chief, for nearly four years, and am now honorably discharged, and on my way home am come to see you, and say good-bye, and God bless you." He said he was glad to meet the old veterans, and wished me "good luck." This was only a few weeks before he was shot. Mr. R. arrived home at Defiance in February, 1865, and in March, 1865, went into the store of E. F. Lindenberger, near the Maumee bridge, as salesman for five or six years. In 1866, March 28, Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary Metz, of Defiance, Ohio, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, February 8, 1839. Their family consists of four children—Florence M., born April 16, 1867; Hattie Pearl, April 29, 1868; Harry, born July 8, 1869, died March 21, 1871; Ralph Roswell, September 12, 1871, and Nellie, born at Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, April 15, 1878. His mother died March, 1875, at Pioneer, Muskingum Co., Ohio, aged sixty-nine years; his father, at the same place January 31, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. In the spring of 1869, Mr. R. was appointed as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the counties of Defiance and Paulding, under Col. George E. Wells, then Assessor of the Tenth District, with headquarters at Toledo. About two years thereafter, a consolidation was made, and his territory increased by the addition of Henry, Williams and Putnam Counties. In A. D. 1873, the office of Assessor was abolished, and the business was done by the Collector and Deputy Collectors, when he was appointed Deputy for the above counties, which position he held till the spring of 1874, when he again went into the dry goods business with A. M. Shead and C. M. Thrall, under the firm name of Shead, Thrall & Co., in the new brick building then just completed by William D. Hill, in what is known as the Keystone Block, on Clinton street; another store was run at Cary, Wyandot Co., Ohio, at the same time. This firm continued about one year, when Mr. Richards purchased the store at Cary, withdrew from the firm, and removed with his family from Defiance to Cary and opened up business in his own name, and continued till the fall of 1877, when he sold and removed to Findlay, Hancock Co., Ohio, where he resided till the spring of 1879, when he returned to Defiance, his former home, where he now resides, and is now engaged in the real estate, insurance, collection and claim agency business, with office in the Eagle Block, corner of First and Clinton streets.

Robert Cary, born January 1, 1842, is son of David and Nancy (Harter) Cary, in Putnam County, Ohio (then Williams County), on the Auglaize River, near the mouth of Hog Creek, on a farm entered by his grandfather, Rufus Cary. His father, David Cary, was about twelve years old when his parents moved from Shelby County, Ohio, to the farm where he resided for forty years. On this farm Robert Cary was born, and remained with his parents till he was twenty years of age, when he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about two years, and was badly wounded while skirmishing near Chattanooga, Tenn. His grandparents, Cary and Harter, were both soldiers in the Indian war, and were with Gen. Wayne at Fort Defiance. Mr. Cary was married, September 17, 1865, to Martha E. Williams, of Delaware County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Polly (Budd) Williams, and was born February 27, 1846. Her father died when she was about one year old; her mother lived to be sixty years of age, and died January, 1881. Mr. Cary had two children, Alice V. and Eva May; the youngest, Eva May, died February 9, 1881, at the age of eleven years. Mr. Cary's father died at Charloe, Paulding Co., Ohio, May 12, 1878. His mother is now living in Defiance, where she was partly raised, and went to school in the blockhouse on the Fort Grounds, which was then used for a schoolhouse. Mr. Cary located in Defiance County in 1867; was elected as Justice of the Peace for two terms; studied law for two years with Hill & Myers, of this town, and afterward engaged in the business of collecting soldiers' claims for bounty, pensions, etc., being a badly crippled soldier himself, thus fitting him the better to look after the just claims of his comrades. Mr. Cary is now devoting his whole time to this business. Office in Eagle Block.

John A. Foust was born March 24, 1852, in Jefferson Township, Williams County, Ohio. His parents, Benjamin S. and Priscilla (Markle) Foust were born, the former in Bucks County, Penn., the latter in Circleville, Ohio. They had a family of six children—Mary A., who died in infancy; George W., who also died in infancy; Lydia C., John A., Effie and Ella. John A., the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days working on his father's farm in summer and attending the district school in winter, until about seventeen, when he entered the Mykrantz College at Bryan, Ohio, where he remained about two years, when he entered the shop of A. B. Stoner, of West Unity, Ohio, to learn the blacksmith business, where he remained two and a half years, then started out as a tramping "jour," all over the country, until July 14, 1872, at which time he was married to Miss Mary A. Crethers, only daughter of Lindsay Crethers, of Stark County, Ohio. The fruit of this marriage has been three children—Gracie, born July 12, 1873, deceased September 12, 1874; Freddie L., born May 28, 1874; Maudie, born December 2, 1880. After his marriage, Mr. Foust settled down to his trade in Hicksville, in this county, where he did a very extensive and thriving business until the fall of 1880, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, and entered upon the duties of the office the first Monday of January, 1881. At the county convention held at Defiance, in June, 1882, he received the unanimous vote of the convention for a second term, and at the election held in October of the same year was re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Foust is a Democrat, a man of simple, sterling character, possessing many good qualities, and has the respect of a wide circle of friends, not simply in the party of which he is a member, but among his political opponents as well.

James B. Heatley was born in Union Town, Monroe County, Va., August 18, 1819. His father, Moses Heatley, and mother, Mary (Foster) Heatley, were by birth, the former a Pennsylvanian, the latter a Virginian lady. They were married at Union Town, Va., and had eight children—Elizabeth, James B., Martha, Parmelia, Clarissa, Mary, Maria and John O. Of these, three are living—James B., Clarissa and Mary. Clarissa married Jason Carman; Mary was married to John R. Deardorff. Both sisters are now living in San Francisco, Cal. James B., was married to Rebecca Garman, of Defiance Township, October 17, 1850, by whom six children were born—Lorenzo D., born December, 1851, died July 3, 1881; George A., born July 5, 1853; Millie E., born August 7, 1855; Rebecca E., born November 9, 1857; Parmelia and John D., who died quite young. Mrs. Heatley's parents, George P. Garman and Rebecca (Frankenberger) Garman, came from Pennsylvania in 1831, to Stark County, Ohio, and from there to Defiance County in 1847, and settled on south side of the Auglaize, about two miles up the river from town, where they both died on their farm. Moses Heatley, father of James B., emigrated from Monroe County, Va., Ohio, in 1821, with his family, consisting of his wife and two oldest children, Elizabeth and James B., the latter of whom was about two years old, stopping for about three years at or near Dayton, Ohio, working at his trade in the tannery until 1824, when, hearing of the country in the neighborhood of Defiance, he packed up and with his ox team followed the army trail until he reached Blodget's Island, two miles up the Auglaize River. Arriving at Defiance in the fall of 1824, he stopped the first night with Robert Shirley, who lived in a double log cabin made from a block-house of Fort Defiance, and located on or near the lot now owned by A. M. Shead. We give his recollections in his own words. He says: "In 1824, this town was very thick woods—except a strip running up the Auglaize River, from the mouth to a short distance above where the Lutheran Church now stands, and extending west to the present route of Clinton street. A tannery was located on the deep ravine near the present outlet of the canal, built by James Jolly. At the time James B. Heatley came to this town, there were but three houses here, all of which were built from the old block-house of Fort Defiance. The early settlers had great difficulty in raising their log cabins, owing to the scarcity of men. Frequently it would take two or three days to obtain sufficient help. They had to go as far as Blanchard's Fork for help—a distance of thirty miles. For two years after moving to Defiance our staff of life consisted of corn bread alone. The first year we pounded our corn in a kind of mortar, after the fashion of the Indians. A basswood tree of about twelve inches diameter was cut down and a block cut and made to stand on end, a fire built thereon and kept burning until a hole was burned to the depth of about eight or ten inches—this was our mortar. We fastened a stick on an iron wedge and putting the corn in this mortar, pounded it until it was as fine as could be gotten—which, of course, was not very fine. Mother would mix it with milk, the best she could, and spread it on what we called a Johnny-cake board. This board was made of a clapboard, tapering at each end and about three feet long and seven inches wide. It was set up edgewise to the fire, in an old-fashioned cabin fire-place. We knew nothing about stoves until about 1830, cooking altogether by fire-places. While our corn was yet soft, we grated it, mixed and baked in the above stated manner. In this way we were compelled to live for about two years. After that, a stone-cutter came to this part of the country. He took two flint stones, working out two buhrs about eighteen inches in diameter, and four or five inches thick. The lower buhr was stationary, while the upper one stood on a pivot, just like a mill stone; on top, a hole was drilled about one inch and a half deep, on one side of the center. Then a pole the size of a broom handle, was placed in this and extending upright to the joist. Sometimes we drove a staple for it to work in. We could then work it with one hand. This made tolerable good meal. We owned one cow, which we called Rigga. This cow we brought with us from the Miami country. I think we raised ten head of cattle from her, which gave us a good start for stock. Old Rigga was a good cow. Mother often used to say the old cow almost raised us children. The way we used to farm, after our horse died, was the same as the Indians did. In planting our corn we used what was called a square hoe, which was about three inches wide and six inches long. We would strike it in among the stumps and roots to open a hole to drop in the corn. Then when it was ready to work, we could do better with the same kind of a hoe among the roots, as many of the early settlers know. I think it was two years after we came that we got our first mill flour. It was from Waterville just below the head of the Rapids." Mr. James B. Heatley has held several township and county offices; was Township Treasurer two years, Assessor in 1849–50 and 1851; was elected Recorder in 1851 and re-elected in 1854, serving six years as Recorder. Also has served over thirty years as Township Constable. Mr. Heatley had but very little advantage for an early education. He being the oldest boy, was obliged to assist his father in clearing the land and do what he could toward the support of the family. He went to school to William A. Brown and learned to read and write, which was the extent of his schooling until after he was of age; then, by applying himself to such books as were within his reach and by attending night school, he managed to get his education. Mr. Heatley is now in his sixty-second year, and says there is not a person now living within the corporate limits of Defiance who was here when he came—and he knows of none living.

Joseph Ralston was born in Hanover, Dauphin County, Penn., June 20, 1818. His father, William Ralston, was born in Mount Joy, York County, Penn., March 26, 1791; his mother, Jane (Rouch) Ralston, was born in Hanover, Dauphin County, Penn., December 11, 1797; they were married July 17, 1817; had a family of ten children, viz.: Joseph, Harriet, Maria, George A., Henry P., William R., Jane, Susan, Rebecca A. and James. Of these, two died, Jane at sixteen years of age, and Maria at forty-two. In 1824, his parents moved to Lebanon, Lebanon County, in the same State, where he attended the Lebanon Academy, graduating from that institution in 1831. In March, 1832, he with his parents started for Ohio, and after seventeen days travel overland arrived at Massillon, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, and soon after settled on a farm near by, where his parents died—Mr. Ralston, August 10, 1858, and Mrs. Ralston May 30, 1868. Joseph assisted on the farm until the age of eighteen, when he commenced teaching school, and continued at that vocation six years. June 23, 1839, he was married to Ann E. Shorb, of Stark County, Ohio, whose parents were born in Frederick County, Md., and immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, in 1820, where her mother died in August, 1833. Her father removed to Fairfield, in Wayne County, Ill., in 1847, near which place he died in 1868. They had a family of ten children, viz.: Mary C., Ann C., John F., Frances C., Harriet, Ann E., Sarah, James, Thomas and Margaret. Mr. Ralston remained in Stark County about three years after his marriage, when he concluded to seek his fortune in the West. Accordingly, in October, 1843, he and his family, consisting of his wife and son, William Henry (then one year old), took passage on a canal boat on the Ohio Canal at Massillon, for Cleveland; there embarked on the old steamer Superior for Toledo; leaving the wharf in the evening in a gale, the storm increased so much that in about three hours the boat returned to her dock at about 11 P. M. and started out at 4 P. M. of the next day, arriving at Toledo next morning. Here he took passage on the canal boat Red Lion, for Defiance, arriving there October 10, 1843. Here he met an old acquaintance, Samuel P. Cameron, and was induced to settle in Washington Township, where Georgetown is now located, and occupied a small log cabin on the land of Mr. Cameron until he could secure a place for his future home, which he did by selecting 80 acres of land in the southwest part of Section 31 in Tiffin Township, on the bank of Mud Creek, being the first settler on that stream. He commenced the clearing of the forest preparatory to putting up a house, which in those days was quite an undertaking, owing to the scarcity of help, which had to come from two to six miles. The season was an exceedingly wet one, which proved quite a hindrance, as he had to gather his help five times, but after a time he succeeded, and moved into it, and was "monarch of all he surveyed," for his neighbors were not plenty, the nearest, Parmenus Kibble, Reuben Brown and John Partee, were two miles away, on the north; on the east, on the " Bellefontaine " road, was Brunersburg, four miles, then a small village; on the west was " Crago Hotel," six miles off, on the bank of Lick Creek; on the south it was four miles to the Maumee, and west the forest was unbroken for twenty miles. After Mr. Ralston made a break, he was soon followed by Solomon Stoner, who settled on an adjoining lot, and David Strawser, the following fall, settled on the Bellefontaine road near by. Among his neighbors were Lyman Langdon, Reuben Brown, John Partee, John Post, Levi Tarr and Mathew and William

Pierce. The first schoolhouse in his vicinity was near Mr. Kibble's farm, and known as the Kibble Schoolhouse. After clearing a part of this farm, putting up a hewed log house (which is in good condition now), setting out an orchard, carrying the trees on his back from Enos Partee's farm (six miles), and making several improvements, he sold out to Samuel Clinker, in 1850, and in the spring of 1851 moved to Defiance and purchased the place he now resides on, and also purchased an interest in the firm of Tuttle & Bruner, who were engaged in a general merchandising and produce business; continuing in this business, he bought out the other parties and continued the dry goods business about three years, on the north side of the Maumee, in the building now occupied by Hall & Killey as undertakers. He then sold, and formed a partnership with Gen. Gilson (the first banker of Defiance) for one year, and started a hardware store, opposite the Russell House, on Lot No. 99, opening out in May, 1857. In August, he purchased Mr. Gilson's interest, and continued alone until 1860, when L. E. Myers became a partner, by consolidating his tin and stove store. The firm which became Ralston & Myers then built the two frame buildings recently removed from the Lot No. 100, now occupied by Messrs. Switzer & Kehnast's brick block. In 1862, Mr. Ralston sold his interest in the hardware, and retired from the mercantile business. In 1860, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and at the end of his term was, in 1863, appointed by the Government Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Collection District, and Deputy Collector of Revenue thereafter. In 1868, he received the appointment of Special Agent for the Post Office in Defiance, and in 1869, was appointed Postmaster, in which capacity he served four and a half years, when he resigned and gave his attention to raising fine sheep, and is now engaged in raising fine Durham and Jersey cattle. Mr. R. has several fine farms, in all about 530 acres, including 187 acres in the corporate limits of the city of Defiance. The products of one of his farms on the Maumee, containing 144 acres, 115 of which is cleared, were in 1880, 780 bushels of wheat, 1,240 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, 92 bushels of Mammoth clover seed, and about 60 tons of hay. Mr. Ralston has a family of seven children, viz.: Ann M., William H., Sarah J., Orlando L., L. Clayton, Clara A. and Lake E.; of these three died, Ann M., in infancy, L. Clayton at twenty-three years and one month of age, and Clara A. at twenty-three years and five months. The remainder of his family are distributed as follows: Sarah J., now Mrs. Bowen, is located at Denver, Colo., and has a family of five children—Harry R., Annie, Samuel A., Albert H. and Jennie; Annie died in infancy; William H., is living near his father's residence, married C. E. Hudson, has two children—William H., Edwin F.; Orlando L., is on his farm, five miles up, and on the bank of the Maumee River, married Helena B. Rohn, have five children—Joseph, Ernest, Clara, Karl and Eugenia; and Lake E., residing at his father's house.

Adam Wilhelm was born June 23, 1823, in North Prussia. His parents, Jacob and Odelia (Smith) Wilhelm, with their family, then consisting of four children, viz., John, Jacob Jr., Marian and Adam, immigrated to America in 1836, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where he lived one year and then moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and remained there about three years. Here Marian, the only daughter, died at the age of seventeen years. In the spring of 1840, they moved to Brunersburg, and remained until January, 1841, and removed to Henry County and settled on 80 acres of wild land, and he was obliged to cut the road a distance of three miles through the woods to get to it, and distant three miles from any white neighbors. Indians were numerous but friendly. Here the subject of this sketch, Adam Wilhelm, remained just long enough to assist his father and brothers in getting up their log cabin home and in clearing up about two acres, and in May, 1841, left the parental home to shift for himself, and walked to Independence, Ohio, where the Miami and Erie Canal, as well as the State dam across the Maumee, were being constructed. Here he got employment and helped to lay the first timbers for the present dam, and was employed as teamster on the job, at driving oxen, in connection with Philip McCauley, now a prosperous farmer of this county. In September, he began work in the blacksmith shops of the State, and assisted Thomas Garrett. In December, came to Defiance and worked for Benjamin Brubaker for his board, and attended school for the winter. The following year, C. L. Noble married Miss Brubaker and bought out Mr. Brubaker's stock of general merchandise. He then worked for Mr. Noble at $8 per month and schooling; remained with him three years; was now getting $25 per month. In 1844, he clerked in S. Lyman's store and warehouse, remaining nine months, when he sold out his stock. Mr. Lyman retaining the building, rented one-half of the room to Wilhelm, using the other half for a tin shop. Here he (Wilhelm) commenced business on a very limited scale by selling bread and cakes, and small beer of his own manufacture, continuing at this until the following year, 1845, when he took in Mr. S. Lyman as partner, he (Lyman) furnishing $75, which was invested in tobacco, candy, crackers, etc. In July, same year, sold out his interest to Mr. Lyman, and after paying off his indebtedness had $14 left. On the following Sunday, Joseph Grosell, John Orf (now in the milling business at Fort Wayne, Ind.) and himself were at the old fort grounds and they showed up their assets. He had $14, Orf, $14.10 and Grosell, $14.35. On Monday, Mr. Wilhelm's father had a note of $28 to pay, and he let him have the $14 to help meet it. This left him penniless, but he had lots of friends. A young man named George Woodruff and himself hired out to S. S. Sprague, buying and shipping grain. In September, 1845, he took charge of the toll bridge across the Maumee here, only getting his board from the company, but in addition he had the use of the toll house, 10x14 feet in size. Mr. Lyman assisted him to a ltttle stock of notions, he not having a dollar. Here he got a start doing well for himself and the bridge company. While in charge at the bridge, three men wanted to cross and were informed that the toll was 3 cents each, but no extra charge for baggage, when one of them paid 3 cents and took the other two on his back and carried them over. Then he quit the bridge and went into the grocery business with G. M. Weisenberger, at the upper lock. At the end of eleven months, in the spring of 1846, he bought a farm of H. G. Phillips, of Dayton, Ohio, located at Independence Lock. One year after this, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Rikart, of Fort Jennings, Putnam County, Ohio. The fruits of this union were nine children, viz.: John, born July 28, 1848; Barbara Elizabeth, born July 15, 1850, and died May 24, 1856; George Adam, born September 16, 1852, and died May 16, 1854; Jacob Adam, born February 22, 1856, died July 29, 1858; Franklin, born September 10, 1858; Mary Catharine, born September 27, 1862; Ann Amelia, born October 31, 1864; Clara Elizabeth, born July 13, 1866; Adam, Jr., born August 31, 1872. In the spring of 1850, he sold out his farm to G. B. Abel, with the intention of moving to Logansport, Ind., but on his way stopped over at Defiance to pay a farewell visit to his former partner and brother-in-law, and was induced by them to remain at Defiance; bought out Andrew Weisenberger and for the second time went into business with G. M. Weisenberger. After eleven months he bought out his partner's stock and real estate for $3,800, and continued doing a very successful grocery business until 1860. Then took in his clerk (John Rowe) as partner. For three years he had a very large lumber trade and made money fast. In 1866, he bought out his partner and built a brick building adjoining his grocery and started in the dry goods business. Not liking the business, at the end of three months sold his stock to A. A. Ayers, and moved his grocery into this building and continued the business until 1871. Then bought the Defiance Mills, and since that time has made the milling and real estate his principal business. In 1868, Mr. Wilhelm took a trip across the waters once more to visit the home of his childhood, in company with Mr. Vandenbrock, of this place, since deceased, and visited all the principal cities of Europe. In 1875, he lost his first wife, and for his second wife he married Miss Rosa Virgho, February 20, 1877, of Monroe, Mich., with whom he is still living. He served the county as one of its Commissioners six years, a member of the City Council six years, and a member of the School Board for six years. Has always been an ardent Roman Catholic, and aided very much in the cause of the church by liberal donations here in Defiance as well as in neighboring towns. When Mr. W. first came to this place, there were but two Catholic families residing here—F. Weisenberger's and T. Fitzpatrick's—and a few young men and women. In politics, Mr. Wilhelm has always been a Democrat. Mr. Wilhelm's father was a soldier under Napoleon through the Spanish war. Out of a division of 5,000, only 276 were left, he being one of them, and these all wounded but nineteen, he among the rest. He had verylittle sympathy for Spaniards; having seen them nail the French soldiers to barn doors He was born A. D. 1789, in Bavaria, Prussia, and died on his farm in Pleasant Township, Henry County, Ohio, 1874, aged eighty-five years. His wife, Odelia, was born in Prussia, A. D. 1795, and died in Henry County aged fifty-two years. John R., eldest son of Adam Wilhelm, is a partner with his father in the milling business, and has principal charge of the mill. He was married, November 7, 1877, to Miss Agnes M. Marantette, of Mendon, St. Joe County, Mich. They have two children, Fanny M., aged four years, and Carl E., aged about two years.

William A. Brown was born September 6, 1815, and died at Defiance, July 10, 1875. His father, William, was a scout for Gen. Hull, at Detroit, in the war of 1812, and performed many a trip as bearer of dispatches between Detroit and Fort Miami, on the Maumee River, little dreaming that forty years thereafter he would revisit the same place to find it a beautiful, thriving country. After the surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, he returned to Richville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and married Miss Mandana Rich, a daughter of Salmon Rich, and settled upon a farm near De Kalb Village, in said county, then as much a wilderness as it was here forty years ago. Here the subject of this sketch was born, and a short time thereafter his father and mother removed about a mile south of Richville, near the line of Governeur. From this place he attended school about three months in summer and three or four in winter, until about twelve years old when all the schooling he got was about three or four months in winter, the balance of the time working upon the farm, until the winter of

1833–34 he attended the Academy at Governeur, and also in the winter of 1834–35. In May, 1835, he left St. Lawrence County and came to Defiance, arriving June 5, 1835, and continued to reside until his death. His first work in Defiance was for Sidney S. Sprague, scoring timber for the erection of the house in which Enos Blair now resides. In the fall of 1835, in company with two others, he took a job of grubbing for John E. Hunt, of Maumee, of 100 acres of land in Defiance, afterward known as the Warren farm, and lately as Warren and others Addition to Defiance. After having grubbed about thirty acres, Gen. Hunt sold his farm to Dr. John Evans, and W. A. Brown and Edwin Phelps went to Maumee City and worked for John E. Hunt until the 1st day of December, during which time they assisted in raising the first Presbyterian Church in that village. Upon his return to Defiance, he engaged in teaching school the greater part of the time, some of the time tending post office for Dr. Jonas Colby, then Postmaster. In October of 1837, he was elected Auditor of Williams County, which then included Paulding County and a larger part of what is now Defiance County, which office he took March, 1838, and held until March, 1842. He was married, May 20, 1840, at Sandy Creek, N. Y., to Harriet N. Stow, daughter of Rev. William B. Stow. From thence they returned to Defiance and continued to reside here ever since. The fruit of this marriage was six children, three sons and three daughters, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, survive him, and are residing in Defiance. One son and one daughter died in infancy. His wife survives him, having traveled the same road with him for more than thirty-five years. Defiance County was organized in the spring of 1845, and in the fall of the same year he was elected Auditor of Defiance County, which office he held for two years. For a great many years, he, by himself and in company with others, was engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the purchase and shipment of grain, and afterward leased the Defiance Mills, and finally purchased them. He was an industrious, sober man, never using liquor in any shape, nor even tobacco, and was kind and affable in all the relations of life, a very warm friend and an affectionate husband and father. Mrs. William A. Brown is still living in Defiance, as also are the four surviving children. Frank G., the eldest son (the Secretary of the Defiance Machine Works), was born in Defiance, Ohio, Setpember 11, 1841, where he lived until he enlisted under the first call for three months' volunteers and served until mustered out, as Sergeant of Company K, Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He then engaged with Maj. D. Taylor, Paymaster of the United States Volunteers, as his clerk, going on duty at Washington, D. C., with the Major in October, 1861, and served in this capacity until March, 1862, when he received an appointment in the Second Auditor's office of the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., where he was in charge of a large division, numbering over sixty clerks, remaining until January 1, 1868, when he resigned and moved back to Defiance. August 25, 1864, he was married to Miss Kate E. Oliver, eldest daughter of David L. and Elizabeth Oliver, who were early settlers of Defiance County. Four children have been born to them—Maude, now deceased, born in Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865; Oliver Sessions, born in Washington, D. C., September 14, 1867; Hattie E., born in Logansport, Ind., June 18, 1872, and James Scott, born in Defiance, Ohio, February 15, 1875. Helen B., the eldest daughter of William A. Brown, was born May 25, 1847, and was married to Dr. J. L. Scott June 8, 1869, a former resident of Richmond, Ind., but who had removed to Defiance some time previously and located as resident dentist, and is still the leading dentist of the place. Mary A., the other daughter, was born August 30, 1849, and was married October 17, 1871, to James J. Jarvis, proprietor of the Defiance Woolen Mills, who removed from Piqua, Ohio, to Defiance in 1865, and this daughter with her husband and children live in the old homestead built by her father in 1844. Alfred S., the remaining child, was born May 13, 1853, and is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, where he is assistant to John L. Freeman, General Baggage Agent of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad.

Rev. William B. Stow was born in Marlboro, Middlesex County, Mass., January 1, 1782. His father being a farmer, he remained at home, helping to carry on the farm in the summer seasons and going to school in the winter, until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he entered Williams College, and after graduating there studied theology at Andover. Mr. Stow was married, November 11, 1811, to Miss Lucy Moore, who was born in Warwick, Mass., July 22, 1782. To them were born six children—Lucy Moore, William R., Adeline, Harriet N., Alfred M. and Mary T. William R. and Lucy M. are dead, Rev. Alfred M. lives in Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mary T. married W. W. Smith and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adeline married Lorenzo Higby, and resides in Ridgeville, Henry County, Ohio; Harriet N. (widow of William Brown, deceased), is now living here at Defiance with her children. Mrs. Stow died August 3, 1825. Mr. Stow was married twice thereafter. For his second wife he married Catharine Sprague, and to them was born one child, Kate, who married J. D. Gillett, of New York; and for his third wife, Hannah Brainard.

Rev. Mr. Stow came to Defiance, A. D. 1837, from Mexico, N. Y., under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society. At that time there was no church organization at Defiance, except the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Stow took an active part in organizing the Presbyterian Church at that time, which was accomplished December 11, 1837, and at said organization he was chosen their pastor and remained as such until the spring of 1839, when, owing to ill health of himself and family, he resigned his charge and with his family returned again to his former home in New York. Subsequently, A D. 1852, he returned again to Defiance, but not to take the place of pastor in the church at Defiance, but preached every other Sabbath or as health would permit in the little church at Ridgeville, until his death, April 24, 1856, aged seventy-four years. A few days before his death he penciled the following lines:

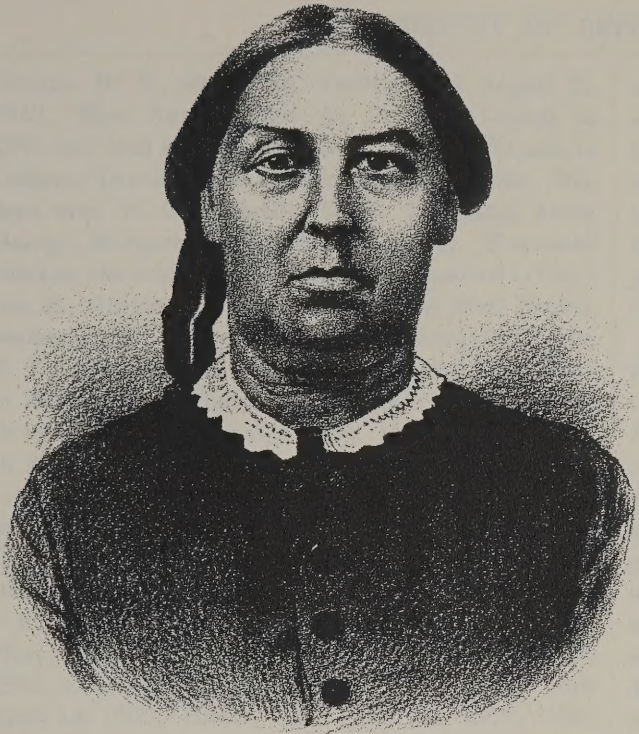
"With joy I proclaim to this body farewell,
I've no more occasion within thee to dwell;
Long hast thou been faithful and firm to endure,
Long wilt thou be resting, all safely secure.
I leave thee at present in charge of kind friends,
All needed attentions will compass thy ends;
May you rest in all quiet down under the clod,
Beneath His protection, thy Lord and my God.
Roused up after ages by the Omnipotent word,
Oh, how much delight will re-union afford;
With pleasure surpassing all present portray,
No more to be sundered, all hail the bright day.
Such rays from our Savior will fall on us then,
To render us happy, oh, stop, my poor pen;
Oh, wonder of wonders, no mortal can tell,
With joy in conclusion, I say, fare thee well."

Henry Sauer was born on September 10, 1812, in Cassel, the Capital of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, now a portion of Prussia, Germany; immigrated to America at the age of nineteen, arriving at New York in the summer of 1832, after a long and tedious voyage on a sail vessel; being without means or friends to assist him, he immediately worked his way westward until he arrived at Cleveland in the fall of 1834, here he found two families that had immigrated a few years before from his neighborhood in Germany; they were the families of George A. Hoffrichter and Frederick Lesh. On May 10, 1835, he married Wilhelmina, daughter of George A. and Julia Hoffrichter. In the summer of 1836 he with the families of Hoffrichter and Lesh removed to where he now resides in Pleasant Township, Henry County, Ohio, being now the oldest living settler in the township. Arriving at Independence, Defiance County, their only path to their newly purchased home (which was represented as being not far distant from Cleveland) was the lonely Indian trail. Upon arriving at the spot they found nothing but a dense forest, wild beasts and the Indians, who were peaceable and did the new-comers no damage. By untiring energy and perseverance, he set to work and soon had several acres ready for the plow, which was pulled by one ox, or sometimes a man was hitched up with him. A few years later, when the canal was being built through Defiance, he left his little farm, then consisting of 40 acres, and helped to construct it from Defiance to Delphos, in this way procuring means to buy more land. By continuing at hard work until the present day, he was able to secure 240 acres of land, which is to-day in the garden spot of Northwestern Ohio. The result of his marriage was fifteen children, ten girls and five boys, nine of whom are living to-day. He is now enjoying the fruits of his hard labor and is living on the same piece of land he moved onto in 1836, being seventy-one years of age, his wife sixty-five, both in good health and neither one would be taken for the earliest settlers in the township.

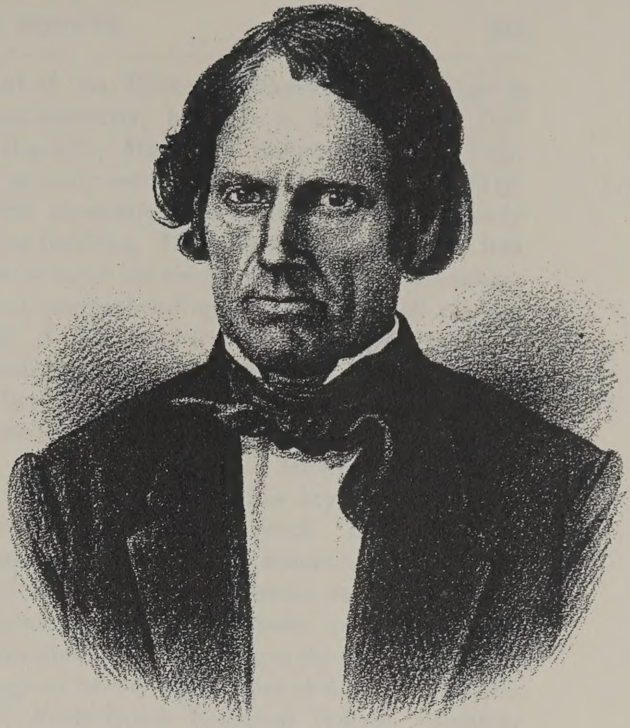
John Hively came to Defiance County in 1817, entered a farm, settled on the north bank of the Maumee, about three miles below Defiance, where he built and operated in connection with his farm a small tannery. He had four sons and two daughters, one of whom, Polly, married John Bridenbaugh, and after his death, John Ruth, with whom she now lives in Milford Township. Thomas, one of the sons, lives in Indiana; John, another son, lives with his sister, Mrs. Ruth. John Hively, Sr., and his wife died on the farm they had entered from the Government.

Rev. Truman Felton is the son of Chauncey and Lucinda (Delsworth) Felton. His father was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and his mother in Hillsdale County, Mich. Their children were John, Truman, Harriet, Charlotte and George. John went to Iowa in 1869, and to the Black Hills in 1874, where he was when last heard from. Mr. Chauncey Felton was a soldier in the late war, and an early pioneer and hunter of Defiance County. Truman spent his boyhood upon the farm, professed religion at the age of twelve years, studied for the ministry and was licensed to preach in the United Brethren Church in 1882. January 16, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Lay) Shafer. Their children are Chauncey, born March 6, 1876; Anna, born December 25, 1877; Lucinda, born January 1, 1880, and Myrtle, born January 20, 1882.

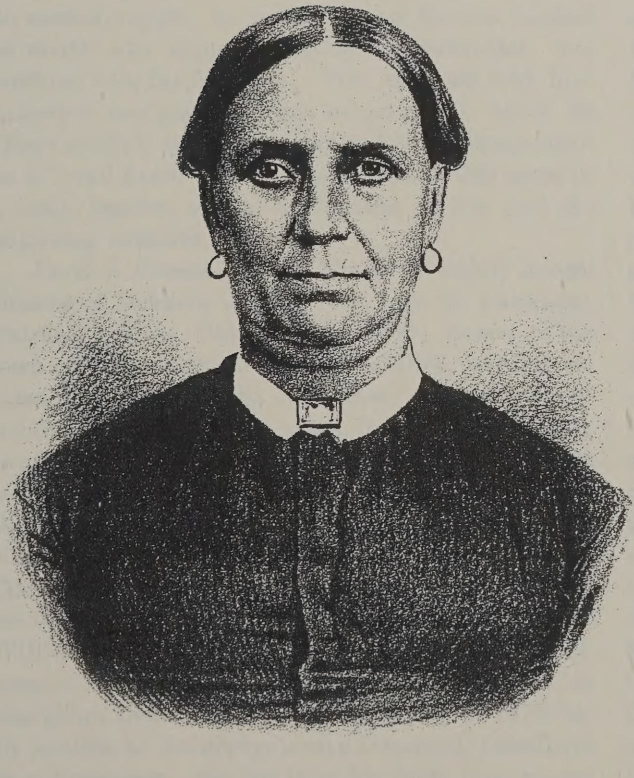
Townsend Newton, the second son and third child of William and Laura (Moore) Newton, was born August 9, 1826, at Willsboro Falls, Essex County, N. Y. His parents were born, the former January 1, 1880, in Scotland, the latter May 15, 1800, in Essex County, N. Y. They were married and settled down for a time at Willsboro, where they remained until 1847, when they removed to Clinton



MRS. D. ALLEN



D. ALLEN



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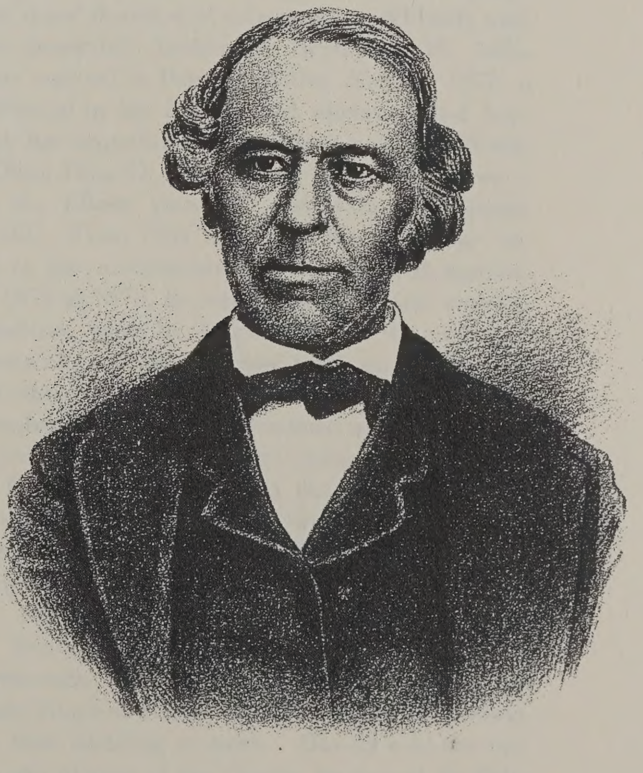


A. HUBER

County, N. Y., where Mr. Newton died August 20, 1849. Mrs. Newton came to Defiance County in 1861 and died at the residence of her son William, in Defiance Township, in January, 1872. Their children were William (dead), Mary, Townsend, Alma, George, Margaret (dead), Isabella (dead). Townsend Newton, the subject of this sketch, was married to Caroline E., daughter of Elisha and Eliza (Roe) Brown, September 20, 1849, at Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., and moved to Clinton County, and from there to Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and from there to Defiance County, Ohio, in the fall of 1862. In the spring of 1863, he purchased the old pioneer farm, known as the Nathan Shirley farm, situated on the Auglaize River on Section 17, Defiance Township, to which he has added 80 acres, making a homestead of 240 acres. Six children have blessed this union —Ella, born October 9, 1850, died May 13, 1873; Mary, born January 2, 1852; William, born May 28, 1854; Charles, born August 20, 1856; Helen, born April 12, 1860; Hattie, born June 25, 1868. Mrs. Newton died March 26, 1872. Mr. Newton then married Mrs. Dickey, April 2, 1873, with whom he is now living. Mr. Newton, owing to ill health of his father, started out at the age of eleven years to work on a farm at $2.50 per month. At the age of seventeen, went to learn the bloom trade (making iron rods from the ore). After completing his trade, penniless, he started out in the world, borrowing 50 cents and traveling all day, put up at night. The landlord asked if he wanted supper, to which young Newton replied he would like supper, lodging and breakfast, and tendered him the 50 cents. The landlord told him to keep it and pay him when he got a job, which he afterward did, and by economy and good management he is " well fixed," having a good farm of 240 acres in a body, besides several small farms in this and the adjoining counties

Jacob J. Greene, one of the most widely known citizens of Defiance County, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, in July, 1821; moved to the town of Defiance in the summer of 1843, and has resided there continuously ever since. He edited and published for twenty-five years, from February, 1849, the Defiance *Democrat*, which was not only the county paper for Defiance, but for a time also for several of the adjoining counties. He is now (and has been since January, 1854), Probate Judge of Defiance County. He has held various local offices, besides having been a member (elected from the counties of Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam) of the Constitutional Convention in 1850–51, as also (from Defiance and Paulding) of that of 1873–74. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, prominent as a Freemason, and has from his youth been a communicant of the Episcopal Church. The Judge is somewhat scholarly, being an A. M. of Kenyon College. His wife, Mary, is a daughter of John Donaldson, an early settler of Tiffin Township. At sixty-two, with unusually good health, and in the ready use of his faculties, Judge Greene bids fair to live years yet to enjoy his comfortable home and the esteem of friends, comprehending all classes and all parties.

Capt. J. E. Casebeer, formerly proprietor of the Crosby House, Defiance, Ohio, was born, near Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. June 25, 1841, being now in his forty-second year. His parents are both living at Hicksville, Ohio, respected and well to do. His boyhood days were spent on a farm at hard work. He obtained a good business education by attending the district school of from two to three months each winter, but to natural ability he is more indebted for his education than to any advantages the schools afforded. At the age of twenty he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, September 20, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran at Chattanooga, Tenn., January, 1863, and was with his company and regiment from the time of its mustering in until its mustering out. As a soldier, he participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Nashville, besides the innumerable skirmishes, marches and hardships attending an active campaign of four years' duration of a desperate and bloody war. He was honorably discharged, September 25, 1865. He was married to Dorothy Miller, May 15, 1867, a lady beloved by her friends and esteemed and honored by her acquaintances, who was born near Hicksville, Ohio, June 27, 1848. They have two children— Laura A., fifteen years old, and Odie K., thirteen years old. From 1867 to 1872, Mr. Casebeer engaged in the manufacturing business with success. From 1872 to 1876, he was engaged in the mercantile business, when he failed through the cause of the panic of 1873 and the close times and general unsettled state of business attending it. He immediately embarked in the hotel business without a dollar, every cent of his former capital going to his creditors. In 1878, he was burned out and lost everything again. Still undaunted, with nothing but energy and grit left, he commenced business anew, and through his able management, the Crosby House was second to no other of its size in the State, besides he is making other investments and improvements, the most important of which is the Casebeer Block at Hicksville, Ohio, which at present is the best building in town. Having sold the furniture and fixtures of the *Crosby*, he moved to Toledo in June, 1883, and re-opened the American House under the name of the Merchants' Hotel. Socially, Mr. Casebeer is a liberal, whole-souled, plain speaking gentleman, with many friends and few enemies. Politically, he is Independent, untrammeled by any party ties, reserving the right to vote as he thinks best, believing that all good and honest measures should be sustained and that corruption and dishonesty should be rebuked, regardless of party prejudices. Religiously, he is liberal, believing that every one has a right to his own religion: but in doing good to suffering humanity whenever we can, we come nearer to meriting our true reward from the great Giver of all good.

J. S. Haller was born March 6, 1837, in Chambersburg, Penn. His father immigrated to this country in 1827, from Baden, Germany. His mother was of German extraction, but born in America. They were married in 1830, by Rev. D. A. Gallatzer, at Loretto, Cambria County, Penn. The father's occupation was selling wall clocks, at which he was quite successful. Shortly after his marriage, he located at Chambersburg, Penn. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters, all born in Chambersburg, and all living except the younger daughter, who died at the age of five years. The father after a residence of thirteen years at Chambersburg, purchased a small farm three miles south of Harrisburg, Penn., on which they moved in the spring of 1850, and followed gardening for a living. In 1855, the father died, aged sixty-seven, and in 1861 the mother followed, aged forty-nine. Both parents and sister rest in the family lot at Chambersburg. J. S., our subject, started West in 1859, bound for Nebraska, purchasing a ticket for St. Louis, but stopped over at Defiance to see his uncle, who with others persuaded him to try this place. In the fall, he secured employment with King Bros., commission merchants of Toledo, and afterward with Powers & Fish, also commission merchants of the same city. Then through C. Knox, general freight agent of Wabash Railway, he secured a clerkship in the Logansport freight house, remaining there until the fall of 1861, when he returned to Defiance and married Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. Weisenberger, on October 1, 1861, making his wedding tour to Harrisburg, Penn., and while there his mother died. The following spring he returned to Defiance, settling down for life. His first attempt was in the grocery line, purchasing a small stock, at the one-story frame called the Recess, where now stands Mallet Bros.' marble works. After a time he purchased the lot where the *Democrat* now is, built a one-story brick building thereon, moved his original stock to a frame building owned by his uncle, Mr. Weismantel. After the completion of his own brick building, he moved into it his family and stock, and was very successful. He then entered into partnership with F. Wolfsiffer, but after a year sold out to Richolt Bros; then purchased the S. R. Hudson property, moving his stock into the place; in a few years, formed a partnership with J. W. Phillips, express agent, but in a year they dissolved and Mr. Haller was appointed agent, which he followed exclusively until 1871, except that for some time he was in partnership with J. & F. Wolfsiffer in groceries. He was then appointed joint agent at Logansport for two express companies, remaining until the winter of 1872. Next spring he traded the Gorman property for a half-interest in Ryder & Gibson's saw mill, which business he followed until 1876, when he leased the grounds and erected the buildings, now standing, to E. Gove & Co. In 1872, with Mr. Gorman, he purchased twenty-five acres of H. C. Bouten, which they divided and improved, where they now reside. From 1876 to 1882, Mr. Haller was gardening, etc. In 1882, William Gibson and he commenced manufacturing a very useful wooden fork and improved threshing machine, both recently patented. Mr. Haller's family consists of four sons and five daughters.

Mrs. Eliza Brubaker was born in 1803, and lived a large portion of her life in Defiance. She took a great interest in the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a life-long member, and was one of the little band of nineteen who organized the church at Defiance in December, 1837, and continued an active member in every good work for the promotion and best interests of the same. She was the first to organize a sewing society, as one of the helps to build a church, in which she was permitted to worship to a good old age, when her spirit took its flight to the church triumphant on high, April 15, 1879. Mrs. Brubaker was the mother of Mrs. C. L. Noble, of Paulding Center, Ohio, and grandmother of Mrs. L. G. Thacker, of Defiance, Ohio.

John Lawrence Scott was born in Springboro, Ohio, June 9, 1839. His father, William E., of English descent, his mother, Ann Trotter, of Scottish descent, were both raised and married in Virginia, and in the early days moved to Springboro, Warren County, Ohio. They had three sons and two daughters—Edward (deceased), Ann E. (Mrs. Edwards, of Madison County), William J. (of Pana, Ill.), John Lawrence, and Louisa (Mrs. Henry Lawrence, of Plainfield, Ind.). When three years old, our subject, on the death of his father, went with his mother to Richmond, Ind., and in 1859 began the study of medicine with Dr. Butler, attending one course of lectures at Philadelphia. On the death of Dr. Butler, he went to Wabash, Ind., and studied dentistry for two years with Dr. J. Bechtol. In

1863, he enlisted and served two years in the army as Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He returned to Wabash, and resumed the practice of dentistry, but selling out February 1, 1866, he moved to Defiance, where he still practices his chosen profession. He married in 1869, Miss Helen Brown, of Defiance. In 1877, he engaged in the drug business in connection with Dr. W. D. Colby, which interest he still retains in connection with the active duties of his profession.

Abijah John Miller, attorney, was born in Pennsylvania and received his literary training at Williamsport Academy, where he graduated in 1836. He graduated in law at the Cincinnati Law School in 1839, and has been a resident of Defiance since 1849.

Conrad Marquardt was born November 18, 1848, in Germany, his parents, John and Anna (Shafer) Marquardt, who were born in Germany and came to America and settled at Toledo, Ohio, May 8, 1851. They have one daughter, Anna, born in 1846, who married Lewis Riebel, of Toledo. Mr. Marquardt died at Toledo in 1861, aged forty-six years. Mrs. M. is still living at Toledo. At the age of sixteen years, Conrad started out to learn the door, sash and blind business. In 1872, he came to Defiance, where he has remained ever since, working at his trade. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the three months' service, served his time and was honorably discharged at Toledo, where he had enlisted.

Samuel S. Ashbaugh, attorney, was born in La Grange County, Ind., March 25, 1852, being the youngest child of Andrew and Elizabeth (Davis) Ashbaugh. He lived on a farm in this county with his parents until he was about fifteen years of age, when they removed to Hillsdale, Mich., to obtain better educational advantages for their children. Mr. Ashbaugh completed the classical course of Hillsdale College in 1874, and now holds the degree of A. M. After graduating, he taught school at Allen and Jonesville, Mich., declining a second re-election at the latter place, in order to read law, and was admitted to the bar at Hillsdale, in March, 1879. In September, following, he resumed teaching, taking charge of the public schools of Defiance, Ohio, which situation he held three years, resigning in June, 1882, that he might enter the practice of law. He immediately formed a partnership with Henry B. Harris, was admitted to the bar of Ohio, January 2, 1883, and is now engaged in the active practice at Defiance, Ohio.

Henry B. Harris, attorney, second son and third child of Thomas Drake and Elizabeth (Ashton) Harris, was born in Defiance, Ohio, on the 4th day of November, 1853. He attended the union schools of Defiance, and afterward the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in 1874. The year succeeding his graduation he was employed as superintendent of the union schools of Hicksville, Ohio. In the summer of 1875, Mr. Harris commenced the study of law at Defiance under the tutelage of Henry Newbegin, Esq. In December, 1877, he was in the Supreme Court of the State admitted to the practice of law in Ohio, and the first of the new year following entered the active practice in his native village. On the 18th of October, 1882, at Rushville, Ohio, Mr. Harris married Alice A., eldest daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Shaw, of Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. Harris is now senior member of the enterprising and prosperous firm of Harris & Ashbaugh.

William Carter, attorney, son of William and Elizabeth E. (Daggell) Carter, was born at Defiance, Ohio, December 31, 1856; was educated in the public schools of that place, and after spending most of four years in the employ of the civil engineering department of the B. & O R. R. Company in constructing one of its lines, entered the law department of the University of Michigan in September, 1876, and graduated therefrom in 1878. He was admitted to practice in the State of Ohio in 1879, and located in his native city, where he has since followed his profession with success. During his yet short career as a lawyer, he has in several instances been called to fill places of responsibility by the court and citizens outside as well as inside his own county. He is now Master Commissioner for Defiance County, and a Trustee of several organizations within the county, among which is the Defiance Female Seminary. We predict for the future of Mr. Carter that degree of success and eminence in his profession which integrity, fidelity and perseverance in all matters merit. Mr. Carter was married to Emma A., daughter of Rufus A. and Christina (Walls) Houghton, of Defiance, Ohio, April 30, 1878. They have two children —Abbie Carter, born April 9, 1879, and William Carter, born December 19, 1881.

Charles E. Bronson. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son and fourth child of Sedgwick and Johanna E. Bronson, who were married in the fall of 1838, at Fredonia, N. Y. His father was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 2, 1816, and his mother in same county in the fall of 1818. They are the lineal descendants from the same ancestors with Greene C. Bronson, the late Chief Justice of the State of New York. Their parents moved form New Haven, Conn., in 1790, to Western New York, where they settled and engaged in farming, raising stock and engaged in dairy business, and some of their children are still residing on the old homestead which he erected in 1790 at Mayville, N. Y. In the fall of 1849, his parents moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he was born March 10, 1850. His father was engaged in the saw mill business and had charge of the saw mill on Indiana Lock, owned by S. S. Sprague, Esq., which he managed for fifteen months. In 1852, the family returned to Chautauqua County, N. Y. The family consisted of his parents and four children, viz.: Sarah E., Caroline W., Charles E. and Frank C., one girl died in infancy. He attended the common schools of their home until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Forestville Academy, then under the control of the Board of Regents of Albany, N. Y. His parents were not able to pay his board and tuition, so he accepted the position of janitor of the school buildings to pay for the same, and attended the regular course in the academy for two years. He then succeeded in passing the examination prescribed by the Board of Regents of the State, standing at the head of his class. In the fall of 1867, he came to Defiance, Ohio, his native place, and made his home with his uncle, J. W. Phillips, and attended a select school taught by S. H. Wallace; during the winter, he taught the district school four miles southwest of town, known as the "Duck District," where he gave good satisfaction. The winter of 1868-69, he taught the school in "Conkle" District, Adams Township, also a two months' term at Independence, Ohio. The winter of 1869-70, he taught the Farmer Center School. During the year preceding this—his last school—he commenced the study of law with the firm of Hill & Cowen, and on the 19th of March, 1871, just nine days after he became of age, he passed the examination without missing a single question at the session of the district at Defiance, Ohio, and the next day, March 20, was duly sworn in attorney and counselor at law; on the 10th day of April, the same year, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. Henry Hardy, an old attorney of the city, and entered upon the active duties of his profession. He was successful from the beginning, and in a short time had a lucrative practice. In March, 1873, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and on the 5th day of June, 1873, he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of the county of Defiance, by the Democratic party, and was elected. He was so successful and faithful in the discharge of the duties of his office that he was twice re-elected, holding the office for three successive terms of two years each. At the close of his third term, January, 1880, he retired from the office and rented the suite of rooms on the second floor, directly opposite the court house, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law, and a general loan and real estate business. He has one of the finest suites of rooms in the city. On December 6, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary A. Thacker, youngest daughter of I. N. Thacker, M. D., one of the oldest and best physicians of the city. To them were given three boys—Eddie S., I. Newton and Charlie Thacker, the last of whom died in the spring of 1880, at the age of eighteen months, with that terrible disease, scarlet fever.

Ludger Blanchard was born in Canada, November 12, 1842. His father, James, and his mother, Harriet, were Canadians by birth. The latter died in Canada in 1851, and the former in Paulding County, Ohio, May 26, 1876. They had ten children, nine boys and one girl, who died in infancy. Their names are as follows: James, Joseph, Ludger, Gideon, Simon, Malina, Philip, Philleus, Patrick and Edmund. Simon, Malina and Philip are dead. Joseph, Gideon and Ludger are living in Defiance, Philleus being in Paulding County, Patrick in Wyoming Territory, James and Edmund in Canada. The mother died when Ludger was eight years old, and the family were scattered. At the age of seventeen years, Ludger went to Montreal to learn the cabinet-making. After serving three years, he went to Plattsburg, N. Y., and worked there eighteen months. From Plattsburg he went to Defiance, in the fall of 1863, and worked for the firm of Hoffman & Geiger eight years. In 1872, he commenced the undertaking business, and still continues in it. December 25, 1866, he was married to Bridget T. Downs, of Defiance, who was born in Toledo, March 22, 1843. Eight children have blessed this union—Joseph J. A., Ovid D., Annie H. (deceased), Eugenie Z., Mina T., Charles G., Albert L. and D. A.

Joseph Blanchard is engaged quite extensively in the timber business in Defiance. He married Sarah Hess, of Defiance, in the fall of 1874, and they have five children—Frank, Nettie, Josie, James and Mary M. James and Josie are deceased.

Gideon Blanchard is a resident of Defiance, where he has been engaged in the timber business for the past twenty years. His wife was Margaret Mumber, of Paulding County, to whom he was married June 6, 1865, and they have six children living—Gideon, Harriet, John, Eddie, Zelia and Israel.

Charles Carroll Strong was born at Thetford, Vt., June 30, 1829, and is a descendant of the Elder John Strong, of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, who came to America in 1629. The father of Charles Carroll, Horace Strong, was born in Lebanon, Conn., April 9, 1791, and was married, at Thetford, Vt., October 22, 1818, to Laura Allen, who is a sister to Dr. Jerome and Bella Allen, with whom so many of the pioneers of Defiance are acquainted. Horace Strong died September 24, 1836, leaving a wife and five children, of whom Charles was the youngest. At the age of sixteen, he left home for Chicopee Falls, Mass., to learn the machinist's trade. July 12, 1851, he was married to Frances K. Cheeney, daughter of Elias and Lucy F. Cheeney, at Thetford, Vt. Their children were Frances and Sarah, twins, born at Nashua, N. H., April, 1852; Harriet M., born at Windsor, Vt., March, 1855; Horace, at Defiance, Ohio, February, 1861; Kate, at Defiance, December, 1863; Nellie G. and Addie G., at Defiance, November, 1865. Of a family of seven children, only two are now living, Harriet M. and Addie G. They moved from Philadelphia, Penn., to Defiance, March, 1858. He, with his brother Samuel and Marcus Orcutt, bought the foundry then owned by P. Kettenring, they adding a machine shop.

John McCollister was born in Mad River Township, Champaign Co., Ohio, January 7, 1840, and in September, 1850, he removed with his father to Jennings Township, Van Wert County, at that time almost a wilderness. The nearest school being three-miles off, his father provided a boarding place about half-way to school, and John and his brother Noah, and his sisters, Polly and Anna, went to school, in 1850 and in 1851, to David Price. In September following, his sister Nancy died, and then his mother and sister Anna, all in three weeks, so his fourteen-year-old sister Polly was left to keep house. About this time, our subject had an exciting and dangerous tussle with a wild hog, which he killed after putting five balls into him. On another occasion, he was obliged to enlarge a hole in a hollow tree, in which his little nine year brother was stuck. In August, 1855, his father died, aged fifty-five. He was a native of Shenandoah County, Va., and his mother of Tennessee, her maiden name being Sarah Taylor. He then lived with his uncle, John Taylor, of Defiance, going to school to Angeline Meredith, a daughter of Thomas Warren, then to Eldridge Willie, and next to W. Wells, and finally, in 1859, to Oscar Myers. On December 25, 1860, he married Esther Brown, by whom he has had nine sons and three daughters; of the boys, only Charles Strong, David Locke, Lafayette Burchard and an infant not named, now survive. The girls are Clara Covila, Emma Dell and Fannie Augusta. In 1862, Mr. McCollister enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Battalion Ohio National Guards, and in April, 1862, they were ordered to Cleveland, there mustered into the United States service and ordered to Washington. They were stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, seven miles from Washington. He was transferred, at Cleveland, into the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company K, Capt. Bowlus, Lieut. Loveberry. He was honorably discharged at Camp Cleveland, August, 1864.

A. Viers, son of John and Rebecca Viers, was born near Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio, March 27, 1845. His father was also a native of Ohio, born January 9, 1800, and was married to Rebecca Salisberry, born in Pennsylvania June 8, 1806. They moved to Fulton County at an early day, being the third white family in the county. They cleared a large farm, and raised a family of nine sons and four daughters. Five of the sons served their country in the late war, in which two lost their lives. John Viers died July 2, 1873; his wife is still living. The subject of this sketch was married, June 17, 1869, to Alice M., daughter of Adam and Mary J. Stout, born March 12, 1851. They first settled in Florida, Henry County, remaining until 1871, when they moved to Defiance, where he entered into mercantile life as salesman for Messrs. Flickinger & Blair. In the spring of 1883, he formed a partnership with Thomas Hilton in the grocery business, and opened up in the Holgate, Potterf & Tittle Block, opposite the Russell House. His family consists of two children—Nettie B., born March 16, 1871, and Adam C., born February 2, 1874.

Enos Blair was born in 1839 in Greenwood, Steuben Co., N. Y. His father, William M. Blair, was born in Massachusetts in 1799, and died at Litchfield, Mich., in 1846. His mother, Selinda Wheeler, was born in New Hampshire in 1799, and is still living at Litchfield, Mich. They were married, in 1820, at Dryden, N. Y., and a few years after moved to Greenwood, N. Y., and then, in 1845, to Litchfield, taking with them their six-year-old son, Enos, and from that time until he was thirteen he lived on his brother's farm. In 1852 and 1853, he attended school at Defiance; returned to Michigan, remaining until 1857, going then to Illinois, working on a farm in summer and teaching in the winter for two years. He then entered into the stove trade in Defiance for two years, when he went into the dry goods business, in the fall of 1863, in partnership with C. A. Flickinger, and they still continue to do a thriving and prosperous business. He married, September 2, 1868, Amanda M., daughter of J. J. and Susan M. Myers, of Defiance, who was born at Mogadore, in Summit County, November 15, 1848. They have three children—Eva M., born June 15, 1869; Hattie A., November 10, 1873; Elmer Enos, July 26, 1876.

John M. Preisendorfer was born in Oberstine, Bayern, Germany, October 22, 1838, and is son of Adam and Agnes Preisendorfer, who had a family of five sons and one daughter, of whom three survive—John M., Joseph and John. His father died in 1846, the mother in 1881. John M. came to this country in 1860, remaining in New York until February, 1861, when he came to Defiance, working eleven months for A. Dolke, at the boot and shoe trade, when he went into business with his brother Joseph, but after five years bought out the latter. In 1867, he built, at a cost of $4,200, his present place of business, 49 Clinton street. He married, November 24, 1865, Elizabeth Wilhelm, of Henry County, by whom he had nine children—Mary A., John J., Adam (died in infancy), Agnes E., Alphonso R., Anthony F., Frank S., Adam and Louis Charles. In politics, Mr. P. is an active and faithful Democratic worker, and has held office as Corporation Treasurer from 1870 to 1878, and now, in connection with his boot and shoe business, in which he carries a large and carefully selected stock, he is prepared to suit all. He has kept abreast of the times, and has never allowed any competitor to surpass him in the completeness and variety of his stock, the fairness of his prices and liberality of his dealings.

He also represents a large number of first-class American and European fire and life insurance companies, and takes risks on all commercial and farm property. Defiance has a good representative in Mr. Preisendorfer, who is an honorable and upright citizen, and a merchant of reliability and established reputation.

William Higgins, son of Schuyler and Sophia (Carter) Higgins, was born on the Western Reserve, in South Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio, June 9, 1828. Left fatherless at the age of ten years, he and his seven brothers and sisters were dependent on their own exertions for a living and education. Endowed with a large amount of energy and perseverance, he manfully resolved to win for himself " a name and a fame." At the age of fifteen, with his school books and personal effects tied up in a cotton handkerchief, he left home for Sandusky, *en route* for the then far West. Arriving at his brother Franklin's, who lived thirty miles west of Chicago, he worked for two months at $8 per month. With the money thus earned, he furnished himself with suitable clothing, and came back to Valparaiso, Ind., where he attended school. War having been declared between Mexico and the United States, August 3, 1846, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the mounted rifle regiment at Michigan City, Ind., and was immediately ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where the regiment was organized, drilled and equipped. Here he was assigned to Company G, commanded by Capt. John L. Simonson. After three months' camp life at Jefferson Barracks, he was ordered to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, where the regiment continued cavalry drill till the February following, when orders were received to proceed at once to the mouth of the Rio Grande. A few weeks' stay here, and they were ordered to Lobos Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. Two weeks later, the fleet was organized, and sailed for Vera Cruz, intending to besiege and bombard the city. Mr. Higgins, with others, was transferred from the ship "Diadem," to the sloop-of-war "Albany." From the "Albany" he was one of the first to enter the surf-boats and effect a landing under cover of the fire from the fleet. After a siege and bombardment of four days, the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa surrendered. From here the army marched to Plandel Rio, where they stopped for rest and to prepare to storm the heights of Cerro Gordo. He was now with Gen. Twiggs, in the storming party that flanked the enemy on the right and rear; which movement, Manuel M. Jimen, in the Mexican official journal, *El Diario*, afterward likens to the passage of Bonaparte across the Alps, and "that the road by which the enemy flanked us was impracticable." On the forenoon of the 18th, while storming the main heights, led by Lieut. Ewell, with the shot and shell falling thick and fast around them, and many a poor comrade breathing his last, our hero fell, badly wounded, which unfitted him for further service. After a tedious stay in the hospitals at Jalapa and castle of Perote, on the 31st day of October, 1847, he was discharged, and went immediately home, where he was an invalid for eighteen months, from the effects of his wound and disease contracted in the army. With the partial return of health, his old energy and force of character began again to assert itself, and in the fall of 1848, at the age of twenty years, he engaged in his first speculation, which consisted in the purchase and shipment to Chicago of one hundred barrels of green apples; the sale of which he personally superintended. January 19, 1849, he located his land warrant, and became the possessor of a farm of 160 acres of rich prairie land in Grundy County, Ill, which he still owns. In March following, he returned to Birmingham, Ohio, and made all necessary arrangements for a journey across the plains to California during the coming summer. At the appointed time, his expected partner concluded not to go, and thereby caused him to defer till a later day his trip to the land of gold. September 1, he again enrolled himself, not as a soldier but as a student at Baldwin University, Berea. On the 8th day of April, 1850, he started from Birmingham for California across the plains, and reached Ringgold September 22 following. Here he followed the occupation of a miner till March, 1852, when he engaged in mercantile business at Placerville, in which he continued till January, 1854, during which time he built the pioneer or first brick business block in Placerville, situated on the corner of Main and Sacramento streets; it is strictly fire-proof, and is now occupied as a post office building. In February, 1854, he returned to Ohio by the Nicaragua route, passing most of the time till September in traveling through the Western and Southern States, when he again started for California, by the Panama route, and reached San Francisco in October. He again followed the occupation of a miner, spending the greater part of his time at Monte Christo, on the celebrated Blue Lead, until January, 1858, when, the home attractions becoming stronger than all else, he again returned to Ohio. On the 8th day of May, 1858, he came to Defiance, where he has since resided, spending the first four years of his stay in the law office of Hon. William Carter, since deceased. August 19, 1862, he consummated a very important event of his life, viz., his marriage with Miss Delia Stone, of Adrian, Mich., a teacher in the public schools and an accomplished and highly esteemed lady. Four years later, his wife died, leaving him a childless widower. In October, 1867, he married Miss Amelia Tinney, of Irving, Erie Co., N. Y. The fruits of this union were Bertha H., Lora D., William E., Schuyler R. and Minnie E. In 1873, he, with three others, built the fine edifice on the corner of Clinton and Third streets, known as the Keystone Block. In November, 1875, his wife, Amelia, died, leaving him again a widower. January 1, 1877, the dread angel Death again visited his family, and Schuyler, his second son, was taken. June 24, 1880, he again embarked on the sea of matrimony, and married another teacher, Miss Clara E. Peck, of Erie County, Ohio, whose home was near his own birthplace. One beautiful little girl, Mary Augusta, has come to bless their union. Financially, he has been more successful than could have been expected from one whose business has been so varied and changeful as his. By his strict integrity and uprightness of character, he has won many friends and been honored with offices of trust by his fellow-townsmen, among which was the Mayoralty of the city. He also held a commission under Gov. Tod during the late civil war, as Colonel of militia. He is positive in temperament and outspoken in manner, showing the world his strict ideas of right and wrong regardless of consequences. Politically, he is a life-long Democrat, of the true Bourbon stripe. Religiously, a supporter of the Church, a friend of the poor and needy, and an adherent of the doctrine that a quiet, conscientious, consistent life is a better example of true Christianity than loud spoken words and acts "to be seen of men."

Lewis Neill, a lineal descendant on the mother's side of Gavin Hamilton, of Scotland, the patron of Burns, the Scottish poet, and on the father's side, of Hugh O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone (the unyielding Irish patriot who battled so long against the armies of the British crown), is a son of Lewis and Corbina E. Neil (both deceased), of Jefferson County, now West Virginia. His forefathers came to colonial America whilst Lord Fairfax held and lived upon his "grant" of the "Northern Neck of Virginia," and Lewis Neill, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, at one time owned 12,000 acres of that Fairfax land. Lewis Neill has two surviving brothers, George W. Neill (unmarried), and Samuel B. Neill (married), and two surviving sisters—Mary S. Neill (unmarried), and Virginia Johnston (married). Lewis Neill, our subject, married Ellen M. Greer, only daughter of Judge James S. Greer and Louisa Greer, both of Defiance, Ohio, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Vermont. Mrs. Neill, his (now deceased) wife, was born in the village of Defiance May 2, 1844, and Mr. Neill was born in Jefferson County (now West Virginia) March 16, 1821. They had one child only—Lewis Greer Neill (living), who was born March 18, 1866. Mr. Neill was Justice of the Peace and County Recorder for six years. He settled in Defiance County in the year 1863.

William C. Holgate, banker, lawyer and capitalist, was born November 23, 1814, at Burlington, Vt., of English and Scotch descent. He has in his possession an ancient English coat of arms, without date, of which he has no knowledge save that it has been handed down from his ancestors. He was the son of Curtis and Alvira (Prentice) Holgate. A sketch of his father will be found on another page. William C. Holgate attended the academy and select school at Utica, N. Y., and was admitted to Hamilton College in the year 1832, graduating in 1835. In 1841, the college bestowed on him the degree of A. M. He studied law with Willard Crafts, of Utica, and then with Horace Sessions, of Defiance, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the year 1838. About this time, he was appointed Clerk of the Court, which office he resigned in 1839, then receiving the appointment of Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, in which position he had his first experience in the practice of law. His first case in a court of record was where Morrison R. Waite, now Chief Justice, delivered his maiden speech as opposing counsel. In the winter of 1844–45, he went to Columbus with a petition for the erection of Defiance County, and succeeded in securing the passage of a legislative enactment establishing the county. The bill was drafted by him, and by his untiring efforts carried through the Legislature, amid the most violent opposition, in the short space of three months. On his return home with a certified copy of the law, he met such a reception from his fellow citizens as was never given to any other man in the county. Well they might, as of some twenty-five projects of a similar kind, his was the only one that succeeded. About 1851, a Mr. Allen, with his agents, was found listing and taking possession of nearly all the vacant land surrounding the town of Defiance, under a contract with the Governor of the State, by virtue of an adroitly framed resolution of the Legislature, reading in such a way as to mislead the members passing it, and also the Governor and Auditor of State. Ascertaining that this contract would put Mr. Allen in possession of nearly 40,000 acres of land in close proximity to Defiance, and so smother the growth and prosperity of the village and surrounding country, and believing there must be a great fraud and wrong underlying the matter, Mr. Holgate called upon the leading men of Defiance to see if they would join with him in an attempt to thwart the proceeding. He found that nearly all of them had already been interviewed by Allen, and been led by him to concur in the legality of his claim. "But," said they, "if it is wrong, what can we do about it, with all the leading officials of the State against us?" Mr. Holgate replied that he would show them what "we could do about it," and immediately called a public meeting of the town, in which, as Chairman of a committee appointed by the meeting, he made an elaborate report of the law and facts relating to the matter, which was received and adopted, and, with appropriate resolutions, was published in the papers of the town and republished throughout the State. A great consternation was aroused among the people on the subject. The officials of the State were led to review and reconsider their action in the matter, and to hedge Mr. Allen's procedure with difficulties. The Auditor soon brought the lands to sale, and the most of them were bought by actual settlers, Mr. Allen, having failed in getting action of the Supreme Court in his favor, finally abandoned his claims to the lands, and thus were the great interests of the State as well as the people of Defiance, saved by the action of Mr. Holgate. When the Michigan Southern Railroad and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad went through the State, cutting off most of the territory tributary to the business interests of Defiance, business men talked about removing to other places, and everything looked as if the doom of the town was sealed, and no one to lift a helping hand, only to say there was no hope. It was then that William C. Holgate came to the front once more and secured to the town the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. None can now appreciate the really hard mental as well as physical work it took to accomplish this object. Late at night and early in the morning, Mr. Holgate worked and worked on. He corresponded with nearly every railroad man and interest—east as far as Buffalo, and south as far as Cincinnati, and west as far as La Fayette—and the correspondence would now fill a volume. Nearly every railroad meeting within those limits was attended by him, and he depicted in vivid colors in the newspapers of the town the advantages of railroad routes through Defiance. The strain upon him in doing this work, in connection with his law office and large real estate interests and infirmities produced by a bilious and debilitating climate, caused his health to give away in 1853, to such an extent as to render him unfit for active business for the succeeding twelve to fifteen years. He could not read or write for much of this time, and was compelled to give up his law practice, and now rarely attends to any but that in which he is personally interested. Though tolerably comfortable, Mr. Holgate has never entirely recovered from the prostration that came upon him in 1853. In 1864, when the land contracted to the town fourteen years previously for the Defiance Female Seminary had been forfeited to the State for the non-payment of purchase money, and a bill was about being passed by the Legislature requiring the State Auditor to sell the same, he went to Columbus and secured the passage of an act authorizing a deed of the land upon payment of the money due. Mr. Holgate and Horace Sessions advanced the money from their private funds and secured the deed, thereby saving to Defiance the 1,280 acres. It was about the year 1869 the citizens felt the want of increased railroad facilities to accommodate the manufacturing interests of the place, and this again brought him to the front in the interests of the people. Several lines for a railroad were proposed and urged by the leading citizens of the town. Feeling that the most important route for the next railroad through the place would be from the southern bend of Lake Michigan, as Chicago could be most directly connected through it with the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Holgate organized a company in Ohio and Indiana, its line surveyed two years later being accepted and built upon by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. The beneficial effects of this railroad upon the business prosperity of the town are incalculable. He was appointed Director in this new road. The city and county of Defiance are almost wholly indebted to Mr. William C. Holgate for securing to them that great improvement in their interest known as the "Second Street Bridge." A Board of Commissioners in 1873, had advertised the letting of a contract for the construction of a $40,000 stone and iron structure at the crossing of the Auglaize River at Hopkins street, which, if proceeded with, Mr. Holgate saw would so exhaust the bridge moneys of the county that it would cut off all hopes or prospects of a bridge at Second street. It was found that, in addition to the hostility of the Commissioners, no direct relief to prevent the letting of the Hopkins street contract could be obtained by injunction from either Judge residing in the county, and the case seemed hopeless. Already contractors from several States had begun to crowd the hotels, when as a desperate alternative, Mr. Holgate entered the Auditor's office with responsible parties, and gave security, and so caused the transfer of the papers relating to the Commissioners' proceedings about the Hopkins street bridge, by appeal, to the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas. When the hour for letting came, the Commissioners found they had no papers on their files in proper shape authorizing a letting, and dismissed the assembled bidders. Mr. Holgate was fully conscious this appeal would not, on final hearing, be sustained, but knowing it would tide over the dangerous emergency, he waited until a good case could be made up for an injunction before Judges outside of the county, in the absence of those resident within. He took the appeal as his only chance. The case was now in court, with some few of the leading attorneys of the town, supported by Morrison R. Waite as their adviser. All the County Commissioners and the other prominent officials of the county sought to get the case out of court, so that they could proceed with the letting, while Mr. Holgate tried to keep it in, in order that the people of the county might have an opportunity to rally and elect a Board of Commissioners that should take care of their own and the great public interests affecting the matter. It suffices to say that in this, as in the first case in court in which Mr. Waite was the opposing counsel to Mr. Holgate, the latter's success was complete. The case was ended late in the year 1874 by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State against the Commissioners. While this suit was pending, two new Commissioners were elected in the interest of constructing the bridge over the Auglaize River at Second street, and they caused its erection in the summer of 1875. While the proposed Hopkins street bridge was on the outskirts of the city, with its approaches narrow and crooked, Second street is a broad avenue running by the court house through the center of the business part of the town in a straight line across the Auglaize River to a point half a mile east. This had a direct outlet given to it by an old county road to the east and by another one running south. The town of Holgate, twelve and one-half miles east of Defiance, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, laid out by the citizens of Defiance, was named as a compliment to Mr. Holgate for his efforts in securing that road to their place. He always took a warm interest in the real estate improvements of the town, and his brain teemed with projects to promote its growth. His efforts, with those of his partners, have secured to the town of Holgate many important factories and other interests, together with the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, which adds greatly to the prosperity of the town. Holgate avenue was originally a road graded by Mr. Holgate about 1844, through a fifty-acre tract owned by him, adjacent to the city of Defiance on the west, on which, in 1858, he built a house for his residence. After lining the street with shade trees and making it inviting to those seeking homes, he opened it to the public, and the village soon spread over his land and extended its limits a mile westerly. Holgate pike reaches from the north end of the Maumee River bridge in Defiance on section lines to Williams County. About the year 1850, Mr. Holgate secured the passage of a special act for the locating of the Williamstown & Ridgeville Free Turnpike road on this line. Its name, by another special act of which he secured the passage, about the year 1856, was changed to that of the Defiance & Michigan Free Turnpike road, but the people called it the "Holgate Pike," by which name only it is known. After the Defiance County Agricultural Society located its fair grounds on this road in 1875, Mr. Holgate added to it a strip of land forty feet wide, for a mile and a half north of the river, making it one hundred feet wide. He then planted three rows of maple trees along this pike, which are already giving it a pleasant and beautiful appearance. Assisted by his son Curtis, he is now engaged in opening in this vicinity one of the best stock farms in the State. It consists of about 900 acres north of the Maumee, embracing what is known as "Sulphur Hollow," and 200 acres south of that river. In "Sulphur Hollow," there is located a very valuable mineral spring. Mr. Holgate is opening out, grading, and building roads on most of the subdivision lines of sections through this tract, making of his farm a beautiful park. He keeps about one hundred head of cattle, about twenty-five of which are thoroughbred short-horns of the finest pedigrees, the increase of which will soon make his whole herd full bloods. He has other farming lands not adjacent to the city, amounting to 5,000 acres, besides a large amount of city property, which he is improving every year. Mr. Holgate's expressed wish and desire seems to be to hold only such lots and lands as he can properly improve, all the remainder being for sale. He was the prime mover in organizing the Defiance County Agricultural Society, drafted its by-laws, performed the duties of Secretary, and took upon himself nearly all the business management for five years, when he was compelled to resign on account of sickness. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but since a Republican. Mr. Holgate has always been too much engrossed with important matters affecting his own interests as well as those of the public to devote much of his time to the business of politics. Being a man of great determination, he has always been eminently successful in all his undertakings, whether of a private or public nature, and especially has this been the case in matters of public interest, which he has always pushed to success regardless of personal inconvenience, and yet he has never held or sought any public office. Strictly honorable in all his dealings and prudent in all his business matters, he has acquired a handsome fortune, without sacrificing the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he is regarded in the highest manner--and especially is this the case among those who have known him from pioneer days down to the present time. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is President of the Merchants' National Bank of Defiance, and also of the Defiance Manufacturing Company, a strong organization, manufacturing hubs, spokes and bent work. Mr. Holgate was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Hoeirich, who died June 6, 1865. They had two children—W. Curtis Holgate, born November 29, 1854, who was married September 14, 1876, to Miss Florence Gleason, who have also had two children—William Curtis Holgate, born July 19, 1877, and Robert Gleason Holgate, born October 1, 1880; Fannie Maud Holgate, born October 2, 1856, was married to Commodore Perry Harley, July 9, 1874, who have had one child—Holgate Christian Harley, who was born June 19, 1876.

Curtis Holgate was born in Dummerston, Vt., August 28, 1773. He was of English and Scotch descent, and was a son of Asa Holgate, whose father came from England, while we were colonies of Great Britain, as a Surgeon in the British Army. He died while in the service and was buried at sea between Boston and Halifax. Dr. Holgate left one son, Asa, who at seventeen years of age, being without a home, enlisted as a private in the British Army, and was engaged in the old French and Indian war. At the close of this war, he married a daughter of Capt. Kathan, a Scotchman, who had settled on the Connecticut River, near Brattleboro, Vt., and owned fine lands for nine miles along the river. Curtis Holgate was born on a farm, and was one of the younger children of a large family. While yet a child his father moved to Lake Champlain. The young man toiled vigorously at whatever he found to do, and at the age of thirty-six had accumulated a capital of about $1,500, the savings of his own labors. He received nothing from his father, as the fine landed estates on the Connecticut River had been lost to the family. His first wife having died, he married Miss Alvira Prentice, the daughter of a physician in Northern Vermont, and shortly after, gathering together all of his worldly possessions, he moved to Burlington, Vt. It had considerable commercial importance, but was without a wharf, though situated upon the broadest and most exposed part of the lake, and where one would be of the greatest value. Many had been built, but none of them permanently enough to stand, on account of the exposure of the coast to heavy storms and ice-drifts. Mr. Holgate felt confident that he could build a dock that would withstand the storms, and applied to the Legislature for a sole right to wharf privileges, which was granted to him for the term of fourteen years. He had nearly completed his first structure when it was all swept away in one night by ice and a heavy storm. Arriving at the scene the next morning he saw where the weak points were, and decided to try again. To give up was not in his character. He was called the Napoleon of Burlington, on account of his energy and perseverance. Having no money, but the full confidence of all who knew him, he went to a leading capitalist and laid the case before him, telling him if he would lend him the amount he needed to build another wharf, he would give him one hundred per cent interest. His application was successful. The required aid was granted, and in a short time the second dock was built. It answered his expectations and stood for a long time against all storms, thereby giving to the city of Burlington an accommodation indispensable to its commercial interests and prosperity. The wharf is still in existence, and has made it the chief city of the State. It was completed, together with the necessary warehouses, just before the war of 1812. The commencement of the war found him with all the debts for the construction or the wharf paid up in full, according to contract, and a very prosperous business on his hands. Commodore McDonough found the dock of great use during the war of 1812, for here he fitted out for the battle of Plattsburg, where he gained his great victory over the British. Previous to this battle, the British considered themselves masters of the lake. Their ships of war went sailing up and down its broad expanse, firing into the villages and towns. One of their largest vessels anchored opposite to Burlington, but three miles distant, and sent a gunboat within about a mile of the place, which commenced cannonading the town. A prominent object was the house of Mr. Holgate, which stood on the wharf. One ball entered the roof of the house, passed into the dining-room, struck a corner post, bounded back and rolled under the dining table, from which the family had just been hastened to the back country. Other balls struck his yard and garden fences, leveling them to the ground. Going to Commodore McDonough, Mr. Holgate asked him to fit out a gunboat to drive off the British marauders, and agreeing to furnish the men necessary for the purpose. The Commodore granted his request and furnished the boat with cannon. Mr. Holgate and his fellow-citizens set forth, and in a very short time silenced the British gunboat, driving it back to the ship. At the close of the war, Mr. Holgate sold the dock to Messrs. Mayo & Follet for $22,000, and moved on a farm two miles south of Burlington, also buying 800 acres of land across the lake opposite Burlington. Having some money left, he purchased six or eight vessels, and put them on the lake. On the tract of land opposite Burlington, he laid out a town, calling it Port Douglas, and building a wharf, warehouse, hotel, store and saw mill. About this time, the "Steamboat Company of Lake Champlain," which was very wealthy, laid out a town in opposition to his, about three miles to the north, and called it Port Kent. Mr. Holgate feeling that his investment would prove a loss if Port Kent should succeed, offered to sell out to the steamboat company if they would give him first cost and interest, which they declined to do. He therefore sold his farm, moved to his hotel at Port Douglas stocked his store with goods, built a turnpike three miles through the mountains to Keeseville, a great center of the iron business, and now a noted pleasure resort in the Adirondacks, and started a line of stages to connect with the line of packets from Burlington, thereby causing their boats to stop at Port Douglas instead of Port Kent. Mr. Holgate secured the business of the Peru Iron Company at his dock and also a large lumber trade. These enterprises he carried on for one year in competition with the steamboat company without charge, when that corporation offered to accept the terms of sale made to them a year previous, on the basis of which Port Douglas was closed out to them, he receiving all his expenditures together with six per cent interest. About 1823, he had made a trip West with his own team to see the country, pursuing the line afterward followed by the Erie Canal, passing through and spending some time at Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus and Newark. This trip occupied the whole summer. He formed a very high opinion of the prospects of the towns and country which he visited, and, after disposing of Port Douglas, arranged to remove to the West. He went by the way of Whitehall and the Northern Canal, in his own boat, and, stopping at Troy, he bought a stock of general dry goods in New York, taking it to Syracuse, and opening a store at Salina, now a part of Syracuse. In that place he bought two salt works, which he carried on about one year, in connection with his store. About this time he lost three children with the measles, who died and were buried within the space of three weeks. This so disheartened him that he sold out all of his property and moved to the city of Utica, where he lived until he had educated his children, engaging in no business. But while here the part of the New York Central Railroad from Schenectady to Utica was located, and he became one of the original subscribers to the stock, taking about $28,000 worth. Shortly after and before the road was completed, he sold his stock at a premium of twenty-eight and a half per cent, and then made a trip to the West, purchasing property in Buffalo and in and near Fort Wayne, Ind. About 1835, he visited Toledo, and bought an interest in Manhattan property; then going to Defiance and purchasing the interest of Benjamin Leavell, one-half of the town of Defiance and one-third of the town of Napoleon, together with some adjacent land. In 1836, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and thence to Defiance, Ohio, in the fall of 1837. He and his family were very much prostrated by sickness up to his death, which occurred January 15, 1840, at the age of sixty-six years. When about sixty years old, he united with the Presbyterian Church. He took very radical grounds on the side of temperance, as will be shown in the following instance: In the summer of 1839, when help was very scarce, he applied to the canal contractors for men to help harvest his wheat. The contractors were willing, but the men refused to go unless they were permitted to have liquor on the ground. Mr. Holgate told them he would not allow that, but would give them $2 per day, the regular wages being $1.25. They agreed to this offer, and the wheat was harvested. Though Mr. Holgate resided at Defiance with his family but a few years, death calling him away, his memory is fresh in the minds of the people, who feel that they owe a great deal to his help in the infancy of their town. He was almost the first citizen that brought any capital with him into the place. Strict moral principles governed him in every walk of life.

Hon. Elmer White, second son of Lyman and Louisa White, the former of New York State, the latter of New Hampshire, was born at West Lodi, Seneca Co., Ohio, April 16, 1847. His parents came to Ohio in 1836 and located at Tiffin, Seneca County, where Elmer passed most of his early life. He received his education in the public schools of that place, graduating June 4, 1864, with the highest honors of his class. Choosing the printer's trade, he learned the business in the Tiffin *Advertiser* office, under the preceptorship of Hon. W. W. Armstrong, afterward Secretary of State, and now proprietor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Celia

A. Hoyt, of Onondaga County, N. Y., on January 22, 1868. The fruits of this union were three children, two of whom are living—Irving E., born July 26, 1870, at Tiffin, Ohio; Lyman, Jr., born October 30, 1875, at Defiance. A little daughter, Mary, was born February 26 1874, and died September 29, 1875. In 1869, Mr. White established the Tiffin *Star*, and continued its publication until the fall of 1873, when he removed to Defiance and became editor and part owner of the Defiance *Democrat*, succeeding Hon. J. J. Greene, who had published the paper twenty-four years. Is still connected with the *Democrat* and is also, in connection with Frank J. Mains, proprietor of the *Weekly Herald*, a German paper of influence. Mr. White was elected City Clerk of Defiance in 1873, and held the office for two terms. In 1881, he was elected a State Senator, representing the Thirty-second District, comprising the counties of Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer. Mr. White has the reputation of being a zealous and active worker in the Democratic party of Northwestern Ohio. He comes of good Democratic stock, his father before him (who is still living), having always been a strong worker in that party. In the State Senate he took a leading part in legislation, and well merited the words of praise frequently bestowed upon him by the press and public. In the Legislature, he was one of the champions of the canal interests of Ohio, and through his work and influence the State made a large appropriation to rebuild the Wabash & Erie Canal west of Junction in Paulding County. Local interests were well cared for by him, and in public matters he was a defender of the people against jobs and schemes of all kinds. Mr. White is a fine speaker and able writer. His eulogy of the late Senator O. Hogan, from the Thirtieth District, delivered in the Senate Chamber January 9, 1883, received the highest encomiums of the press and his fellow-members, Gov. Charles Foster doing him the honor of calling upon him at his desk, to personally tender his congratulations, and afterward, many distinguished citizens of the State publicly expressed their admiration of this masterly and eloquent tribute to the memory of their departed friend and colleague. Mr. White is now in the prime of health and vigor, and has still an eminent and useful career before him. A brother of Mr. White, now Lieutenant Commander Edwin White, United States Navy, is Executive Officer in the flagship Hartford, of the Pacific squadron, now stationed at the Society Islands. He entered the naval service of the United States in 1861 and graduated at the Naval Academy in June, 1864. His home is in Princeton, N. J., his wife being a daughter of Rear Admiral Emmons, of the United States Navy, and a niece of Rear Admirals Thornton and Jenkins.

William Gaylord Blymyer, son of John and Sarah Blymyer, was born August 31, 1841, at Mansfield, Ohio. In July, 1857, his parents moved to Booneville, Cooper Co., Mo., where, in the fall of that year, he commenced the trade of a printer in the *Observer* office. He served faithfully as an apprentice for three years, after which he took charge of the mechanical part of the office, which position he held until the office was closed, on the approach of Gen. Lyons' army, in June, 1861. From that time until 1864, he spent his time between his old Ohio home and Missouri. In 1864, he established the Booneville *Monitor*, a weekly paper devoted to the cause of the Union. It was the first Union paper published in Central Missouri, and, indeed, we might say one of the first published in the State. On account of the many bushwhackers in that part of the State, and the great danger in publishing a Union paper, he was forced to give it up after issuing twenty-six numbers. After the *Monitor* was discontinued, he came to Mansfield, Ohio, and was married, December 17, 1864, to Miss Susan A., daughter of George and Sarah Sheets. They have two children—Olive S., born April 4, 1868, and George S., born February 28, 1880

In 1865, Mr. Blymyer purchased the Fostoria *News*, which paper he published for about one year, when he "pulled up stakes" and became one of the publishers of the Kansas City, Mo., *Daily Advertiser*. Not liking the place, he again returned to Ohio, and became interested in the Findlay *Jeffersonian*, with the Locke Bros. In 1868, they sold the *Jeffersonian*, and purchased the Tiffin *Tribune*, which they continued to publish until 1873, when Mr. B. sold his interest to his partners and moved to Defiance, and purchased a half-interest in the *Democrat*, with which he remained connected till June, 1881, when he sold his interest to his partner, Hon. Elmer White. In October of the same year, he founded the *Democratic Times*, which paper was a success from the start, supplying what seemed to be a want in the political papers of the city and county. The *Times* is in a prosperous condition, having a large circulation in both city and country, and does an extensive job printing business.

Frank C. Culley, editor and publisher of the *Defiance County Express*, son of Matthew D. and Emily Culley, was born at Fremont, Ohio, July 2, 1838. At the age of fifteen, he began to learn the printer's trade, and has been connected with the newspaper business ever since. In April, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till February, 1863. Soon after his discharge, to wit, February 16, 1863, he was united in marriage at Perrysburg, Ohio, with Miss Emma R., daughter of J. R. and Mary A. Rudulph, who was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1842. They have four children—Ollie M., born at Haskins, Ohio; L. Belle, born at Bowling Green, Ohio; Fritzie Allen, born at Eaton Rapids, Mich.; and J. Ray, born at Defiance, Ohio.

In 1867, Mr. Culley founded the *Wood County Sentinel*, and published it for two years, when he sold out and moved to Eaton Rapids, Mich., and published the

Journal at that place for eight years; after which, in 1879, he came to Defiance and bought the *Express*, the the history of which paper appears in another part of this work. Mr. Culley comes of a patriotic family, his ancestors being in the Revolutionary war. He is a stanch Republican, advocating earnestly the principles of the party, though he has never held office.

Dr. I. N. Thacker, born January 27, 1811, in the town of Essex and county of Essex, State of New York. He came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1815. In the spring of 1816, his parents moved on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio, where the Doctor grew up, attended district school in the winter season and helped his father on the farm in summer, till nineteen years of age. In 1831, he studied medicine under Dr. John Thacker, a cousin of his, in Goshen, in the same county. In 1835, he attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in 1840 he graduated at the same college, and commenced practice at what was then Rochester, now Morrowtown, Warren County, Ohio, and remained there about fifteen years. He was married to Miss Lydia Haywood, of Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio, November 21, 1833. Six children were born to them, four boys and two girls, viz.: Joseph O., William H., L. G., Sarah A., Isaac N. and Mary A. Mr. Thacker came to Defiance October 27, 1853, where he has continued the practice of medicine for nearly thirty years. Three of his sons were physicians: William H., was a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical University, Michigan; I. N., of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; L. G., graduated at Bellevue Medical College of New York City, and commenced practice at Defiance, March, 1866. He has an extensive practice, and was married to Miss Lillie Noble, January 27, 1869. They have two children, Eugenie and Myrtle, aged respectively thirteen and five years. The surviving brother, Isaac N., is practicing medicine at Chihuahua, Mexico. Joseph O. also studied medicine, but died at the age of twenty years, before completion of studies. He died May 3, 1858. William H. died in Denver, Colo., July 30, 1876.

Dr. Anthony Berchtold was born December 19, 1852, in Sarnen, Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, and was the second son of Anthony and Rosa (Stockton) Berchtold, who had eleven children, seven boys and four girls. Of this number, five only are living, viz.: Fridolin, Anthony, Gerold, Rosalie and Mary. Anthony, the subject of this sketch, attended the primary and secondary schools from his sixth to his thirteenth year, then entered the Latin school in his native land, and passed through the different branches, consuming six years, then entered a philosophical course at Schoyz, to complete the Latin studies and his education. In 1872, he entered Medical College of Freiburg, Germany, and remained one year. He then went to Berne, Switzerland, and attended the Medical College there two years, and came back to Freiburg in October, 1875, where he completed his medical studies in the summer of 1876, and passed an examination the same year for physician, before the Board of Examiners of Canton Unterwalden, after which he commenced the practice of medicine with his uncle, Dr. M. Stockman, at Larnen, remaining with him one year, and then came to this country, landing at New York October 3, 1877. He went to Newark, N. J., and remained there five months; came from there to Monroeville, in Huron County, Ohio, where he remained ten months and then came to Defiance, arriving here on the 9th of January, 1879, and commenced his practice here. He was married, October 7, 1879, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Joseph and Anna Maria (Durrer) Bucher. Two children have been born to them—Rosa E., born March 4, 1881, and Josephine Theresa, born September 12, 1882.

Dr. W. S. Powell was born in Napoleon, Ohio, in the year 1850; commenced the study of medicine in April, 1870; graduated at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in March, 1874, returning then to his native place, where he practiced medicine for two years, when he located at Defiance, in July, 1876. The Doctor was united in matrimony, December 24, 1878, with Miss Libbie Jarvis, of Piqua, Ohio.

Daniel Widmer was born in Switzerland April 9, 1838; immigrated to this country with his parents, Jacob Widmer and Anna (Frecker) Widmer, when about sixteen years old, arriving at Defiance June 5, 1854. The family consisted of five children—Anna, Daniel, John, Jacob and Mary. Mr. Widmer was married at Defiance, June 7, 1863, to Miss Rosa Winkler (by Rev. Detzer), who was also born in Switzerland, Canton Berne, April 13, 1841. They have a family of four children—A. C. Widmer, born at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1864; Ellen, born August 10, 1865; Huldah, born February 5, 1870; Eugene, born March 11, 1874; the three latter were born in Defiance. Mr. Widmer and brother, John, are doing a very extensive business in this town at beer bottling, putting up in bottles and small kegs about one hundred barrels per week. Mr. W. was a member of the Council at Defiance from 1876 to 1878. Mrs. Widmer's parents, Christian and Rosa Winkler, came to this country, to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1853, and to Defiance in 1857.

John Widmer, son of Jacob and Anna, was born in Switzerland, 1845; immigrated to America with his parents in 1854, landing at New York May 27, and proceeded immediately for the West, arriving at Defiance June 5, 1854, coming from Toledo by packet on canal. His parents both died here at Defiance. Mr. Widmer was in the late war, 1861-65, in Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, July 24, 1865. March 28, 1869, he was married to Miss Caroline Hauck, of Defiance, who was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1853, and came out with her parents. The fruits of this marriage are three children—John E., born February 6, 1870; William H., born October 12, 1871; and George C., born December 15, 1880. Mr. Widmer and brother Dan are doing a very extensive wholesale trade at this town, bottling and shipping lager beer, receiving about one hundred barrels per week from Toledo Brewing Company, and C. Windisch Muhlhauser & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph J. Kahlo, the second eldest child living of Charles John Kahlo, who was born February 12, 1818, a native of Prussia, was born in Defiance November 14, 1856. He was married, December 14, 1880, to Kate, eldest daughter of Christian and Caroline Geiger, of Defiance. They have one child, William Carl, born December 4, 1881. At the first election of officers, held April 3, 1882, after Defiance became a city, Mr. Kahlo was elected a member of the Council for two years. January 26, 1851, the parents of Mr. Kahlo set sail for America, on board the old ship Mota, and arrived at Defiance County April 18, 1851, with their little daughter Mota, who was born during passage on ship which landed her on the shores of America, and from which she received her name. Mr. Kahlo settled in what is now known as East Defiance. Eight children were born to them, of whom there are now living Mota, Joseph J. and Charles J. Mr. Kahlo died December 13, 1861, and Mrs. Kahlo married John Stetler November 26, 1868, and accompanied her husband to his home in Delaware Township, where they lived six years and then returned to the Kahlo homestead in East Defiance, where they now live, and where the daughter Mota was married to John Stetler, Jr.

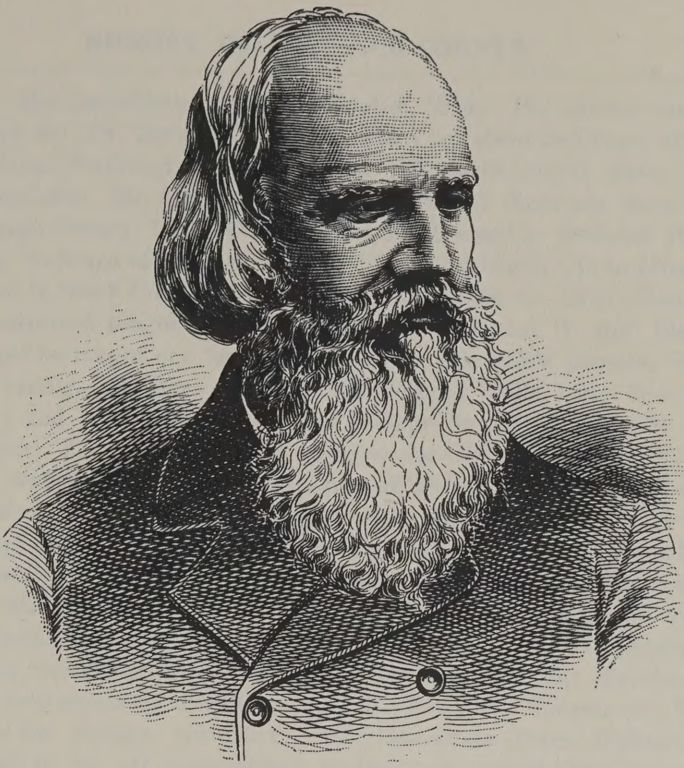
Charles Andrew Flickinger was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, August 28, 1836. His parents, John Jacob and Caroline (Glasser) Flickinger, were natives of Bavaria, and were married in October, 1835, having two children born to them, the subject of our sketch and Elizabeth, who was born October 5, 1841, and is now the wife of Adam Minsel. Mr. Flickinger had a strong love for the land of his birth, with all of its associations, from his childhood, yet he realized the advantages of a republic, with its glorious free institutions, where his children would have equal chances with others to rise to high positions. Entertaining these views, he bade good-bye to the fatherland, and started for the United States with his wife and two children, traveling in an emigrant wagon to Havre de Grace, and thence by a new three-masted ship, named Emerald, to New York, arriving in the spring of 1844. He immediately started for the West, going to Albany by steamer, to Buffalo by rail, to Toledo by steamer and from thence to Defiance, Ohio, by canal-boat, arriving June 1, 1844. He bought a farm in Richland, where he lived seven years, and then moved to Defiance, where he remained until his death, March 9, 1861. His widow married John Grass, and survives her second husband, who died in the spring of 1874. Charles A. Flickinger attended the district school while living in Richland, and afterward the school in Defiance when his father moved to the latter place. He spent three years at this school, working during vacation for $1.50 to $2 per week to get money to buy books and clothing. On leaving school, he entered his father's grocery, and conducted the business until he became of age, when his father deeded to him all of his property, both real and personal. In the following year, 1858, he erected the brick building now used by the Defiance Fire Department, and entered into a general store business, dealing in dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries and queensware. In the fall of 1863, he associated with him in business Enos Blair, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Flickinger & Blair. In 1874, he erected what is called the Stone Front Building, the handsomest block in the city. His firm occupies a part of it with a general line of dry goods, and also another store with clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, hats and caps and boots and shoes. He started with the smallest stock in the city, and is now at the head of the largest houses there. He attained the position, not by sheer luck or by some happy chance, but by hard, honest work. In 1863, when the National Guards, of which he was a member, were called out by Gov. Tod, for one hundred days, he furnished a man at $50 per month until discharged. Although not a professor of religion, he is a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church with his wife, who is a member. The churches find in him a ready helper in pecuniary matters. He is also one of the foremost men in Defiance to further the interest of manufacturing and railroad enterprises, helping and donating liberally. Early in life he became a champion of the abolition of slavery. He was the first young German of Defiance County to espouse the Republican cause; and although he received taunts and jeers from every side, yet he stood firm on the position he had taken. He has voted for every Republican President. His love for liberty, the equal rights of all men, and the advancement of moral principles, led him to make choice of this party. He could not be prompted by selfish motives, with the hope of gain, or being honored with office, as his county always gives a large majority for the opposition. He takes an active part in campaign work each fall. In 1880, he took the stump for Gen. James A. Garfield, and delivered from two to three speeches each week. He is a great thorn in the sides of the Democracy. He was married, March 28, 1861, to Eliza, daughter of William M. and Selinda Blair. They have had born to them two children—Alva C., January 4, 1862, and Karl A., November 7, 1863. Both sons are now students at the university of Wooster, Ohio. Mr. Flickinger is a man of high character, of gracious manners and sterling disposition. His name stands high. He has read and observed much, and, as an aid to his studies, has gathered a fine library of books. At the Republican State Convention, July 7, 1882, he received the nomination for member of the Board of Public Works.

George W. Bechel is the second child of Michael and Elizabeth (Grabast) Bechel, the former born September 29, 1804, in Alsace, Germany, the latter born in 1812, in Bavaria, Germany. Mr. B. immigrated to America October 3, 1830, arriving in New York November 3, 1830; arrived in Canton, Ohio, November 27, Mrs. B. coming a year later. They were married December 8, 1834, at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio. To them were born three children, one daughter and two sons. Caroline, the eldest, and now the wife of Dr. O. E. Brownell, of Akron, Ohio, was born in 1835, at Canton, Ohio. William F., the third child, was born in Canton February 28, 1841; married Lucy Hainsworth, of Newport, Ky., a lady of English birth. He is now engaged with the Pacific Express Company as Auditor. George W., the subject of this sketch, was also born in Canton, June 13, 1838. When about eight years of age his father died, September 27, 1864. Thus early deprived of his father, he was soon thrown upon his own resources for a living, and spent his boyhood days working on a farm, attending the district school in winter, until sixteen years of age, when he entered the shop of his brother in-law, in the village of Manchester, Summit Co., Ohio, to learn the harness-making trade, working there three years and a half. He then went to the town of Kent, Portage County, then known as Franklin Mills, Ohio, where he remained about fourteen months, then took his departure for Defiance, arriving here October 8, 1860. Abandoning the harness-making business, he entered the drug store of Dr. J. Ruhl and clerked for him, and read medicine for about a year, at which time he was married to Miss Catharine Smith, daughter of William and Susan (Krum) Smith, September 3, 1861, residents of Ionia County, Mich. Of this union eight children have been born—William M., born November 11, 1862; S. Lizzie, born May 28, 1864; Frank and Freddie (twins), born August 30, 1866 (Freddie died in infancy, Frank died March 29, 1881, aged fourteen years nine months); Della K., born June 1, 1869; John A., born September 14, 1871; Lucy, born April 13, 1874, and George W., Jr., born October 31, 1877. In 1863, Mr. Bechel bought out his employer, Dr. Ruhl, and continued the drug business in the same building, which is still standing at the foot of Clinton street, on the bank of the Maumee, where the bridge crosses the river, and is used as an agricultural warehouse. This building was built by Dr. O. H. Allen for a drug store, and occupied by him as such for a number of years; then followed Taylor & Landis; next, Dr. John Paul; then Dr. J. Ruhl, and lastly Mr. Bechel, who continued the drug business seven years, when he moved to his present place of business, No. 27 Clinton street. The post office was kept for a time in this building, with Joseph Ralston as Postmaster. The upper room of this building was used by the Presbyterian congregation at an early day as a place of worship. Afterward it was used for a printing office. In 1869, Mr. Bechel was chosen Secretary of the Defiance Agricultural Society, and served as such for two or three years, being chosen Treasurer and continuing until 1880, at which time he resigned. In the spring of 1882, he was elected to the City Council, being its President for the term of one year.

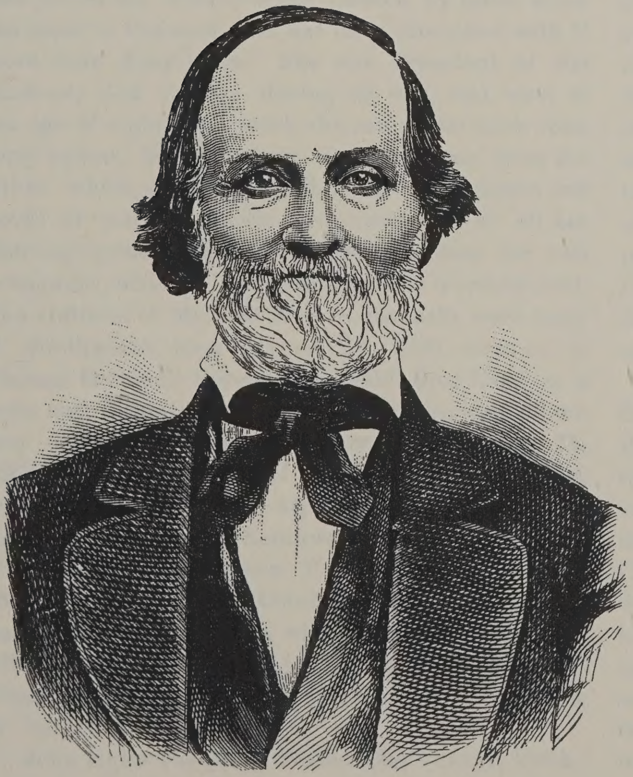
John D. Graper was born in Hanover, Germany, near the little town of Uchte, January 22, 1817, and immigrated to this country with his parents, K. H. Graper and Catharine (Hasfield) Graper, arriving at Defiance, Ohio, September 18, 1834. Their family consisted of five children—John D., Sophia, Henry F., Christian C. (who died in August, 1862) and Frederick W. (died February 7, 1872). Mr. Graper took passage on the steamboat Atlas from New York to Albany, from there to Schenectady by rail, and from there to Buffalo by canal-boat. The cholera raged badly at that time, and there were several deaths on the boat. When they arrived at Rochester, N. Y., the Captain and crew all left the boat, the Captain saying to the emigrants they must do the best they could for themselves, there being six other families on board besides the Graper family. There was one corpse on the boat when the Captain left, two more afterward, and two more when they got to Buffalo. After living at Rochester several days, the physicians came to their assistance, and they were soon able to resume their journey. Of these five deaths, four of them were of one family—father, mother and two daughters by the name of Doepke. These families all came on to Defiance, and after resting here for a few days took their departure for Cincinnati, except the Graper family, who became residents of this place. Mr. Graper died here April 4, 1843, aged about fifty-one years. Mrs. Graper lived on to a good old age and died August 8, 1871, aged fourscore years. John D. Graper was married October 12, 1848, to Nancy Wells, of Defiance. They had ten children--William H., Ada, Ida, Frank O., Inez, Edwin F., Emory, Fannie, Walter and Edgar P. Of these five are dead, viz.: William H., Ida, Inez. Edwin F. and Walter—all died young, except Inez, who was about twenty-two years of age. Mrs. Graper's parents, John Wells and Mary (Mason) Wells, came from Muskingum County, Ohio, to Defiance in the fall of 1834, and settled about a mile from town up the river, on the banks of the Auglaize. They had nine children, three boys and six girls. Four of the girls are married, and live in Defiance; viz.: Mrs. Sarah Kniss, Mrs. Jane Myers, Mrs. Eliza Fritz, and Mrs. Nancy Graper, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, who is living at Toledo, Ohio. Reason is also a resident of Defiance, and married Alice Preston, of Goshen, Ind. John is living at Saginaw, Mich.; Henry is dead, also Sybil Ann. Mr. Graper says, when he came to Defiance in 1834, he found about fifteen cabin residences and five or six small trading places. P. C. Parker kept a general store on Water street, between Clinton and Wayne; also the hotel, called the Exchange, stood on the corner of Clinton and Water streets, where Hoffman & Geiger's furniture store now stands. E. C. Case was doing business on the corner of Water and Wayne streets. John and Albert Evans were on Jefferson street, south of the Pavilion Hotel, which was kept by C. C. Waterhouse; connected with the hotel was a barn, sufficiently large to accommodate fifteen or sixteen horses over night (travel being altogether on horseback at that time), in the construction of which there was not a scrap of iron used. It was pinned together, had wood latches and hinges, and the clapboards were weighted down by poles. One door south of the Pavilion, Foreman Evans had a store, and across the street, opposite Evans, Isaac Hull kept a store. The first frame building was built by Dr. John Evans, and stood near the old fort grounds. The first store (log) was also built by the Doctor, in 1828 or 1829. A little frame, 7x9, stood on the fort grounds for a store or post office. Mr. Graper first started out, after his arrival here, clerking for Pierce Evans & Sons; remained with them ten or twelve years. Then he went into the grist mill with William A. Brown, keeping the books and doing the buying and selling, etc., for about five years. He then went into the dry goods business, on his own account, for about four years; then into the lumbering, which about used him up, financially; then opened up a photograph gallery for a time. He has had charge of the Defiance Rural Cemetery for the past eight or nine years. Mr. Graper has one brother living in Kansas, and his only sister, Sophia (Mrs. Widow Downs), is still living here at Defiance.

Joseph I. Levi was born in Europe on the 8th day of January, 1852. In 1856, at the age of four years, he came to America with his parents, landing at Utica, N. Y., and at the age of eight years commenced to learn the cigar-making business at Buffalo, N. Y. At the age of thirteen he went to Detroit to work at his trade, and after a lapse of one year and a half his parents followed him, and settled down at Detroit also. At the age of fifteen, he bought a half-interest in a small cigar factory at Fentonville, Mich., owned by one Daniel Cohen, paying therefor $70. This investment young Levi soon found was not a paying one, and after six months' hard labor and economy sold out his interest to Cohen for the amount invested, $70, taking his pay in cigars, and with his cigar stock in hand instead of his cash returned again to Detroit, where he converted the same into cash and again went to work at his trade for one and a half years, at which time his cash capital amounted to $125, with which he commenced business for himself at No. 92 Michigan avenue, and at the age of eighteen found himself in possession of a capital of $450. He then went to Chicago, where he remained about one year, working "jour" work; then returned to Detroit again, and for the benefit of the younger brother, started a small shop in the house of his parents, working evenings with his brother, but day times for other parties; but soon (as seems to be characteristic with your cigar-makers) became uneasy, and next located at Beloit, Wis., remaining there two and a half years, where success favored him, and he again returned to Detroit to choose another partner in business, and on the 5th day of May, 1875, was married to Miss Rachel Ginsburg, and returned again to his business, with his young bride, to Northwestern Wisconsin, and remained there one and a half years longer and then returned and visited friends at Detroit (having sold out in Wisconsin), and on April 10, 1877, settled down in Defiance, starting shop with six men, and at this writing (1882) employs fifteen to twenty hands. He has now ceased his wanderings, and made a permanent settlement in Defiance.

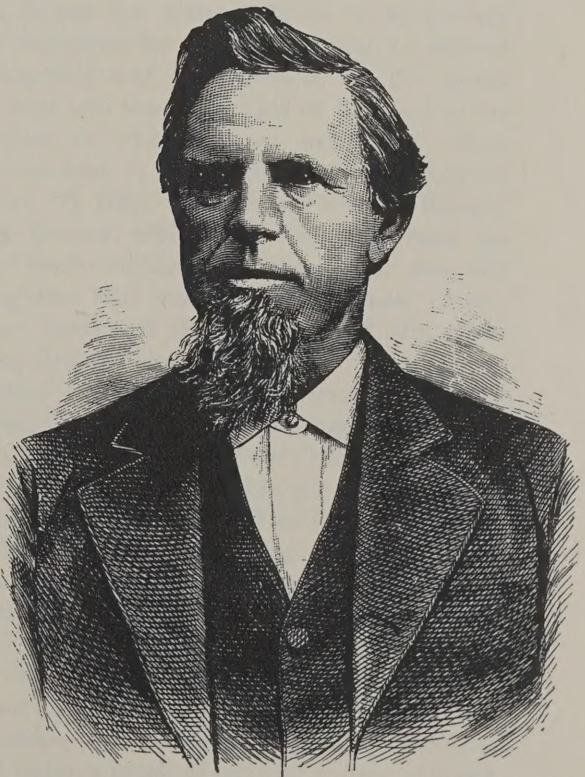
Burr B. Southworth, born in Vermont March 30, 1806, was a descendant of Constance Southworth, who came from England in the Mayflower. He was married to Harriet Crosby, September 15, 1829. Mrs. Southworth was from Worcester County, Mass.,



H. J. Prentice



Isaac Brencher



E. B. Mix

born September 27, 1801. Her grandfather was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary war, Dr. Samuel Crosby, who was attached to Gen. Washington's staff. Her ancestors came from England. Mr. Southworth and family moved from Rutland County, Vt., to Ohio, in 1838. Before coming to Defiance in November, 1842, they had taught school in Stark County, Ohio. The winter of 1842, Mr. Southworth taught school in Richland Township; afterward he taught one term in Defiance, and others in the county. He gave special attention to spelling, history and penmanship in his school, and was also a singer. For seven or eight years, in the summers, he worked at the trade of house and sign painter. Being fond of hunting, he killed numbers of deer and other game that was abundant. On public occasions, he served as Marshal of the Day, several years. The inhabitants of Defiance County suffered much with sickness; when not sick themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Southworth were ever ready to wait upon the sick, or sympathize with those who mourned. The seasons the cholera prevailed, Mr. Southworth never failed to do all possible to help the sick. It was often said, Mr. Southworth was sent for before they had sent for the doctor. The last three years of his life, he kept the American House, Clinton street, where he died of apoplexy December 6, 1853. Mrs. Southworth continued to reside in Defiance twenty years, respected for industry, intelligence and fortitude in affliction. October 18, 1873, she moved to Evansport, where she now lives. She joined the Presbyterian Church by letter when she came to Defiance, and has been identified with it more than forty years. She was President of the (Ladies') Aid Society during the war, and now, at the age of eighty-one years, she can repeat more than forty hymns, besides poetry, and passages from the Bible, which she reads daily, also newspapers and books of the day; makes and takes care of all her clothing; pieces patchwork quilts, and does her own housework, which is neatly done. She is nearly deaf. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Southworth were Lucy C. Southworth, born August 24, 1830, married to Thomas Rethmell November 3, 1853; they lived on a farm near Evansport ever since their marriage, where they now live; Charles E. Southworth, born July 24, 1832, died by the hands of the Mexicans in Arizona, with Col. Crabbe's whole expedition from California, April, 1857; Susan E. Southworth, born January 19, 1836, married to William F. Ferris December 19, 1853, died at Defiance October 6, 1870. They had one son, Henry C. Ferris, who was born November 2, 1855, at Defiance, married to Ellen N. Cameron, at Evansport, June 30, 1878; their children are Charles W. and Floyd Ferris.

John Kniss was born in Armstrong County, Penn., October, 1814. His parents came to this State when he was a lad about two years old. They had six children—Elizabeth, Jacob, Peter, Polly, John and Andrew. Two of these are dead—Jacob and Andrew. John Kniss came to Defiance in 1827, and was married in 1839, March 10, to Miss Sarah Wells. They have six children—Eliza, Benjamin F., Henry W., Jacob W., Charles W. and Ida M. All are living near by. His wife's parents, John Wells and Elizabeth (Mason) Wells, came from Muskingum County to Defiance in the fall of 1834. Mrs. Kniss has but one brother living—Reason Wells—and he is a resident of Defiance. Mr. Kniss says he has worked at the boot and shoe business in this town about fifty years, and that his father was the first shoe-maker here, and thinks Benjamin Leavell kept the first store, "was here but a short time," and that James Craig was the first to do any tanning here, and the first blacksmith was Arthur Burras, who worked on the north side of the Maumee and had a little shop near the place where Peter Dickman's shop now stands. Walter Davis was the first cooper, and he thinks William Barton and Pierce Taylor first cabinet-makers.

John Rowe, dealer in railroad timber and ties, hoops, hoop poles, etc., was born May 19, 183–, at Steubenville, Ohio, and was son of Adam and Catharine Rowe, now residents of Adams Township, in this county, and who came to Steubenville in 1837, and to Adams Township in 1839. John Rowe resided with his parents until 1857, when he came to Defiance and clerked for Adam Wilhelm, in his grocery and provision store, for four years, when he entered into partnership with his employer for five years. He then went into the same kind of business on his own account on Clinton street until 1880, since which he has been in his present business of railroad timber, etc. In 1862, he married Matilda Reusch, of Henry County, Ohio, and they have been the parents of twelve children, of whom four sons and four daughters still survive. The parents of Mr. Rowe were natives of Bavaria, those of Mrs. Rowe came from Greifswolde, in Prussia.

Christian L. Geiger, born February 15, 1836, in Geislingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, was one of a family of ten children of Coonrad and Catharine (Feigel) Geiger. The former died in his native land, the latter came to America, and died in Defiance. There are but three of the children living, viz., Coonrad Jr., Christian L. and Gotlieb, all residents of Ohio. At the age of fourteen, the subject of this sketch was bound out as an apprentice for three years to learn turning, and took his place at the lathe, where he soon found he had to learn to live on porridge made from the chips, or, in other words, his food consisted mainly of water, a pinch of salt and crumbs of bread, which formed a very thin dish of soup, with a cup of coffee occasionally added for breakfast. This, says Mr. Geiger, was the fate of many a poor apprentice of the old country. Young Geiger was serving his time, distant about twelve miles from the parental roof, which he was permitted to visit occasionally, on the Sabbath, but had to be at his post promptly on Monday morning, performing his journey on foot. His parents used to slip an odd shilling into his pocket, with which to get an extra lunch. Thus young Geiger struggled on, in a half-starving condition, for about two years and a half, when his father bought his time and set him free. At the age of eighteen, he sailed for America, arriving in New York February 15, 1854; from there came to Defiance, where he landed February 25, and worked on the Wabash Railroad, which was being built at that time. In November he went to Adrian, Mich., and worked at his trade for William Campbell for $6 per month and board for two months, after which he worked by the piece, remaining there about three years, until the panic of 1857, when he was thrown out of business and came back to Defiance, and went into the woods in Henry County, where his brother Coonrad had settled. Here he put up a foot lathe, turning out bedstead and chair stuff, until the fall of 1858, when he returned to Michigan and secured a job in the town of Hudson, where he remained until the spring of 1859, when, in company with William Hoffman (whose acquaintance he made at Hudson), he returned once more to Defiance, secured water-power from the canal of William Groeher, erected a small shop, and commenced the furniture business on a small scale, Geiger turning out and manufacturing the material, Hoffman, being a cabinet-maker, put the material together and finished it up ready for market. About two years thereafter, they purchased from Dr. I. N. Thacker, at a cost of $275, the lot upon which their large furniture factory now stands, Mr. Geiger trading his gold watch for 9,000 feet of oak lumber with which to build, putting in an eight-horse-power at $400, purchased from Capt. William H. Thornton on credit for four years. War times coming on, business became brisk and money plenty, and they soon got out of debt. In 1865, they added largely to their factory, and put in an engine of twelve horse-power. In 1871, purchased fifty feet front on the corner of Clinton and Front streets, and in 1873 built thereon their fine three-story brick block for warerooms. Mr. Geiger was married, at Defiance, May 2, 1859, to Miss Caroline Kerner, an orphan girl, who was born in Germany May 21, 1842. Nine children have been born to them—Catharine, born September 10, 1860; William, born January 29, 1863; Emma, born September 10, 1865; Reinhold, born November 9, 1867, died July 9, 18—; Caroline, born September 29, 1870, died June 29, 1872; Mamie and Bertha, twins, born December 24, 1872; Amanda, born February 2, 1876; Clara, born January 8, 1880.

William G. Hoffman was born February 15, 1830, at Ditzingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, he being the youngest of a family of four children of Carl and Anna Mary (Epple) Hoffmann—Carl, Fredericka, Andrew, William. His father died in his native land. His mother, accompanied by the daughter and the subject of this sketch, arrived at New York July 20, 1854, after being on the waters of the Atlantic sixty days. From New York, he went to Lancaster, Penn., his mother and sister remaining at Lancaster, where the daughter was married. Mr. Hoffman's mother came West in the spring of 1857, and settled at Ann Arbor, Mich., where she died April 8, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety years seven months twenty-five days. Mr. Hoffmann soon after took his departure for Columbia, Penn., where he remained eleven months, working at his trade, and then took up his journey across the country on foot for Adrian, Mich., being four weeks on the road, accomplishing 900 miles in this time. He soon found work after reaching Adrian, with a Mr. Fisher, remaining three months. He then worked in the Michigan Railroad shops, where he continued two years. During this time he formed the acquaintance of Miss Catherine Koerner, to whom he was married December 1, 1856, at Edgerton, Ohio. Mrs. Hoffmann was born October 4, 1836, at Affalterbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, she being the fourth child of a family of eight children of Michael and Catherine (Henzler) Koerner. Mr. Hoffmann has had a family of six children—Caroline M., Catherine J. (dead), Bertha J., Charles C., Edward W., Gertrude M. F. Mr. Hoffmann came to Defiance May 1, 1859, and, with Mr. Geiger, went into the furniture business, under the firm name of Hoffmann & Geiger, commencing on a small scale, Mr. Hoffmann doing cabinet-work and Mr. Geiger turning. Before going into business, Mr. Hoffmann had been working at his trade fifteen years, ten years of this time being spent at Stuttgart, Germany, where his trade was learned. About two years after they went into business, they purchased the property on which their factory now stands, on Perry street, and in 1871 purchased the lot on corner Clinton and Front streets, and in 1873 built thereon their fine three-story brick block for salesrooms, at that time being the finest in the city. They still continue business, doing an extensive wholesale and retail trade.

Henry B. Hall was born in Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., 1814; was married, June 4, 1836, to Miss Maria Dean, of Stanhope, Sussex Co., N. J., immigrating to Ohio the same year, locating in Huron County, and, being a millwright by trade, put up a flouring mill on the Mohickin River, in that county, for one Mr. Smith. In 1840, moved into Erie County, Ohio, to the town of Venice, three miles west of Sandusky City, and assisted George Lawton in putting up a large mill, 108 feet in length by 80 feet in width, with eight run of stone. This mill was built by Mr. R. H. Haywood, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was located one and a quarter miles northeast of Venice, on a stream called Cold Creek, proceeding from several large springs, and of great depth and clear as crystal. In 1842, he left Venice and located at the small town of Delaware, in Upper Canada, and there built a small mill for one Acres. In 1844, he moved to Defiance County, and took up eighty acres of wild land in Tiffin Township, on Tiffin River, and cleared up forty-five acres and set out a fine orchard, numbering seventy-five trees. Mr. Hall was not calculated for a farmer, and in 1849 built and put in running order a grain elevator in John Tuttle's warehouse at Defiance, and the next year put the machinery in a mill for William A. Brown (late of Defiance) for the same purpose. In 1851, he sold his farm to John Grass, and moved to North Defiance and built on Lot No. 16 (then Williamstown), where he has continued to reside ever since. In October, 1857, he entered into a contract with R. H. Gilson (who had been appointed Receiver) to finish up the hotel—"Russell House"—which had been commenced by S. S. Sprague. In 1849 or 1850, Mr. H. built the two-story hotel building which is still standing opposite John Tuttle's warehouse, north side of the Maumee, for Reuben Straight, who ran it for a number of years, and it was called the Exchange. Afterward, it was kept by Frederick Cox, Samuel Kintigh, Lorenzo Thomas, George Thompson and Gideon Yarlot (who now owns and occupies the same, but not as a hotel). Mrs. Hall died February 8, 1876. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Isabella A., Jonathan (who died in infancy), Nancy Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah C., Theodosia M. and Stephen E. Of this number three are living—Isabel, Theodosia and Stephen E. Mr. H. married, for his second wife, Evelyn A., daughter of Jacob J. Myers, of Defiance, March 13, 1877. From 1848 to 1874, Mr. H. did a great amount of contracting and building. The first dwelling-house built by him in this town was for John M. Stilwill, southwest corner of Washington and Second streets, near Second street bridge, now the residence of Alfred A. Ayers. He built the former woolen mills for Gibson & Brown and machine shops for Ketteuring & Strong, all destroyed by fire in 1864. In 1869, he built the Baptist Church, northeast corner of Wayne and Third streets, besides many fine brick residences of the town, such as Peter Kettenring's, E. P. Hooker's and others. Mr. H. has followed the undertaking business in this town for the past twenty-eight years, and is now devoting his whole time to that business.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of Capt. Lawrence Teats, was born at Adelphia, Ross County, March 23, 1825. Her grandfather, Christopher Teats, was in the war of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather (Maj. Engle) also in the Revolutionary war, was a native of Virginia, and came to this State in 1806. Capt. Teats was in the war of 1812. He was born in New Jersey in 1791, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Engle, of Ross County, Ohio, in 1816, by whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, the subject of this sketch. He died at Adelphia, Ross County, in 1834. Mrs. Teats removed from there with her little family to Defiance, in 1840, and died in Williams County, September 29, 1876. Our subject married David L. Oliver, of Defiance, December 27, 1840, whose father, John Oliver, was one of the early settlers of this county, coming from Piqua, Miami County, in 1822, and entering the farm on which Job English now lives, in Defiance Township, which he cleared up, and set out a fine orchard. He moved from there on the farm now occupied by C. Biede, which he mostly cleared up, and set out another fine orchard. From there he moved into the town (Defiance), on the lot now occupied by S. T. Sutphen. Surrounding the fine brick residence of Mr. Sutphen we find quite a number of fine apple trees which were set out and grafted by Mr. Oliver with grafts brought by him from Piqua on horseback, that being the only method of travel in those early times. Wolves were plenty in those days and for their scalps there was quite a bounty offered both by the State and county, and the early settlers received quite a revenue from them. At one time, Mr. Oliver being from home for several days, Mrs. Oliver visited a large pole wolf-trap erected by her husband and upon her near approach was soon made aware of a captive by the snarling, growling and snapping of teeth of a hungry wolf. Mrs. Oliver, like many others of our pioneer women, was too much accustomed to the nightly visits of the wolves, which came in droves howling around their log-cabin homes, to be easily frightened at the sight of one of their number, and especially when in so secure a prison. Mrs. Oliver returned to her house and provided herself with a good, sharp and substantial pitchfork and returned to the trap, and by inserting the fork between the logs soon succeeded in spearing the prisoner to death. Mr. Oliver moved from Defiance in 1837 to Lucasville, Scioto County, at which place he died in 1842. To David

L. and Elizabeth were born seven children, two sons who died in infancy, and five daughters, viz.: Katie E., who married Frank G. Brown, a resident of Defiance; Carrie, married James Thiebaud, of Vevay, Ind., where they now reside; Eliza J., married Andrew Pontious, of Defiance, now a resident of Cincinnati; Ella A., married Isaac T. Waterhouse, of St. Paul, Minn.; Jessie J., the youngest, who remains at home with her mother. Mr. Oliver was a carpenter by trade and put up many of the early frame buildings of Defiance, among them the Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian Churches. He was among the first to do cabinet work for his neighbors, and also made coffins which were sent to different parts of the country as per order (there being no undertakers here in those days), and the friends would call and settle at a convenient season as they came to town. Mrs. Oliver relates an instance which occurred in her girlhood days, as related to her by Mr. Oliver at her father's house, on one of his visits while a young man. He said he had met on his way an old acquaintance whose coffin he had made for his burial several weeks before, which quite surprised the Teats family until Mr. Oliver explained by saying the man had informed him that he was alive and well and had no immediate need of the coffin; a fact not known to Mr. Oliver until informed by the gentleman himself, whom he supposed was dead and buried. Mrs. Oliver recollects when the pickets of Fort Winchester were standing on the grounds where she now resides. Also relates a circumstance in connection with the big apple tree now standing on the north bank of the Maumee as related to her by Pierce Taylor (deceased), one of the early settlers of Defiance, who stated that he was acquainted with an old Indian chief "who said he was born under said apple tree," and as near as Mrs. Oliver can recollect dates, thinks the tree is at least 155 years old, but by whom planted, or how it came there is mere conjecture. Mrs. Oliver and brother Jacob kept house five weeks for one Mr. Fox, who lived in the woods near where Charloe now is in Paulding County, while he and his wife were gone away on a visit, and saw none of her sex during that time, their nearest neighbors being two miles distant, and the next five miles distant. Indians were frequent callers, it being in the fall of the year and their hunting season, although they were friendly. Her husband, David L. Oliver, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 7, 1813, and died at Defiance, Ohio, May 13, 1856, aged about forty-three years. Mrs. Oliver married for her second husband, Simon P. Moon, who was born October 28, 1815 near Winchester, Va., who for about twenty-five years preceding his coming to Defiance was a resident of New Orleans, and was quite an extensive dealer in hay and grain. Their present place of residence is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Auglaize near the place where stood Fort Winchester, and within a stone's throw of where once stood the old fort, Defiance.

John W. Garman, son of George P. Garman, was born in Union County, Penn., February 16, 1818; came to Defiance County with his father in the fall of 1846 and settled on Section 3, Defiance Township, at which place his father died the next year after his arrival. He is still living on the homestead and remembers the following families who were living in the township outside of the town when he came, viz.: Elias Shirley, Nathan Shirley, Adam Hall, Jeremiah Andrews, ——— Harris, John Shirley, William Schooley, James Hudson, Abram Hudson, ——— Wells, —— Elkins, ——— Donnelly and Joseph Greer. Mr. Garman thinks James and Abram Hudson were about the first settlers in the township outside of the town of Defiance.

Jesse Hilton, a cousin of Mrs. Joshua Hilton, was born and raised in Somerset County, Me., and moved with his family to Highland County, Ohio, in 1815. He sold his property here in 1822, and with Joshua Hilton removed to Defiance Township, purchasing the farm immediately west of the Baltimore & Ohio depot. He cleared this land and remained in possession until 1834, when he sold it, removing to Brunersburg and kept tavern for two years. He then immigrated to Michigan, but returned to Fulton County, Ohio, where he died a few years ago. Mr. Hilton was a Whig in politics and in religious belief a member of the United Brethren.

Maurice S. Holston, son of D. F. and Sarah (Russell) Holston, was born May 17, 1852, in Philadelphia, Penn. His parents were born, the former in the State of New Jersey, the latter in the State of Delaware. They had six children, five now living—Maurice S., Ella J., Lewetta, Lottie M. and Mary R. Maurice S., the subject of this sketch, received his education in Wilmington, Del., and attended college there. At the age of sixteen, he returned to Philadelphia, and entered the Boston Book Publishing Company's house as clerk, remaining there three years. In 1874, he came with his parents to Van Wert County, Ohio, and was engaged in the hoop manufacturing business at that place. In 1876, the company started a branch business at Holgate, in Henry County, Ohio, to which place he came the same year. On January 6, 1877, he was married to Miss Clara H. Sapp, of the same county, daughter of Lemuel and Catharine (Rettig) Sapp. The fruit of this marriage is one daughter, Rachel J. Holston, born November 28, 1877. Mr. Holston came to Defiance County in the spring of 1879, and commenced the hoop manufacturing on a very extensive scale at Defiance in company with his father, D. F. Holston, turning out by steam power 32,000 per day. A brief sketch of the works appears in another part of this work.

Livingston E. Beardsley, photographer, Defiance, was born January 30, 1840, at Macedonia, Summit County, Ohio. His father, Rev. Leonard E. Beardsley, came from Batavia, N. Y., to Ohio in 1835. He was educated at Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, and is a member of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Crawmer, whose parents moved from Livingston County, N. Y., to Summit County, Ohio, in 1814. Our subject accompanied his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846, in which place his youthful days were passed, and his early education acquired in the public schools of that city. In July, 1860, he went to Maumee City, Ohio, and received a course of instructions in Maumee Commercial College. In the spring of 1861, upon the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he shouldered his musket and enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in their three months' organization, and, upon the expiration of that term of service, re-enlisted for three years in Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Toledo, Ohio, September, 1861, and again re-enlisted as a veteran at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1863, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He entered the service as a private, but was soon promoted to the office of Corporal, then to Sergeant, and subsequently to that of Sergeant Major of the regiment, which position he held until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and about thirty other smaller battles and skirmishes, and was with Gen. Sherman in his memorable march to the sea. At the close of the war, he came to Defiance and engaged in the business of photography with his old acquaintance and friend, W. D. Blackman, who retired from the business in the fall of 1868. September 28, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha A., daughter of Joseph G. Cass, Esq., of Lucas County, Ohio, and one of the pioneers of the Maumee Valley. His success in the practice of his chosen profession has been flattering in the extreme, and in artistic photography he has not a rival in Northwestern Ohio. His work in all its details shows a perception of true artistic effects. His management of light and shadow is excellent and the whole furnishes a composition most pleasing. While many photographers seem to possess a good mastery of the methods of manipulating, yet often there is lacking what may be termed "finish;" again while the workmanship may be pronounced perfect, grace in position is often lacking, and an ungainly pose will often spoil the effect of an otherwise good work. Such faults are never to be found in the work of this establishment. The most trifling detail is not omitted, and the result is a picture of artistic excellence; or in other words, a work showing harmony in its composition, beauty in its finish and truth in its outlines. His apartments are well fitted up and possess every facility for the convenience of patrons, and in calling the attention of our readers to the high excellence of his work we are only paying a just tribute to his efforts, and which have brought him a patronage he richly deserves. In short this establishment deserves the consideration of the public whom it endeavors to please.

Christian Harley, retired merchant, Defiance, was born in Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1822, and is a son of John and (Bertch) Harley, who emigrated to this country in 1835, and located in Columbiana County, Ohio, on a farm for some years, then removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where they died. They were parents of four children, viz.: John, Alexander, Jacob, and our subject. By his first wife he had one child, viz., Christopher. After arriving in this county, our subject was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Pennsylvania, with whom he served the regular time. In 1842, he settled in Florence, Erie County, Ohio, and began business for himself. In December of the same year, he was married to Regina Stilzer, a German lady. Here he followed his business until 1846, when he engaged in the mercantile business in the same place, which he followed until 1861, at which time he sold out and came to Defiance, and entered the employ of Cobb, Pearson & Squires, as salesman, and soon after he and Mr. Cobb bought out the interest of the other two and the firm became known as Cobb & Harley until the following April, when he bought Mr. Cobb's interest and conducted the business alone several years, when he took in his son, Charles A., as a partner, and afterward his son Alonzo. In April, 1877, he sold his interest to his two sons, since when he has lived a retired life. To Mr. and Mrs. Harley were born nine sons and four daughters, all living, viz.: Helena A., Caroline Q., Charles A., Alonzo F., Henry A., Clinton C., Perry C., Matilda N., Edward, Willie M., John A. Q., Nellie and Jay D. E. Forrest. His grown-up children are all in business and in good circumstances. Mrs Harley died in 1880, at the age of fifty-five years. His second marriage was celebrated with Miss Mary R. Stoody, of Toledo, Ohio, in 1882.

Mr. Harley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected since 1841. In religious matters, he has always been deeply interested, and accredits his great success to the influences of Christianity. In the church he has held the responsible positions of Trustee, Class Leader and Steward.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—VOTERS IN 1845—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THIS township occupies the northeast corner of Defiance County. Tiffin Township is on the west and Richland on the south. Henry County bounds it on the north and east. It was organized while belonging to Henry County, April 6, 1836, and was named after Judge Bishop Adams, who was the first settler in the township, Section 18. Among the earliest settlers were Eli Markel, Jacob Schock, John Hornish, Jacob Tittle, Tollman Voorhees, A. Bottenberg, Joseph Frantz, Jacob Swartzel, Darius Jones, John Scott and John Hively.

Adams is a full township and contains thirty-six sections. The great prairie is in Section 16. The county ditch has nearly drained it. It was formerly a great marsh or pond, created by beavers cutting timber and damming it by embankments. In draining it, a number of relics were found, such as elk horns, many skeletons, etc. It is now owned by William Allen, and contains about two sections of land. The Ridge or Adams road seemed to have been an ancient lake shore and ran from the Maumee at Independence, to Detroit, Mich. It makes a high and sandy road and was much traveled by the ancient red men from near Detroit.

The township, since it has been drained, produces good crops and is productive in wheat, corn and grasses.

There are two Lutheran Churches, one on Section 13, and one on Section 10, and one German Baptist or Dunkard, on Section 31. It is a frame, has no bell; one Catholic Church on Section 28. The Lutheran Church cost $2,000; the Dunkard Church cost $1,500; the Catholic Church cost about $2,500. The United Brethren Church has no bell; it is a frame, and cost about $1,200. There are nine school districts in the township but only eight school buildings. The people of Adams have always taken a lively interest in education. One saw mill in the township is owned by Mr. Diehl, on Section 20, steam power, and cost $2,500. It was built in 1877. There is one portable saw mill owned by Peter Celing & Co., worth $2,000. It sometimes propels a threshing machine. The present Justice is John Knape, who is now filling his third term, and Munson Whitney, who is now filling his second term.

VOTERS IN 1845.

In the October election of 1845, the following were the voters: Jacob Layman, George Briggs, Walter Williams, Daniel Bruner, John Hornish, Charles Tubbs, Darius Jones, John Hively, James K. Potter, John Hornish, Jr., Michael Shock, John Swanck, John W. Goodenough, John Esterbrook, John Shock, Joseph Stone, Ephraim Markell, Jacob Noffsinger, Philemon Dodd, Jacob Hively, Jacob Swartzel, Samuel Stone, John Scott, Jonathan Davison, John Whitney, A. T. Parker, Aaron Deal; George Briggs, A. T. Parker and Aaron Deal, Judges; Darius Jones and Charles Tubbs, Clerks.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Aaron Diehl was born April 9, 1814, in Montgomery County, Ohio, ten miles west of Dayton, and remained there until 1843, at which time he came to Adams Township. He is of German descent, his great-grandfather having come from that country. An uncle, John Diehl, was one of "Marion's men" in the war of the American Revolution, in North Carolina. His father was a substitute in the war of 1812, and deserved a pension. He then lived in Montgomery County, Ohio, where he died August, 1875, aged eighty-six years. His wife, Susannah Miller, was born in Virginia, in 1791, died April 5, 1878, aged eighty-six years ten months and two days. Their family were Aaron, Jacob, Samuel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Abraham, John, Eli and Noah, all living but Elizabeth and Hannah. Mr. D. was married, April 5, 1838, to Miss Catharine Russell, of Montgomery County, and formerly from Washington County, Md. She died in the spring of 1881. Their family consisted of David, Susannah, Margaret, John H., Mary C., Russell A. and Nancy. Of these, Susannah, Margaret and Nancy are dead. The rest are living. Mr. Diehl began his homestead on Section 21. He has 160 acres, which he purchased in 1835. The pioneers were Darius Jones, Charles Tubbs, J. Swartzel, John Shrimplin, who is Township Clerk, John Hornish and Ephraim Markel. Mr. D. has held the office of Trustee two or three years, and has been Treasurer three terms. He has never been an office-seeker.

Ephraim Markel was born February 4, 1819, in Delaware County, and came to Adams Township in 1835 with Eli Markel, an uncle, in September, and was seven days making the trip. Eli Markel died about 1860, his wife about 1869. Mr. Markel married Miss Barbara Layman, April 19, 1840. His children are Mary A., Aaron, Daniel, Eli and Nancy, all living but Nancy and all grown and married. His homestead contains eighty acres. The township was very wet at an early day, the lands being overflowed from the "big swamp" or marsh, which is now drained and mostly cultivated. At an early day, Markel spent much time as a hunter for bear and deer. He generally killed three or four bears and about forty or fifty deer. He was quite successful in trapping wolves, which were then plenty. He also used a trap for bears and caught a good many.

John Shrimplin was born November 10, 1840, in Knox County, Ohio, and came to Adams Township, Defiance County, Ohio, with his parents, Abraham Shrimplin and his mother, Susannah. His mother died April 16, 1875. Mr. Shrimplin yet resides in this township and is its present Clerk.

John Hornish was born December 30, 1823, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and came with his father, John Hornish, Sr., to Adams Township, Henry County, Ohio, but now of Defiance, in 1836. When his father landed, there had been four families who preceded him, viz.: Eli Markel, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Rodman and Jacob Shock. The three former had been here some time. Markel and Grubb were the oldest in the township. Grubb had preceded Markel some time. John Hornish, Sr., born January 12, 1788, died August 2, 1866, aged seventy-eight years six months and twenty days. His mother, Catharine Ely Hornish, died about August 2, 1854, aged fifty-nine years. John Hornish, Sr., was born in Rockingham County, Va., and Mrs. Hornish in Washington County, Penn., and came to Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1819. His family consisted of Henry, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Catharine and Eli. Of these, Nancy, Henry, Catherine and Eli are dead. The rest are living and married. John Hornish, Jr., married Miss Eve Frese December 27, 1846. Their family are Catharine, Eli, Henry, Elizabeth, Samuel, John W., Peter, Mary A., George, Nancy E., Emma and Ida. Of these, three are dead—Eli, Henry and Ida. Mr. Hornish has been a great hunter since he came to this county. When he was about thirteen years old, he had quite an adventure with a large buck. He wounded it quite severely and it was brought to bay by the dog; the buck at once stood for fight with glaring eyes, within a few feet of Mr. H., who stood his ground and snapped his gun several times; finally the gun went off, shooting it in the breast, when it at once made a dash at Mr. H., but in doing so caught one antler under a root, which checked it long enough for Mr. H. to dispatch it with his knife. Some years after this occurrence, Mr. H. and J. K. Potter were hunting along the banks of a small creek in Adams Township, near where Mr. Potter now lives. Mr. H. was on one side of the stream and Mr. Potter on the other side, when they came upon an old bear and her cubs, and after firing several shots they brought her to the ground. Appearing dead, Mr. H. stepped up, picked up a club and struck the bear across the head, when he found that she had been playing "possum," for she sprang to her feet and struck a terrible blow at Mr. H., barely missing him, making it necessary to call Mr. Potter to shoot her. Mr. H. has 650 acres of land and about 200 acres cleared and well improved. It makes a valuable homestead.

Jacob Swartz was born November 2, 1802, in Warren County, Ohio, and came to Adams Township in 1836, and was at its organization. Mr. Swartz has been dead many years. He found the country wild, with bear, deer and wolves and plenty of Indians. The forests were very heavy and water found in abundance everywhere. The neighbors of Mr. S. were one or two miles away. The principal settlers were Adams, Bishop and Phineas, Eli Markel, John Hornish, Darius Jones, John Scott, Jonathan Davison, John and Jacob Hively, Mr. Grubb, Jacob Shock, Mr. Swartz, etc. Mr. Swartz married Miss Sarah Becktell, of Montgomery County, Ohio, in November, 1828. His family consists of Sarah, Elizabeth, Philip, Catharine (dead), Rachel S. These are all married. Mrs. Swartz died about 1866, aged about sixty-eight years.

Charles Tubbs was born January 21, 1810, in Oswego County, N. Y., and came to Adams Township in 1836, and settled on Section 11, where he now resides. He married Miss Lucy Howe, of Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y. She died August 16, 1870. Her children were William B., Alfred S., Charles D. and Arba F. He married the second time, Miss Charlotte Robinson, February 25, 1871. Her family is Alice E., a girl six years old. When he first settled in the township, John Scott, Darius Jones, John and Jacob Hively, James Davison, John Hornish, William Mozier, Jacob Swartzel, George Grubb and Eli Markel were in it. The voters were then all present and named. The first school was taught by Mrs. Tubbs in the summer of 1837. It was a subscription school. There were about nine scholars. It was a hard township to clear and make roads in. Mr. Tubbs did not spend much time in hunting for game, but has been an industrious and successful farmer and is a friend to the common school system of Ohio.

Henry Lehman was born September 12, 1820, in Germany, and came to Adams Township in 1837, and located on Section 21. He married Miss Mary Jane Williams February 1, 1846. She died August 5,

1870. The children were Adelia, John W. and Caroline, twins, Walter, Francis E., Mary Jane and Henry. Of these, Adelia is dead. Mr. L. married for his second wife Mrs. Annie Davis, a widow of Joseph Freed, who had five children—Eliza J., William D., Catharine, Elezan and Cora V., all living. She had no family by Mr. Lehman. The Dunkard Church, located on Section 31, was built in 1878. Its speakers are Henry Lehman, Aaron Diehl, Charles Williams, Joshua Domer, Zadoc Clear, Isaac Flory, Oliver Westrick, Ephraim Markel, Leonard Hire, John W. Lehman, John Flory, Jacob Lehman, Henry Flory, Richard Beheybible, John Hornish and William Hire.

T. J. Tittle was born in Richland Township. Ohio, October 21, 1825. His father, Jacob Tittle, first came to Defiance County in 1824, and settled in Richland Township, where he lived until 1839. He then removed to Adams Township, where he died in 1840 or 1841, aged fifty-five years. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1785. The children, T. J. and James, with their families reside on the old homestead in Adams Township. Rachel lives in Williams County, Ohio. Mr. T. states that the United Brethren Church in Adams Township was organized in 1845. They held their first meeting in a log schoolhouse near where Mr. Tubbs now lives. They have now a new church edifice, built in 1870 at a cost of about $1,000, and have a membership of seventy-five. Abraham Battenbury organized the class in Adams Township and was their first preacher. The present preacher is George W. Dinius.

Emanuel Hull, son of Andrew and Catharine (Thompson) Hull, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, was born in Berlin Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, March 14, 1830, and settled in this county in Adams Township in October, 1849, where he died February 7, 1882, aged fifty-two years ten months and twenty-four days. He was married February 19, 1851, to Miss Jane Osborn, of this county, who was also born in Berlin Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, August 29, 1833. They had a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls, as follows: Sylvester A., born July 3, 1854; Zachariah F., born February 23, 1858, died May 30, 1882; Mary E., born April 5, 1859, and deceased when about three years of age; George W. was born April 3, 1862, and died in infancy; David W., born May 15, 1863; Levi W., born June 16, 1866; Ida J., born July 7, 1869; James E., born July 27, 1872; and Andrew V., born September 5, 1876.

Of this number (who are living) all are living at home on the farm in Adams with Mrs. Hull, except the eldest, Sylvester A., who is head clerk in Levi & Ginsburg's wholesale tobacco and liquor store in Defiance. He was married December 14, 1876, to Miss Barbara M. Peter, of Richland Township. To them was born one child, Philip Emanuel, November 26, 1879, and deceased at its birth. His wife, Barbara M., soon followed after. Her spirit departed from its tenement of clay, December 14, 1879, after which Mr. Hull lived a single life until August the 10th, 1882, when he married Sarah E. Peter, sister of his first wife. His mother, when a girl of fourteen years, came to this county with her father, Elijah Osborn, in February, 1846, her mother, Nancy, having died about a year previous to their departure from Mahoning County, this State. February, 21, 1846, Mr. Osborn loaded three teams with his family and household goods and traveled across the State for a future home in Richland Township, this county, occupying six days in making the trip, Mahoning County being on the east line of the State and Defiance on the west. After pursuing their journey as far as Gilboa, Mr. Osborn concluded to make two loads of his effects and let one team return. By this arrangement it became necessary for the children, six in number, to pursue their journey on foot, which came very near costing all of them their lives, as they were soon broken out with measles and were obliged to wade through the mud and water of the Black Swamp, a distance of several miles, arriving at Independence on Saturday night the 25th, weary and sick. Here they put up and were kindly cared for, and in a few days were able to go to their new home, distant about three and a half miles, moving into an old schoolhouse until Mr. Osborn could get up his log-cabin. Mr. Osborn died August 8, 1868.

John Wisda, son of John and Mary (Slagel) Wisda, was born in Klatan, Bohemia, March 23, 1844; immigrated with his parents in August, 1854, arriving first at Baltimore, Md., thence to Sandusky County, Ohio. His father's family consists of four sons and and two daughters—John, Joseph, Albert, James, Mary and Anna. Albert is engineer on a Texas railway; James is a blacksmith residing in Fremont, Neb.; the rest are residents of Defiance County. The father was killed by a tree he was felling about eight years after he came to Sandusky, in August, 1861. Mr. Wisda, our subject was married August 29, 1871, to Gertrude Lutz, daughter of Michael and Catharine (Hasset) Lutz. Their children are John G., born June 12, 1872; Anna C., born February 24, 1874; Michael A., born July 20, 1875; Joseph A., born August 9, 1877; Frank J., born November 14, 1879; Richard T., born October 21, 1881.

Mrs. Wisda's father was from Bavaria, Germany, her mother from Ireland. They came to this country in 1841, to Seneca County, and thence to Adams Township in October, 1850. The subject of this sketch came with his mother and family from Sandusky County to Tiffin Township April, 1871. His mother is living in this (Adams) township. Mr. W. bought eighty acres in Section 8, resided there about two years, then came to the farm of 140 acres, where he now lives on Section 20, in fall of 1876. Defiance is his present post office. Mrs. Wisda was born February 21, 1851, in Adams Township, where her father entered the land in Section 28. His children were Catharine, Mary M., Gertrude, John G., Michael J., Helen, Joseph, Anna B. Of these, Catharine and Michael are dead.

CHAPTER XXII.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP—VILLAGE OF DELAWARE BEND—DUNKARD CHURCH—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT SHERWOOD—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THIS township is located in the south-central part of Defiance County. Washington Township bounds it on the north, Noble and Defiance on the East and Mark on the west. Paulding County touches it on the south. The Maumee River flows through the southern part of it, and the B. & O. Railroad crosses the township. Since the completion of this road, the township has improved rapidly. The two prosperous villages of Sherwood and Delaware owe their existence and their growth largely to the railroad.

VILLAGE OF DELAWARE BEND.

The most conspicuous structure is the new Catholic Church, frame, with its cupola and bell, which was built in 1880, and cost $3,000. It is gothic in structure and quite imposing. There are about thirty members. Its priest is Frederick Ruhen. The membership had a church at first across the river.

The village was laid out by W. D. Hill & Co., in 1874. There are about fifty houses built, and the prospect for a branch railroad from Bryan, in Williams County, is considered quite flattering. The lots commanded a fair price at the first sale. They number 170. The village was laid out almost in the woods. The town has three groceries, two saloons, one blacksmith shop, one saw mill, one dry goods store, two doctors, Wallace Moats and J. K. Denman, who has a drug store in Sherwood.

In October, 1845, the following settlers of Delaware Township voted: James D. McAnally, Joseph C. Sprague, John A. Swartz, John Travis, James H. Blue, David Shirley, James M. Kellogg, George B. Woodcox, James Gordon, Robert Evans, William Brown, William K. Blue, James Shirley, James M. Evans, Jonathan Pefly, James Brown, L. H. Sales, James Hays, James Hill, Barnabas D. Blue, Daniel M. F. Hill, George Snook, Alfred M. Woodcox, Josiah Mullican, Montgomery Evans, James Peacock, Benjamin Mullican, Peter Blair, William Bercaw, Barnabas Blue, Joseph Blair, Andrew Hughes, Hiel Hughes, Joseph Miller, Josiah Mier, Caleb Ritchhart, George Slough, John C. Hill, William Slough, C. B. Mullican, John Gordon, Jacob Pefly. James Gordon, James Shirley and C. B. Mullican, Judges. Montgomery Evans and James D. McAnally, Clerks.

DUNKARD'S CHURCH.

The branch of this church, now called the Maumee District, located in Defiance County, west of Brunersburg, between Georgetown and Emerald Station, formerly belonged to the Lick Creek District, Williams County, under the care of John Brown and George Stockman up to about 1854, when the above district was organized, Peter Huff and Daniel Shong being its ministers, with a body of members about thirty-five in number, Jacob Kintner, Sr., J. G. Kintner, B. Lintz, D. Cover, G. Willhelm, holding the office of Deacon. In 1857, Eli Metz was chosen to the ministry, and in 1858 he was ordained to solemnize marriages and to baptize. On May 29, 1859, he baptized Jacob Kintner, Jr., for the first one, and his wife the second one. The church now began to increase in number, and in the fall of 1861, Peter Bollinger and Jacob Kintner, Jr., were chosen to the office of Deacon, and on the 17th day of October, 1864, Jacob Kintner, Jr., was chosen to the ministry and Reuben Sponseller and Samuel M. Kintner to the office of Deacon. At this time the care of the church was given to Eli Metz and Daniel Shong, under whose care it was slowly on the increase. On the 13th of Otcober, 1868, Nelson Woodcox, David Shong and David Barrack were elected to the office of Deacon, and Jacob Kintner was ordained to solemnize marriages and baptize, and in 1870, on Christmas Day, Isaac Stockman and David Cover were chosen to the ministry. The church now numbered about eighty members. In 1873, Messrs. Stockman and Cover were ordained to the second degree of the ministry, i. e., to solemnize marriages, and as Peter Huff died, and Eli Metz moved away, therefore John Brown, of Williams County, was appointed as Presiding

Elder over this congregation until October 8, 1878, at which time John Brown resigned his care of this church, and Jacob Kintner was ordained Bishop or Presiding Elder over this congregation, in which office he still remains. At the same time, Daniel Lorah, a minister, moved here from Missouri, was also ordained to the second degree in his office. In consequence of several series of meetings held at this time, the church rapidly increased, at the present numbering about 114 members.

Feeling the necessity of a house to worship in, but being in limited circumstances financially, they came to the conclusion to build a cheap house of worship, in which they succeeded in raising the funds, and gave Jacob Kintner and David Shong the job of erecting a building, 34x56 feet in size and sixteen and one-half feet high inside, for the sum of $1,000, which was completed in 1873, being the first church built in this vicinity.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT SHERWOOD.

About thirty years ago, the United Brethren Conference sent a minister by the name of Thomas to preach to the people along the Maumee River, who occasionally preached in the vicinity of the present location of Sherwood. A few years after, Conference appointed a camp meeting, which was held at that time, and another time a year or two later, on the same place where the village of Sherwood stands. In A. D. 1874, under the charge of Rev. Jonas Lower, a society was organized. In A. D. 1879, the class, assisted by the liberality of the inhabitants, built a nice, comfortable church house, at a cost of $1,350. The society at present has a membership of thirty-eight, Eli Kaser, Class Leader. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition and has a total attendance of 110, superintended by G. N. Barnes. Rev. Longsworth is the present preacher.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

U. R. Snook, M. D., gives the following in reference to his family:

William Snook entered his land in Delaware Township in the spring of 1824 (where the B. & O. R. R. now crosses the Maumee River), buying on both sides of the river. He moved with his family into the new home in the same fall. He first moved from near Trenton, N. J., to Warren County, Ohio. During the Black Hawk war, he was a private in the Ohio militia, who participated in the expedition that defeated and broke up the strength of that celebrated savage chieftain. Some time during the winter of 1827–28, my uncles, George, John and Peter, who were boys from fourteen to eighteen years old, went out on a coon hunt, as was the then prevailing custom of the country, as coon skins were the main medium of exchange—in fact, were legal tender for all commodities of life purchasable in the then vast wilds of Northwestern Ohio. In fact, they were in this county (Paulding) used to pay taxes with. After killing several coons, and being about three miles from home, they found what appeared to be a "den tree," or a tree in which, as was often the case, several coons made a home during the winter months, and they proceeded to fell the tree. When it fell, my uncle George (being the eldest) with the dog ran in to the top of it, to kill the coons as soon as they should run out of the hole. But instead of being a lot of coons, it proved to be a large black bear, which at once grappled with my uncle, giving him a true bruin embrace, and at the same time laid hold of his left arm with its vice-like jaws, biting it through in three places, stripping the flesh from the bone; then biting him in the left cheek or side of his face, laying the bone bare.

All this time the other two boys, John and Peter, were doing all they could to disable the bear with their axes, using them with all the skill and force that boys of their age were capable of, and avoiding striking George with them. After some time spent in this unequal contest, uncle George succeeded in throwing his right hand and arm down the bear's throat so far that it choked him, and they both fell together in the snow, my uncle covered with his own blood, which flowed freely from his wounds. When bear and boy fell together in the snow, John and Peter succeeded in pulling George from the bear, and managed by strenuous exertions to drag him home, as he was so weak from the loss of blood that he could not walk or stand alone without aid. The next day an Indian ran across the spot where the fight occurred, and traced up the bear for a few rods from where it occurred, and found it so prostrated from the wounds received in its struggle with the boys that it could not rise from the place where it lay, and he dispatched it with his tomahawk. At the time my grandfather (William Snook) settled in Delaware Township, there was only one store (trading post as they then were called) in Defiance, and only some five or six families, and the old fort.

Montgomery Evans was my grandfather's nearest neighbor, he having settled about one and a half miles above and on the opposite side of the river from him. "Uncle Sammy Hughes," as he was called, lived some three miles away. There were some three or four more settlers, but I cannot recollect their names, who settled along the Maumee about the time my grandfather did. There were no mills or roads in the country at that time, the river being the only thoroughfare, except Gen. Anthony Wayne's "trail" as it was called—a road cut through the woods on the south side of the river from Fort Defiance to Fort Wayne, which at this date was impassable except during the winter months, when well frozen up; then persons going with a team must carry an ax to cut out any fallen timber which the wind had blown down across the "trail." The river, during spring, summer and fall, was used as a means of transportation, the early settlers using the canoe, "pirogue," or "slap-together," which they pushed up and down the stream with the "setting pole," and after a time the keel boat came into use. During the winter months, when the river was frozen over, it was used as a road, and heavy loads hauled from various points with ox teams mostly. As I above remarked, there being no mills in the county, my grandfather "hollowed out" a round hole in a birch log with his ax, then after burning this with fire to get out the ax marks and then scraping out all the coal and charred wood, placed the corn in it and with the aid of a spring pole with an iron wedge fastened in the lower end of it, would in this way reduce the corn to meal, so they might have "Johnny-cake" with their hominy, venison and bear steak. Truly we of this modern age, civilization and improvements can hardly realize the hardships of our old pioneers, who first, ax in hand, began the herculean warfare upon our gigantic forests, and natural obstacles that our fathers had to contend with. In the fall of 1828, my grandfather (Robert Murphey) on my mother's side, settled with his family in what is now known as Carryall Township, Paulding County, about one and one-half miles above where Antwerp is now situated. At that time there was only one other family in that settlement, Thomas Runyan, who had settled there in the spring before. They both came from Hamilton County, on the Big Miami River.

Some time during the summer and fall of 1832, Antwayne, a chief of the Pottawatomies, and several of his braves, after having imbibed somewhat freely of the white man's "fire-water," paid my grandfather Murphey's residence a visit, the men folks being all out at work, and only grandmother and aunt being in the house. The Indians, as was their custom when peaceable and not on scalping bent, and bloody slaughter, unbuckled their belts, depositing scalping knives, tomahawks, guns and bullet pouches in one corner of the log-cabin, distributing themselves around the capacious fire-place where grandmother was cooking the noonday meal. Antwayne squatted directly in the middle of it and in the way of her getting at her culinary efforts. This was not to be endured, and after grandmother had requested him several times to get out of the way, he replying in his broken English, "Me good Injin, me no hurt white squaw, Me big Injun, me heap good Injun, Me no hurt white squaw," she drew from its resting place over the "jice," the family rod, and at once bestowed "on big Injun," good Injun's naked shoulders, with no light hand, good, sturdy blows, which made him howl with pain, and jump up in great surprise. Giving the characteristic whoop of defiance, he sprang for his deadly weapons of war, but as he did so, the other braves caught and forced him out of doors, where they in one accord declared that he should not hurt white squaw who was "heap much brave, whip Injun." They finally succeeded in pacifying him, and after securing his accouterments they departed in good humor.

If they had not been under the influence of whisky it is hard to tell how the rash act of grandmother would have ended, probably in a bloody tragedy.

I was born in 1835, five years previous to the removal of the Indians from this part of the country by the Government in 1840. My father's Indian name was "Tobochimo," from the fact that he never in his dealings with them took any advantage of them in his trading. I recollect seeing our door yard filled with them, bartering coon and deer skins with my father for corn. In 1849, my father, Hon. Wilson H. Snooks, was elected as Representative to the Ohio Legislature. During the late rebellion, my family took an active part in it. My uncle, John S. Snook, being Captain of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and I, Quartermaster Sergeant in same company, during the first three months' service or first 75,000 troops called out by President Lincoln. At the organization of the Fourteenth Regiment for three years' service, my brother, J. S. Snook, Jr., enlisted as a private in August, 1861, and served in that command until the close of the rebellion with only the loss of two day's duty by sickness, being in every engagement that the regiment took part in and was the only one left of the color bearers on guard at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and the first one to scale the rebel works and carry our flag in triumph over the breastworks amidst the enemy. At the organization of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, my uncle, John S. Snook, became its Major, and I a private in the rear rank of Company C. The Major was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss., during the Vicksburg campaign under Gen. U. S. Grant, was instantly killed, being shot through the heart near the close of the battle when the victory was ours. He now rests in a gallant soldier's grave on the field he so bravely and gallantly helped to win, having the love and respect of all the "boys" who yet survive of his gallant Sixty-eighth. From Revolutionary days down to present time, whenever our country needed defenders with musket in hand, our name was ever found doing battle for the preservation and perpetuation of our noble and glorious Republic.

Elias Miller was born in Harrison County, Ohio, July 19, 1817, and grew up and attended the district schools of that county, and married Miss Rebecca Foose, June 10, 1841, and removed to Crawford County, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Delaware Township, Defiance County, in 1855, and commenced improving his present farm on Section 19. His family is Johnson, born April 9, 1842; Emanuel, born December 4, 1843; Vincent N., born December 18, 1845; Zeno H., born October 7, 1848; Stewart W., born February 25, 1851. All living and grown. Johnson served in the war of 1861–65, and was wounded twice. The village of Sherwood which took its name from Secretary Sherwood, was laid out by William Taylor and William Rock in 1875. The number of lots north of the railroad is about seventy-five. Mr. Elias Miller laid out all south of the railroad, seventy-two lots, in 1879. The Miller brothers built the first store house in Sherwood. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built about 1868. It was organized by Elias Miller, Jacob Cone, Aaron Mitchell and wife, Uriah Smith and wife, John Rannel and wife. At first, preaching was by a local preacher, Rev. Archibald Robertson. The Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren unite in Sabbath schools. Mr. Miller had to go to Brunersburg to mill, and did his trading at Defiance. Mr. M. remembers one schoolhouse here and one near the old farm of Peter Blair, now owned and occupied by N. L. Blair which was probably the first in this locality. There is one schoolhouse at Sherwood.

F. R. Gillespie was born August 9, 1852, at Sulphur Springs, Crawford County, Ohio, and remained there until 1860, when his parents removed to Paulding County, where he remained until 1874, and marrying Miss Mary Richner, September 2, 1873. He removed to Sherwood in 1874, and engaged in business, keeping a boarding house and grocery. His family consists of Bertha, Walter and Charles B. Mrs. Gillespie died June 2, 1881.

George W. Hill was born August 31, 1804, in Washington County, Penn. His mother was of Irish descent; his father, James Hill, was born in Washington County, Penn. In 1813, they immigrated to this State and settled at Lebanon, Warren County. In 1822, Mr. Hill came to Defiance County and purchased the farm in Delaware Township where George W. now lives. After making the purchase, he returned to Warren County, where he died January 15, 1823, aged about forty-nine years. In Delaware Township, his wife, Jemima, died February 28, 1841, aged about sixty-six years. The Hill family were Thomas J., John, George W., Clarinda, Daniel F., James M. and Mary E. Of these, but George W. survives. Mr. Hill married Miss Sarah A. Mulligan, of Defiance, March 16, 1834. His family are Josiah J., born March 17, 1835; Joseph E., born August 18, 1837; Henry H., born November 29, 1840; Mary Anne, born December 10, 1842; Benjamin F., born February 8, 1844. Of these, Mary and Franklin are dead. Mrs. Hill was born March 16, 1811. The family of Mr. H. was the eighth in the township. The families who were here or came about the same time, according to the recollection of Mr. Hill, are as follows: Benjamin Mulligan, Barnabas Blue, Samuel and Henry Hughes, Montgomery Evans, James Shirley, Thomas Warren and James Hill.

Mr. Hill thinks this township was organized in 1824. The number of voters present at the first election was twelve or fifteen. Montgomery Evans was elected Justice of the Peace, John E. Hill was elected Constable. The Trustees were Benjamin Mulligan, Thomas Hill and James Shirley. Mr. H. first located on Section 27, where the ancient village was, and the Delawares had large fields of corn. Wayne came there to cut down their corn and did them much damage by destroying their food, which caused their village to be abandoned. The first school was in Section 25; teacher, Uriah McInally. The Methodist Episcopal Church preaching was in the cabins of the settlers and in schoolhouses. They have now a church at Sherwood. Mr. Hill spent a year or two in the ancient mission in Michigan on Grand River, and had to grind corn on a hand mill for food to feed some thirty persons. The homestead of Mr. Hill contains some 280 acres on the banks of the Maumee. The old Indian orchard at "Delaware Bend" is probably from seventy-five to one hundred years old. Mrs. George W. Hill (Miss Sarah Mulligan) was born in Jackson County, Va., in 1811. Her parents immigrated to Ohio and settled in Ross County in 1814. From there they moved to this county in 1821, where Mrs. Hill has ever since resided. Their first settlement was made at what was then known as Delaware Town, a place on the Maumee River in Delaware Township. The place was so called from the Indians having once had a settlement there. Her parents located at that point with the intention of making large purchases of land when the sales would open, the lands belonging to the Indians having been put into market. Soon after Mrs. Hill's parents came, another family named McGinnis arrived and settled just opposite them, on what is now known as the Speaker farm. Mrs. Hill says McGinnis brought with him a barrel of whisky with which he intended opening negotiations with the Indians. During his absence the Indians found the whisky and the result was they all got so beastly drunk and made things generally so lively for the white settlers that during the night at about 8 o'clock, they started down the river to Defiance. The attempt to go away in the night was a very difficult one. The whole country was a swamp and the horses were frequently knee-deep in mud and water. A part of the way her father was obliged to go ahead of the team on his hands and knees in order to keep the path. The family following as best they could in the dark, guided by his voice. They reached Fort Defiance about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the next day her father with others returned to Delaware and brought their household goods. They then settled on the bottom land just opposite the Bouton farm on the Auglaize River, where they remained three years. Mrs. Hill says she can yet well remember the many privations they underwent the first year, which were such as few of to-day ever think of. Corn bread was the staple product for food. Flour could only be obtained at Perrysburg or Fort Wayne. After the first year, however, traders opened up here at Defiance, and the family frequently indulged in such luxuries as apple pie made with wild crab apples and pumpkins. Salt was very scarce and cost $11 and upward a barrel. Like all old settlers, they had their corn mills, made of two circular stones having parallel bases, about three feet in diameter, the lower one being stationary, with a bevel projecting over the upper surface into which the upper stone fits. This upper stone had an orifice into which they dropped the corn five or six grains at a time with one hand and with the other turned the stone. On one side was an outlet and from this the corn came forth in the shape of pretty coarse meal. This meal was then sifted and the finest used for bread, while the remainder was boiled and made into what they called samp. During the year 1821–22, Mrs. Hill lived with the Prestons, who at that time occupied the old fort, using the block-housea for storing grain. Preston kept tavern in a log house near the tort. His only guests were those who came as prospectors and those who were looking for future homes. The block-houses were in excellent condition at that time. They were built of logs, the lower story being carried up about eight feet. Then the logs for the second story were allowed to project over about two feet. The floor of the projection was pierced with numerous holes for the purpose of allowing those inside to shoot down upon the enemy as they came up or down the river. In fact, the fort and its surrounding houses were then just as Gen. Wayne had left them. Many of our citizens remember the bodies that were found at or near the site of the present residence of Mr. Myers, on Front street, and also the skull now in the possession of Dr. Downs, the latter remarkable for its wonderful preservation of hair. Mrs. Hill says the ground just there was long used as a French burial place, and she remembers distinctly of persons being buried there and that at the head of some of the graves were large wooden crosses. While she was at the fort, the graves were very distinct. In this place her parents buried their first dead. She also remembers the burial of a little girl of John Driver's. Mrs. Hill says in 1821 Timothy L. Smith was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and she thinks Arthur Burras was the first Constable of Defiance Township. When they came here in that year, 1821, there were but twelve families living between Perrysburg and Fort Wayne. The first above Perrysburg was the family of Moses Rice. Next, John Perkins and Montgomery Evans; still farther up, John Hively lived on the Kepler farm. Near the famous old apple tree on Mr. Southworth's place, lived T. S. Smith; just above Smith Burras located and started the first blacksmith shop in Defiance. William Presten lived at the fort and kept tavern. Robert Shirley lived still further up above the fort, while on the Auglaize, lived Mrs. Hill's family, John and Thomas Driver and James Hinton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Speaker was born May 9, 1817, in Lewis County, Ky., and came to Defiance County, Ohio, and settled in Delaware Township, with family of James Shirley, in 1839, in what was known as the " Bend," on the Maumee River. The persons arriving previous were Tobias Mulligan and father, Montgomery Evans and sons. Mr. Shirley improved his farm in the "bend." Elizabeth, married James Shirley, in June, 1839. He lived thirteen years and died in 1852. She then married Charles Speaker June 10, 1853. He died December 16, 1872. His estate caused much litigation. The children were—William, Robert, Eliza, Alexander, Louisa, Sylvester, Elizabeth, Emma and Frank, by her last husband. Four children are living, one by the first husband and three by the last husband. The family records are lost. The first settlers were George W. Hill, James Shirley, G. Lumbard, G. Blair and others.

John Musselman was born May 30, 1803, in Shenandoah County, Va., and immigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he remained five years and married Miss Eliza Clemmer, in January, 1832, and came to Paulding County, Ohio, in 1834, now Delaware Township, Defiance County, on the banks of the Maumee, where he now resides. The township was then covered by a heavy forest and much wet land, so much so that it was settled only along the river. At that time it was known as Williams County. In 1843, Mr. Musselman put up a small tannery, where he tanned all kinds of leather. The yard is now useless, and much like himself. John Cummings, who came in Wayne's expedition in 1794, lived with and died at Mr. M.'s. George Platter, George Platter, Sr., George Platter, Jr., and Joseph Miller were early settlers. They settled mostly along the river. It was supposed that the settlements would be only along the river, and that nothing would grow but grass, where now good wheat is produced. Tile drainage is now much used and is redeeming the land. Mr. M. acted as Justice of the Peace for Delaware Township for about nine years when in Williams County, and was Commissioner of Paulding County. Understanding the diseases of the country, though not having been a graduate, he was often employed to treat the sick among his neighbors, which was done quite successfully. He often met the eccentric "Johnny Appleseed," who frequently passed up the Maumee planting nurseries of apple-seeds. He planted seeds on different farms along the river. Mr. M. has some trees on his farm planted by "Johnny" at that time, grown from seed planted by him, that have fine fruit. His last appearance was about 1845, when he went to Fort Wayne. Mrs. M. died September 18, 1880, aged about sixty-six years. She was the mother of fourteen children, twelve living; these were named David, Amos, Diana, John, Mary, Cyrus, Eliza, Jane, Minerva, William, Ira and Ida, all married. Amos was in the army in 1861–65. Martha died July 25, 1840, Letitia, died August 17, 1846.

George Kintner was born November 30, 1822, in Columbiana County, Ohio; removed to Crawford County with his parents in 1831, and came to Delaware Township in 1851. He married Miss Susannah Hockert, July 4, 1847, in Crawford County. Their family consists of Rebecca A., Catharine Anne, Jonas, Lovina, Lewis and George A. These all survive but Jonas, George A. and Samuel, who died young. When Mr. K. first arrived, his neighbors were James Gordon, Jonathan Peffly, Peter Blair, Frederick Slough, Peter Krughton, Nicholas Huffborn, C. B. Mulligan and Montgomery Evans. The old orchard, he thinks, was planted by M. Evans, from seed obtained of Johnny Appleseed. There was plenty of game at the time of his arrival.

Mr. E. B. Smith was born May 9, 1837, in Crawford County, Ohio, and came to Defiance County in 1850. He married Miss Rebecca A. Shoe, of Clermont County, Ohio. His family are Elizabeth, Louella, Charles, Isaac, Oscar, Lucia U. (died when three months old). He purchased and built at Delaware Bend in 1847. Mr. S. says his orchard was set out in 1830, by Mr. Snook, on the edge of the bottom. The apple trees planted by Montgomery Evans, and James Shirley were planted about the same time.

Catharine Lewis was born July 19, 1812, in Muskingum County, near Zanesville, immigrated to Defiance County when about nineteen years of age, June 1, 1831, with her husband, James Lewis, and stayed in Defiance one year; then went to Huron County and remained there about two years and returned to Defiance and settled in Delaware Township about 1850, where Mr. Lewis died August 8, 1854. His children were Ellen Maria, James B. and William, who died young. The settlers were few, John Mothersbaugh, William Ronch, George Ronch, Virgil Moats, Henry Funk, John Kinsley and Daniel Swinehart, "The first man that settled on Mud Creek," Elliott Cosgrove, Daniel English and Harry McFeeters. When Mr. L. came to Defiance, there was a log church used by the Methodists. It stood where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. The Indians often got into the old log church to stay, and got out the next morning with bloody noses and much bruised from fighting, the result of bad "fire-water." Two Indians named Cepenash and Segatehena, fought and pulled rings from their ears and made a bloody time of it in the church. She has often seen the chief, Oquonoxa, who resided where Charloe now stands. Milling was done at Brunersburg, some four miles away. People came some forty miles to it down the Maumee River in pirogues. She remembers "Johnny Appleseed," Jonathan Evans, Foreman Evans, Pierce Evans, John Evans, the only doctor in the country, David Hull, Mr. Wasson and his nephew William Simmons, Mr. Preston, Mr. Gardenshire, Mr. Hateley, John Oliver and son David. There were then about twenty houses in Defiance, mostly log.

Charles Smith was born in York County, Penn., April 24, 1809, and attended school and grew up in that county and married Miss Susannah Crowl, of the same county, September 8, 1833; continued to live there until 1837, and then removed to Licking County, Ohio, Harrison Township, remaining there until 1857, when he came to and settled in Delaware Township, Defiance County. He settled on Section 10, in Delaware Township, where he now lives. Had to foot it some distance on logs along the path to his land, to keep out of the water. The timber was quite large and very heavy, and ponds were plenty and nearly covered the surface of the ground. The land is now well drained and makes good farms, and is easy to cultivate. His children are Lydia A., William H., Lucinda, and Francis M., all living and grown and married and have families. Both boys, Francis M. and William H., were in the war of 1861–65. Jacob Smith, an uncle, was in the war of 1812. Mr.

Crowl (Mrs. Smith's father) was in the war of Independence, in 1776. Mrs. Smith is dead. She went with her husband to Mattoon, Ill., and was there but sixteen days when she took sick and died April 30, 1880, aged sixty-nine years. Deer were quite plentiful when he arrived in the country. Coons and turkeys are yet numerous. William H. married Rachel McFeeters February 26, 1865; and has three children—Clara, Anna and Charles Ray. Francis M. married May E. English November 26, 1868. They have had two children—Alice Netta and Harry E. Alice is not living. Lydia married Mr. H. C. Sinsebaugh, of Licking County, September, 1856, and is at Mattoon, Northern Illinois. Lucinda married John M. Johnson. Mrs. Montgomery Evans was a sister of Thomas Warren, and was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., 1787, and died August 1, 1875, aged eighty-eight years and four months. Her father moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1811, and to Delaware County in 1812, where she was married to Mr. Evans in 1815, and in the following year they packed their household goods, loaded them on two horses, one of which Mrs. Evans rode and carried their infant son, and following an Indian war trail they wended their way to Defiance to fill the mission of the pioneers. Their route was through an unbroken forest, and a solitary campfire at night, the howl of the wolf, the gloom of the forest were all in striking contrast with the home the young mother had left. Mr. Evans was at home in the woods, having served as a spy under Gen. Winchester and Harrison. Now they were going to reside amongst the tawny tribes so recently their deadly foes. We may well imagine the feelings of a mother, surrounded by hosts of these same Indians, with but few whites on the river. Arriving at Defiance, they first located in one of the block-houses in Wayne's fort, using the magazine for a cellar, where they remained about eighteen months. They then moved to Camp No. 3, on the left bank of the Maumee, about five miles below Defiance. Here Mr. Evans remained until 1823, when he in company with Thomas Warren, moved to Delaware Township on the right bank of the Maumee, some seven miles west of Defiance. The river was frozen over and they moved on the ice. The next spring, James Partee and John Plummer made sap troughs and tapped a few sugar trees, from which Mrs. Evans made 300 pounds of sugar. About the year 1825, an express mail was established from Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), by Fort Wayne to Detroit. The mail was carried by a Frenchman, who passed over the route once in two weeks. Mr. Evans' house was a regular station on this route. After locating at Delaware, his provisions became exhausted before they could raise a crop. Mr. Warren went down to Prairie Damasque then the residence of Samuel Vance (brother of ex-Gov. Vance, of Ohio), where he bought two bushels of wheat which he wished to sow, but failed to get any corn for bread. On his way home, he thought of the destitution of his sister and her little children, and made up his mind to get his seed wheat ground at a horse mill just started by Mr. Hively, about three miles below Defiance. He called at the mill and proposed to pay for the grinding, but Mr. Miller, like Mr. Warren, wanted bread. The toll amounted to about one-third of the two bushels. He reached home with his unbolted flour. It was then sifted and divided into three grades. The bran they ate when they were very hungry, the other grades were used as occasion required.

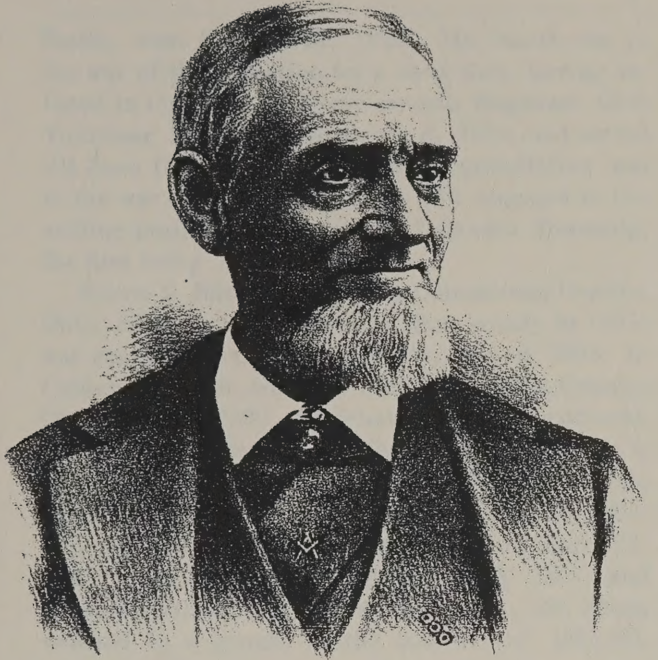
Henry Slough was born September 16, 1813, near Baltimore, Md., and removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1821, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hayes, of Pickaway County, April 10, 1834. and in 1842 he removed from there to Defiance County, settling in what was known as Newberry, in Delaware Township. He found the country new here, with few settlements except along the Maumee River, and extensive tracts of low, wet timber land extending for miles on either side of the river, with game, such as deer, bear, turkey, wolves, wild cat, etc., plentiful. The roads were new and almost impassable. He went to Brunersburg to mill the first time on horseback, and to Defiance to do his trading. From here Mr. Slough removed to Paulding County, renting a farm near New Rochester, and after remaining in said county some six or seven years, he removed back to Defiance County, settling on a tract of 120 acres of land, he had purchased in Section 16, Delaware Township, and erected a cabin house and commenced clearing up a farm where he now resides. Mr. Slough's family consists of Isaac N., William A., John W., Henry H., Henry J. and Harriet J.; all living except Henry J. The boys have all been honored by their fellow-citizens with the offices of Justice of the Peace and other township offices. J. W. Slough was Sheriff of the county four years, from 1864 to 1868, and William A. Slough was Auditor five years, from 1876 to 1881.

Nathaniel M. Blair was born March 28, 1843, on the farm on which he now resides in Delaware Township, distant about two miles from the village of Sherwood. Here he has always lived on the old homestead and now owns the same, having bought out the other heirs. He was married November 9, 1865, to Miss Emily Jane Tharp, who was born in Farmer Township, April 17, 1842, and daughter of Elisha Tharp, one of the first pioneers of Farmer Township, who is the only person now living in that township who voted at its organization for its first officers. The fruit of this marriage has been four children, viz.: Clarence D., born July 5, 1867; Elsie L., born July 17, 1869, died December 9, 1877; Leota E., born January 6, 1871; Annie S., born February 7, 1876. Mr. Blair's grandfather, Joseph Blair, came from near Detroit to this county in the spring of 1817, and was a squatter at Defiance until the land sales, when he entered the farm on which Stephen Harsey now resides, on the banks of the Maumee at which place he died 1824, aged about eighty-five years. He was in the war of 1812. Peter Blair (father of Nathaniel) was born February 13, 1808, near Detroit, and came to this county with his parents when a boy of nine years, and grew up on his father's farm. In November, 1834, he was married to Miss Betsey Hughs, by whom he had four children, three boys and one girl, viz.: Mary A., Joseph, Nathaniel L. and Benjamin F.; of these, two are dead; Joseph died in infancy, Benjamin F. died November 27, 1880. Mary A., married Thomas Gordon, now deceased, lives in Marks Township. Mr. B. settled on the farm now occupied by his son Nathaniel, in 1845 or 1846. His first purchase was ten acres, upon which he built a log-cabin then purchased from time to time in addition thereto, amounting to 243 acres. While living in his cabin on the river bottom in times of a freshet, when the river overflowed its banks and the water came rushing around his cabin, the family were obliged to take refuge in the loft until the waters subsided. The sudden rise of the river often caught his hogs napping in their pens or in the field, and on such occasions Mr. B. had to get into his log canoe and paddle around and rescue them as best he could. There was then abundance of fish in the river and game of all kinds in the woods, deer in droves, turkeys in large flocks, bears were plenty and sometimes quite troublesome among the shoats. Mr. B. kept no gun (a rare circumstance for those days) and very often had to go out accompanied by his little dog and with club in hand, club them away. Indians were numerous, but peaceable and friendly. Mr. B. never had any trouble with them except on one occasion, when he caught one of their dogs committing some depredation and Mr. Blair killed him. The Indian threatened the life of Mr. Blair and was armed with a large knife. In the altercation, Mr. Blair gave the Indian one kick which ended the controversy in the death of the Indian, for which Mr. Blair was obliged to pay $32. In the year 1847, Mr. Blair married for his second wife, Miss Sarah Gordon, of this county, and to them were born the following children—Thomas J., Peter, George, Nancy, Laura, Harriet, Evaline and America. Mr. Blair died on his farm, December 27, 1870, aged sixty-two years. Nathaniel L. thinks the first schoolhouse built in the township was built on this farm about the year 1850, and the first teacher was one Mr. Fay, now residing at Bryan, Williams County, Ohio. Preaching was held at private residences and schoolhouses until quite recently.

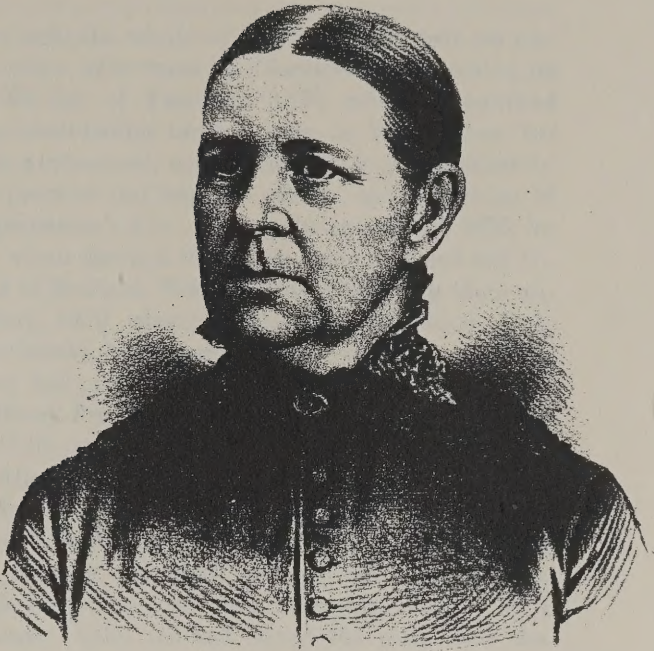
James M. Smith. The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 24, 1850, and the next year, A. D. 1851, his parents, James and Mahala (Tucker) Smith, moved to this county and to Delaware Township, Section 30, and took up this farm on which James M. now resides, and to accomplish which Mr. Smith was obliged to cut the road for several miles, this section being at that time a dense forest, and for a number of years they were obliged to go to Defiance for their milling and to do their trading. Mr. S. was born A. D. 1811, in Virginia, and died February 17, 1875, aged sixty-four years. His wife died February 21, 1861, aged forty-three years nine months and eleven days. James M. Smith was married April 13, 1876, to Miss Lucy C. Wilson, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah (Markel) Wilson, who was born in Defiance County, May 5, 1853. They have one child living—Ellen Adella, who was born March 25, A. D. 1879.

Moses M. Haver was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 5, 1842, and came to this county, November 8, 1853, with his parents, Robert Haver and Mary (Cree) Haver. He was married in Paulding County, January 11, 1872, to Miss Mary Musselman, daughter of John and Eliza (Clemens) Musselman, who was born in Defiance October 28, 1840. They have a family of five children, as follows: Emily, born April 18, 1870; Iona, born November 12, 1872; Albert, born November 26, 1874; John, born December 28, 1875; Curtis, born November 24, 1879. Mr. Haver was a soldier in the late war, 1861–65, being among the first to enlist at the breaking-out of the rebellion, enlisting April 27, 1861, in the three months' service as a private in Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Afterward enlisted in the One Hundredth Regiment as Sergeant and served to the close of the war, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

E. T. Smith -was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 12, 1837. His father came from Maryland to Clark County in 1806, and from there to Paulding County in 1850, at which place he died February 22, 1870. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Brendle. Mr. Smith was married to Sarah S. Wheaton, in Paulding County, December 23, 1860. Her parents were William Wheaton and Sarah (Hall) Wheaton. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have no family of their own, but they have an adopted son, Freddie A.



Richard Knight.



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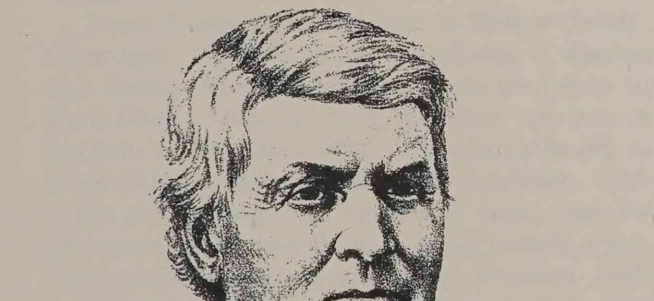
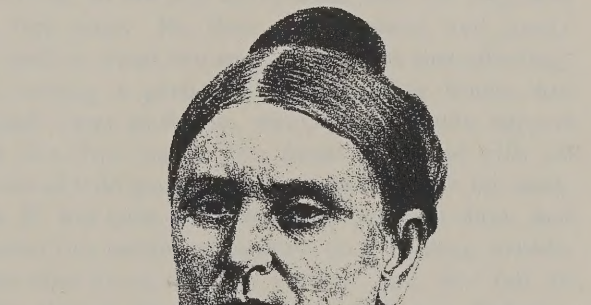


G. C. Armstrong



Mrs. G C Armstrong

Smith, born October 27, 1870. Mr. Smith was in the war of the rebellion for a short time, having enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 8, 1864, and served till June 13, 1865. His paternal grandfather was in the war of 1812. Mr. S. is now engaged in the milling business at Sherwood, Delaware Township, the firm being Boor & Smith.

Simon P. Shook was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 12, 1822 settled in this county in 1854; was married in Crawford County, July 6, 1854, to Catharine Miller, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 9, 1830. They have had a family of seven children, as follows: Mary Ophelia, born November 7, 1854; John V., born October 4, 1856; Francis Marion, born October 1, 1858; Ada Adelia, born April 14, 1861; and died June 1, 1862; Ulysses Grant, born March 27, 1863; Oscar Howard, born February 25, 1867; and Emerson Wilbur, born September 3, 1871. Mr. Shook enlisted as a private in the late war of 1861–65, but failed to pass the necessary examination and was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, November, 1863. Mr. Shook's parents, John and Mary (Grogg) Shook, were early pioneers of Ohio, immigrating from Pennsylvania to Columbiana County in 1804, afterward removing to Richland County, and from there to Crawford County, then to Williams County, in 1845 or 1846. Both died in Williams County. Mrs. Shook's parents, David Miller and Mary (Shuss) Miller, settled in this county in 1865, and here her mother died September 17, 1866.

David Benton Brown was born in Morrow County, Ohio, April 17, 1852, is the second son of Thomas and Rachel Brown, who were born, the former in Knox County, Ohio, in 1812, the latter was born in the State of Maryland, 1822. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. One of the girls is dead, the remaining three, and the eldest son, reside near Bradner, Wood County, Ohio. The youngest son is principal of the Northern Indiana Normal School, located at Valparaiso, Ind. The early days of David, the subject of this sketch, were spent on a farm and attending district school, until he was eighteen years of age, when he attended the Normal School at Republic, in Seneca County, passing through a preparatory course of studies, after which he followed teaching for two years. In 1871, he took up the study of medicine at Freeport, in Wood County, Ohio, under N. W. Goodrich, M. D., and read with him until the winter of 1873, when he took his first course of lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati for the term of five months, after which time he again returned to Freeport and formed a partnership with his early preceptor, Dr. Goodrich, and practiced with him and tended drug store until the winter of 1875, when he took his second course of lectures at Cincinnati, graduating on the 23d day of February, 1876, when he returned home considerably broken down in health from too much confinement, and was not able to go immediately into practice and face the storms and hardships of the physician's life. During the summer of 1876, he took a tour through the West; then returned and located at Bradner, Wood County, remaining there until July, 1879, when he removed to Sherwood, Defiance County, his present location, where he is doing a very fair practice.

Henry Funk was born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 17, 1816; was married in 1845 to Miss Elsa Nolan, of Allen County, Ohio, to whom were born ten children—George, Margaret, Sarah, Dosson, Andrew, Adam, Alfred, Lavina, Lucinda and Maretta; two of this number are dead, George and Dosson. Mr. Funk settled in Delaware Township, Section 3, in February, 1845, and had to cut the road some distance through the woods to get to the place he had chosen for his future home. Mr. F. cleared off a small patch upon which to erect his cabin, and he and his wife put up the first five rounds. His wife's father (Samuel Nolan) and two sons, John and Jacob, and another young man, came up from Allen County, and with the assistance of neighbors within traveling distance and the help of his wife, he succeeded in getting up his cabin. Mr. F. says had it not been for the help from Allen County they could not have got it up, so few and far between were his neighbors at that time. He then underbrushed and partly cleared up about two acres in time for corn-planting, by leaving a portion of the standing timber, and raised a very good crop, which was his main support for the first year. The forest abounded with all kinds of wild game, and there was no lack for meat. Mr. F. was quite a hunter in his younger days, and visited this section of country on a hunting expedition when about eighteen years of age, and fell in with Conrad Slough and others at or near Defiance. Mr. F. on one occasion shot a bear near his house that was dragging a hog of the weight of about 200 pounds through the woods, and thinks he must have captured it in the neighborhood of Bean Creek, distant four or five miles.

Mr. Funk's parents, Jacob and Nancy (Bush) Funk, came from Virginia to Ohio and settled in Fairfield County. Mrs. Funk was born in Pennsylvania, and died on this farm, February 5, 1874, aged forty-eight years. Her parents were Samuel and Rebecca (Burnfield) Nolan.

Orlando Coffin was born in Defiance County, March 12, 1848. He is the only surviving member of a family of four children—George Coffin, born March

16, 1850, died January 29, 1875; John M., born April 14, 1852, died January 24, 1875; Emily, born March 12, 1846, died July 24, 1873. The parents of this family, Gilbert and Elizabeth Coffin, were natives of New York, and died, the former in 1875, the latter in 1874. They settled in Defiance County in 1846. The subject of this sketch was married, November 2, 1875, to Minerva Musselman, who was born in Paulding County, Ohio, April 14, 1851. Her parents, John and Eliza (Wilson) Musselman, were born, the former in Virginia, the latter in Ohio, both residents of Paulding County, Section 31, where Mrs. Musselman died. Mr. Musselman still survives.

Jacob Platter, with Nancy, his wife, and children, came to Defiance County, from the southern part of Ohio, about the year 1824. They had four sons--Jacob, Jr., Louis, George and John, and four daughters--Betsy, Anna, Hannah and Mary. Jacob Platter, Sr., was killed by an accident while building a flat boat on the Maumee River. Louis was the only one of the family of children that settled in Delaware Township, in then Williams, now Defiance County. He was married February 24, 1831, to Elizabeth Gordon, of the same township. They had two sons, Oliver and William, and three daughters, Caroline, Harriet and Mary. William enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died July 21, 1862, at Corinth, Miss. Louis Platter was born March 1, 1799, and died July 21 1842. Of the children, but two are now living—Oliver is now in Washington Territory, and Harriet Dysinger is still living in the county.

George C. Armstrong was born February 18, 1826, in Connecticut. His mother died when he was a small boy. His father, Lee Armstrong, married again, and when George was about eight years of age, 1834, they took their departure for the West, and settled in Noble Township, Ohio, on what is now known as the Charles Krotz farm, on the Tiffin River, near Brunersburg, where Mrs. Armstrong died in February, 1835. Soon after the death of his stepmother, the children were bound out. George C. was bound to Peter Blair, of Delaware Township, with whom he lived till he was seventeen, when he compromised with Mr. Blair for his time, and, penniless, started out in the world to shift for himself, his father having moved to Indiana, where he died in 1856, aged about sixty-one years. Mr. Armstrong the subject of this sketch, by his industry and economy, soon saved enough to purchase a team of horses and a threshing machine. This was his first investment, and in a short time he made a purchase of sixty acres of choice land from Christopher Platter, in Section 31, Delaware Township, of fine bottom land on the Maumee River, on which he now lives and to which he has continued to add acre by acre, until he has now about 600 acres in a body, in Delaware and Mark Townships, with a fine farmhouse and large, commodious bank barn, and now, at the age of about fifty-seven years, is surrounded with all the comforts of life, the result of industry and economy. Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Mary Platter in October, 1851, who died in 1853. He was married again, November 26, 1854, to Miss Caroline Platter, a relative of his first wife. The fruits of this marriage were Harriet, William, Eda, Elizabeth, John and Edward. The two latter died when about four or five years of age. Harriet married Stewart Miller, of Sherwood; William, the oldest and only son living, remained at home helping carry on the farm. He was married to Miss Bell Simpson, of Delaware Township, and has one child—George Armstrong, born January 1, 1882. Mrs. Caroline Armstrong died August 26, 1871. Married for his third wife Parmelia Simpson, November 24, 1876, with whom he is still living. She is the eldest daughter now living of William Travis, deceased, and was born in what is now Delaware Township, January 10, 1830, and is probably the oldest woman now living that was born in the township. Mr. Armstrong thinks there is no doubt as the to old Indian orchard in Delaware "Bend" being the result of seeds planted by old Johnny Appleseed, and was set out or replanted by Montgomery Evans and a Frenchman by the name of Lumbard. Evans and Lumbard owned the farm. Lumbard was drowned and Evans became its possessor. Mr. Armstrong says the early settlers along the Maumee River in Delaware Township were William Travis, George W., John, Daniel and Thomas Hill, Mr. Mulligan, Thomas Warren, George Snook and brothers, James Shirley, Montgomery Evans, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Miller, Lewis Platter, George Platter and Guy Hamilton. Mr. Armstrong says the first school was on the west end of his farm, taught by one Smith, in 1828, as he was informed by Peter Blair, to whom he was bound as heretofore spoken of. His farm is watered by Maumee River on the south, Gordon Creek and Platter Creek, these creeks deriving their names from William Gordon and Jacob Platter, who were the first persons to settle at or near the mouth of each.

FARMER TOWNSHIP.

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

MILLER ARROWSMITH, of Farmer Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 14, 1808, and was married in the same county, July 1, 1832, to Miss Celinda Caraway, also a native of the same county. Mrs. A. died at Defiance, August 10, 1847. The first visit of Mr. Arrowsmith to the Maumee Valley was in June, 1833. He then bought land near Defiance, on which he settled in October following. Judge John Perkins was then County Surveyor, and, from age, and being engaged in other pursuits, he did not wish to perform the work of the office, and appointed Mr. Arrowsmith Deputy County Surveyor, the duties of which he discharged with accuracy and fidelity during a period of fifteen years. He is one of the oldest Surveyors in Northwestern Ohio. The General Assembly of Ohio, at its session of 1845–46, elected Mr. Arrowsmith a member of the State Board of Equalization, and he proved one of the most efficient members of that body. From 1848 to 1852, he was Auditor of Defiance County and Postmaster at Arrowsmith's, during a period of about fifteen years. Excepting minor offices, those enumerated fill the measure of his public life. Mr. Arrowsmith might have continued in office, and filled a larger space in the public eye, but his tastes and inclinations led him, in 1852, to engage in agriculture, and in this favorite pursuit. on his well-cultivated acres, and among books and friends, in Farmer Township, he is spending the evening of his days. He is now in his seventy-sixth year, and quite vigorous and active. The pioneers of the valley are ever specially welcome under his hospitable roof.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FARMER TOWNSHIP—THE VILLAGE OF FARMER CENTER—FIRST VOTERS—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Farmer Township was organized in the fall of 1836. At first it was called "Lost Creek" Township, but afterward received the name of "Farmer," in honor of Nathan Farmer, who came into the township as early as 1833. The township was heavily timbered and somewhat wet; but after the farms were cleared and drained, it proved good land for culture, yielding fine crops of wheat, oats, corn and grass, and is now one of the most productive in the county. It was largely settled by people from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and the New England States. They have always been friendly to the common school system, and have spent much money in the erection of schoolhouses and the employment of teachers.

The sixth public examination of teachers of common schools in Defiance County, we find was held at Farmer Center March 5, 1852. Twenty-five teachers were present, and sustained a close and thorough examination in all the branches of learning required by law to be taught in common schools at that time.

There were in the county at that time seventy-eight school districts, containing 3,455 scholars. There had been built, during the year past, six new schoolhouses, at a cost of about $1,500. There are now (A. D. 1882) nine frame and one brick schoolhouse in Farmer Township.

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1855, and organized as a congregation in 1848. Rev. John Crabb was the pastor. The church cost $1,000. The materials at that time were very low. The membership is about seventy. The preacher is Rev. James Quick, of Hicksville,

Among the first settlers were Nathan Farmer, John Hickman (first settlers), Elisha Tharp, Elijah Lloyd, Colin Tharp, Orson V. Sawyer, James K. Eager, Oney Rice, Oney Rice, Jr., John Rice, William Powell, Levinus Bronson, Edward Lacost, James W. Fisher, Isaac Wartenbe, Daniel Comstock, James Crain, Laura Hopkins (widow) and William Wartenbe.

James W. Fisher was elected the first Justice of the Peace, but failed to qualify, and Oney Rice, Jr., was elected at special election; William G. Pierce, Constable; Levinus Bronson, Clerk.

The present Justices of the Peace for Farmer Township are A. Stone and William Lane; the Trustees are Charles Case, Oney Allen and Wilson Nichols; the Treasurer, John Murray; the Clerk, E. O Stone.

The Indian name of the creek running through the township is Buck-que-o-ke-uh. Interpretation, Marsh Creek. This name was appropriate. The head branches were marshes, made by beaver dams, at every tangible point, and their selections for dams could not have been surpassed by modern engineers. The selection of their sites for houses, in a bordering bluff, where they entered their dams far below the water level of their ponds, and ascended above the water level into their cells, gave them security and comfort, until the rapacity of the white man encouraged their destruction for their furs. The so-called Old Lake Shore Ridge, from northeast to southwest, is cut through by this creek, and the southeast part of the township has an even surface, with a descent of eight feet to the mile, until the water of Lost Creek collects and passes into the Maumee River. This is now channeled, by ditching, and in time the flooded lands will be made valuable.

A Mr. Hoffman settled near the northwest corner of our township (Farmer) in 1841, and his little boy, just in his first pants, wandered out of sight of his home, and the lost boy was followed by wild excitement. The dwellers in the scattering cabins were notified by those who could not go into the woods, while the entire male population were scouring the woods in search of the lost boy. He did not wander far, but was not found until he had expired. His last thoughts were, perhaps, that he should undress and retire to rest. He had tried to take off his pants, but failed.

THE VILLAGE OF FARMER CENTER.

This town was platted from four lots of forty acres, in 15, 16, 20 and 21, and, for convenience and location of duplicate, numbered and platted by John Norway, by act of the Legislature, and authorized by Auditor John M. Sewell. The lots had been sold to various persons prior to that time. The town has 120 inhabitants, one hotel, one wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, two groceries, two dry goods stores, one good school, eighty scholars, a brick schoolhouse and a number of private dwellings. The town is growing moderately, and is handsomely located. It is in center of township.

There are two cheese factories in this township. One company was organized in 1875 It has a capital of forty shares of $50 each. The Secretary is L.

C. Conkey; Treasurer, John Norway. The Directors for 1880 were C. F. Goler, B. H. Conkey and G. D. Ensign. The other company is a private one, and organized in 1873 at Williams Center. It has a capital of about $1,500. Mr. Giles H. Tomlinson operates the factory It is an individual affair, and not joint-stock.

FIRST VOTERS.

The following is a list of the voters at the first fall election after Defiance County was organized:

Ira Brown, Jesse Haller, Joseph Bradley, Martin Johnson, Levi Nichols, Miller Arrowsmith, James W. Fisher, Adam Mortimer, C. C. Sawyer, Daniel Hilbert, A. C. Biglow, Ira Freeman, William Mann, H. F. Teavitt. Spencer Hopkins, J. F. Mortimer, W. P. Franks, Jacob Conkey, Oney Rice, Sr., O. N. Foot, Henry Mavis, R. M. Kells, J. C. Rice, William Mann, Jr., Edward Lacost, Thomas A. Sawyer, William Earlston, James J. Lloyd, Philip Selders, Orin Ensign, Anthony Huber, Charles Samlin, Elijah Lloyd, William C. Callender, Levinus Brunson, William O. Ensign, Joseph Oxenrider, Ebenezer Lloyd, Alexander Tharp, James K. Eager, Edward Eager, C. F. Manard, J. D. Sliter, Ryer Reynolds, Thomas Carey, John Chancy, Randall Soul, Elias Lentz, Samuel W. Chapman, P. C. Fisher, Stephen Sisco, Andrew Mavis, John R. Husten, John Marshall, T. E. Lloyd, James Callender, Josiah Reynolds, James C. Reynolds, Joseph Barney, John Fisher, Colin Tharp, Elisha Tharp, Elisha Tharp, James Freeman, Joshua Gardner, William Gardner, James Gardner, Thomas Blair, Captil Callender, Andrus Rice, Keelin Leonard, Reubin Sisco, Jared Halbert, John Hechman, J. C. Callender, Oney Rice, Jr., Z. H. Conkey, Stuart Wartenbee, S. R. Wartenbee, Isaac Earlston, S. A. Sanford, Nathan Farmer, Darius Allen, J. L. Tharp, John Denmer, O. V. Sawyer, S. T. Dalrymple, McDaniel Campbell, Frederick Deetrish, David Gardner, John Earlston, Sylvester Sisco, Sanford Hulbert, R. C. Hyde. W. P. Franks, Anthony Huber and Jared Haller. Judges. S. H. Sanford and Joseph Barney, Clerks.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Enoch Farmer was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 29, 1828, and came to Farmer Township, Defiance County, in May, 1839, with his parents, who purchased the farm now owned by James Gardner, in Section 1, in October, 1833. His father helped organize the township in 1835 and was elected Trustee, and repeatedly re elected to the same office. His father was from North Carolina, Surrey County, born in 1796, and died in Wisconsin December 10, 1871, aged seventy-five years. He lived near Daniel Boone, on the Yadkin River, in North Carolina. He followed Boone's trace to Kentucky when but seventeen years old, and led his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, five miles from Dayton. He went from there to Indiana in 1829, and stayed there two years. Mrs. Farmer died January 12, 1830. He then returned to Montgomery County, Ohio. He then came to Farmer Township, in 1833, and remained there until 1835, and then removed to Howard County, Iowa, and remained there five years, and then removed to Minnesota in 1860, and remained there a short time and returned to North Carolina, where he remained a short time, and again removed to Brown County, Minn., where he died in 1871. He seemed to have been very restless, and not contented until he changed his abode. In his meanderings he passed through many hardships. He had a good farm in Farmer Township, and sold it for $25 per acre. Still he desired to go West.

Mr. Enoch Farmer married Miss Mary Deardorff, May 11, 1851; she died February 16, 1874. His family are Edom (dead), Hattie I., Nora E., Howard W., Mary B. (dead). He married for his second wife, Miss Mary A. Wannamaker.

Mrs. Cassandra Haller was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 12, 1810, and came to Brunersburg, Defiance Co., Ohio, with her husband, Jesse Haller, in 1831, and remained there until 1837. Jesse Haller, her husband, was a tanner, and carried on the business in Brunersburg about seven years, and then removed to Farmer Township in 1837, and settled on Section 32, where Mrs. Haller now resides. Jesse Haller died September 30, 1876, aged about seventy-one years. He was born March 21, 1805, in Mason County, Ky. His father, John Haller, emigrated from Kentucky to Urbana, Ohio, in 1802. He came to Brunersburg October 22, 1833, aged sixty-five years. He had been married twice. His first wife was Mary Allen, who died in Mason County, Ky., January 28, 1811. His second wife, Mary Weaver, died in Champaign County, Ohio, January 3, 1815. Jesse Haller was married, December 22, 1830, in Champaign County, Ohio, to Miss Cassandra Arrowsmith, sister of Miller Arrowsmith, of Farmer Township. In November, 1831, he, with his family, removed to Williams County, Ohio, then including the present county of Defiance. Their household goods were hauled in a wagon to the Auglaize River, and then shipped to Defiance in a pirogue. The family traveled on horseback, fording the brooks, then flush from recent rains, one of which was too deep to ford, and the only ferry-boat untried horses, but they carried their riders across in safety. In their new home they were again upon the frontier. The Indians were more numerous there than the whites. He located on the right bank of Bean Creek, below the present town of

Brunersburg, where he established a tan-yard, and remained there until September 30, 1837. He then moved upon the land he occupied at the time of his decease. His family are William M., Amanda L. (dead), May Elizabeth, who married F. N. Horton, Commissioner of Defiance County. Mrs. Haller says the trip, when she and her husband moved from Brunersburg in 1837, consumed four or five days. A road had to be cut through swamps and marshes that required four days. The underbrush had to be all cut and removed, requiring much labor and causing considerable delay. Mrs. Haller relates that when she first came to the township a stranger was found dead in a cabin— a hunter, who had died alone. Mr. Arrowsmith sent a statement to the Defiance *Democrat* that his first visit was in the fall of 1834. At that time, Nathan Farmer and John Hickman lived on Section 1. Keelin Leonard had raised a cabin on Section 2, on lands afterward owned and occupied by Colin Tharp. A hunter had lived on the east side of Section 9, and —— Findlay had lived in a hut on Lost Creek, in Section 32. But four entries of land had been made in the township. This stranger was found dead in the hut on Section 9. The coffin was made by Obadiah Webb, who lived on the east bank of Bean Creek, opposite to the farm now owned by Lyman Langdon. The coffin was lashed on a pole, and carried by Abraham Webb and William Sibble, on their shoulders, to the hunter's camp, a distance of nearly thirteen miles in a direct line and their route was through the woods, without a path to guide them. They crossed Bean Creek at dusk, and, with a pocket compass to guide them, and a hickory torch to light their way, they set on with their burden on their lonely route, and reached the hut at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was buried on the northwest quarter of Section 10. This was the first death in Farmer Township.

William M. Haller was born September 30, 1831, in Champaign County, Ohio, and when about six weeks old his parents, Jesse Haller and Cassandra, his mother, came to Noble Township, then Brunersburg, where his father established a tan-yard, where he worked. His father removed to Farmer Township about 1837, and located on Section 32. His father, Jesse Haller, died on said section in 1876, aged about seventy-one years old. His wife is still living, and is seventy-one years old. His family were William M., Amanda L. (died), Mary E., married Mr. F. N. Horton, now one of the Commissioners of Defiance County. William M. Haller married Miss Amanda Price, July 4, 1858, the daughter of John Price, who settled in this county in 1830. Her family is Clara A. and Vernon S., both living. In an early day, Mr. H. saw the eccentric and strange old adventurer, "Johnny Appleseed," who frequently visited Farmer Township, and died near Fort Wayne about 1847. He knew many of the eccentric peculiarities of that strange man. He was often in this neighborhood, intent on planting apple trees, but always harmless and lonely. Johnny Appleseed attended a camp meeting at the farm now owned by Arrowsmith & Ridenour, in 1843, but was an attentive hearer. He frequently rebuked the young men for their levity, and appeared much displeased if they were not attentive hearers. Appleseed's appearance was peculiar. He wore a coffee sack for a coat, drawn on over his head, and his dress in other respects was equally curious. The Ottawa Indians were removed by Dr. Colby about the year 1843, so that he knew but little of them. They had for a long time gathered in Farmer Township and also along the St. Joseph River, and annoyed the early settlers a good deal. They were quite unruly when they could obtain whisky from the traders, but always refrained from murder.

At the time of Mr. Haller's arrival, the neighbors were Isaac Wartenbe, William Wartenbe, M. Arrowsmith, James Fisher, Martin Johnson, Jared Hulbert and others. Dennis Boyles, Ezra Crary, Elias Crary, Darius Allen, Levinus Bronson, Jacob Conkey, Dr. Oney Rice, Spencer Hopkins, John Rice, Edwin Lacost: these were the earliest neighbors, and first in the township and in the adjoining one. Many of them were voters at the first election.

The "Lost Creek" Presbyterian Church was built about 1853. Mr. James Quick, of Hicksville, is their pastor. The membership is about seventy. The church is of frame and cost about $1,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1859, and cost about $1,500. The membership is about seventy. Their preacher is Rev. Mr. Long, of Hicksville. It is quite a strong church. Neither of these churches has a bell. The Lutheran Church was built in 1860. The preacher was Rev. Mr. Long, of Hicksville. In point of membership, it is quite strong; cost, about $1,500. It has no bell and is a frame. These churches are all in the northwest corner of the township. Farmer Township has expended a good deal of money in the erection of schoolhouses. There are about nine schoolhouses in the township, two of which are of brick. Much interest is taken in education, and the fitness of teachers is well guarded. Mr. Haller has a post office at his house, named "Wilseyville." There is also another office at Farmer Center, and both are regarded as quite a convenience. The office was established in 1842. Mr. Haller is Postmaster; was appointed in 1867.

Mr. Haller enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He saw much active service, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war of 1861–65. He was wounded in the right wrist at Dallas, Ga., a musket ball passing through the bone. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865. He has served as Trustee of the township five terms. He owns eighty acres of excellent land, on which he has recently built an elegant residence.

Thomas M. Alexander was born July 17, 1813, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and removed to Wayne County with his parents in 1815. He remained there until he was twenty-five years of age. He married Miss Sarah Firestone, February 14, 1829. His family consists of Harriet E., Solomon F., George F., Eleanor A., John A., William S., Willard O., Frank E. All grown and living but Sarah C., but none married. Mr. Alexander came to Farmer Township in 1855. He purchased a farm of eighty acres and added 160 acres to it. He then sold eighty acres of that and purchased 292 as a homestead. He has a good house and improvements. He possesses the oldest barn in the settlement. He has a fine orchard, having many trees from nurseries planted by the eccentric "Johnny Appleseed." The trees are very large, and bear very well. The diameter of two trees is six feet and six feet three inches. Mr. Alexander went to the polls at the Presidential election in 1880, at the head of five sons, and voted for the candidate for President. It is rare that a pioneer heads such a delegation. Mr. A. has done much labor in clearing up and preparing his farm. He attends mill at Hicksville, as it is the most convenient place for trade and milling at all seasons.

Susannah Ridenour was born October 13, 1811, in Frederick County, Md., and came to Harrison County, Ohio, with her father, Daniel Helbert and Catharine Helbert, her mother. She married John Ridenour January 29, 1839. He removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and remained two years, and then to Wayne County, where he remained five years, and in 1845 removed to Farmer Township, on Section 18, where Mrs. R. now resides with a daughter, Mrs. Aaron Sellers. Mr. John Ridenour died November 11, 1860, aged fifty-three years. His family was Alfred, Augustus L., Rebecca, Martha, Lowman, David, Daniel, Darius, Margaret J. (dead), Ralha, Anne (dead). She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been since she was fourteen years of age. She has been a widow twenty years, and in raising her family saw many hard times. Her sons are all grown and married.

Mrs. Harriet M. Allen, wife of Darius Allen, was born December 27, 1819, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and came with her parents, Oney Rice and Ammarilla (Clark) Rice, of Rutland, Vt., in 1836, from St. Lawrence, N. Y., and landed in what is now Farmer Township, and located on Section 17, southeast quarter. Mr. Allen died February 8, 1869, aged sixty-two years. The members of her family are Oney (deceased) and Ephraim C. The early settlers were John Rice, Oney Rice, Sr., Jacob Conkey, Laura Hopkins, Randall Lord, W. G. Pierce, Edward Lacost, Harrison Conkey, Lavinus Bronson, Lyman Powell, Isaac Wartenbe, William Wartenbe and Nathan Farmer. Levinus Bronson came March 6, 1836, with his parents, Levi and Sarah Bronson, and was present at the organization of Farmer Township, and was elected first Clerk. He married Almira Powell November 24, 1833. Almira, his wife, died June 17, 1851, aged fifty-seven years.

Mrs. Lydia Rice, widow of Dr. Oney Rice, was born in Bennington County, Vt., November 20, 1808, and came to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., with her father, Aaron Barrows and Huldah Langdon, his wife, in 1813, and there, having married Dr. Oney Rice, Jr., November 10, 1831 (Rev. Mr. Cannon having performed the marriage ceremony), came to what was then Farmer Township, in Defiance County, Ohio, in 1836. The family of John Rice, Laura Hopkins, Oney Rice, Sr., came in June, 1836. The families of Oney Rice, Sr., Jacob Conkey and wife, William G. Pierce and wife, Randall Lord and wife, entered the township at the same time. The township was organized in the fall. Dr. Oney Rice and family settled on Section 21. The Doctor built a log cabin, in which he and his family lived. The settlers were Edward Lacost, John Rice, Spencer Hopkins, Harrison Conkey, all came and helped raise his cabin. It was of split logs, for the upper and lower floor, made of basswood logs, and window frames and sashes bought in Defiance; the door was made of pine boxes. The cabin was about the third raised in the township, that of Mr. Wartenbe being the first. The Doctor continued to practice until July, 1848, and had a great ride in the county and in the adjoining parts of Indiana. The only rival he had was Dr. Ladd, in Clarksville. He (Dr. Ladd) died about 1870, near Clarksville. Dr. Rice kept up a large practice until he was compelled to suspend the increasing labor. He was about fifty-one years old in 1848, when he died. His family, Uretta M., Ellen A., Hiram F., Aaron A., all living. Hiram was in the war of 1861–65. He was wounded in August, 1862, and came back in July, 1865. He was wounded in the right hip bone in the battle of Dallas, Ga. The limb injures him when he plows, and it is easily lamed. Mrs. Rice is now seventy-five years old, and resides with her son at the old homestead. Mr. Oney Rice served as Justice of the Peace, and was appointed the first Postmaster at Farmer

Center; was also a Commissioner of the county, and one of the founders of the Universalist Church in this township. Was a man greatly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Richard Knight was born in Beaver County, Penn., January 26, 1816, and came to Wayne County with his parents, when twelve years old, in 1828. That year he settled eight miles east of Wooster, and came to Farmer Township in 1850, and built a saw mill in Farmer Center and ran it four years, and sold it to Mr. R. J. Gibblen, and he to Mr. Perkins, in whose possession it was accidentally burned in 1858. Mr. Knight purchased what is now the John Rice farm, and improved it by putting up a barn and finishing the house, and sold to G. T. Hughes, and then removed to his farm of sixty-seven acres and the 200 acres south of the Center. He married, Sep. 12, 1839, Miss Harriet Firestone, of Wayne County. His family is Ellenor F., married to N. O. Foot, Eugenie, wife of K. V. Haymaker, married in 1881; Eliza Jane, dead; Eugenie M., dead; all girls. He formerly went to Brunersburg to mill. Great changes have taken place since he arrived in Farmer Township. Since the township has been drained, land has become rich and valuable. Mr. Knight is a carpenter by trade, and does a good deal of work in the township. He learned his trade in Wayne County. Mr. Knight was one of the first Infirmary Directors, a position he held nearly one year, when he resigned on account of failing health. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, Bryan Lodge, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the same place. Has been a Director of the Farmers' National Bank at Bryan. Mrs. Knight was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 2, 1820, and is a daughter of George and Rebecca (Carle) Firestone; he died in 1851 and she in 1868. Jacob and Martha (Dickson) Knight, parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Pennsylvania; he died in 1857, and she in 1868.

Randall Lord was born in Rutland County, Vt., December 16, 1812, and came to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and thence to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1835, where he remained six months, and then came to "Lost Creek," in Farmer Township, Defiance County, in July, 1836. The township was not then organized. Mr. Lord arrived in July, too late for the spring election. He thinks Dr. Oney Rice was the first Justice of the Peace; William G. Pierce the first Constable. He cannot name the Trustees nor Treasurers, but thinks Bronson was elected Township Clerk. John Rice, Edward Lacost, Isaac and William Wartenbe were present, and voted at the election, and there were twelve other voters. Mr. Lord is a shoemaker by trade, and states that he had the honor of making the first pair of boots and shoes worn in Farmer Township. He has worked at his trade over fifty years, and can do a good job yet. He has a shop at the Center, and does a good deal of work yet. The old gentleman is very neat in person, and has a neat shop; in fact, in appearance he reminds the observer of an ancient New England gentleman in person and manners.

William Lord was born May 8, 1838, in Farmer Township, Defiance Co., Ohio. Attended school there during his youth. He married, April 18, 1861, Miss Louisa Randall; she deceased, leaving one child. Mr. Lord married, for his second wife, Miss Adeline Cox. Mr. Lord at present keeps the Farmer Hotel. His family is one son—David—seventeen years old. Mr. Lord served in the late war in Company D, private, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, February 16, 1865, and got back July 15, 1865: was in no battles.

Dr. B. E. Miller was born February 7, 1846, at Saville, Medina Co., Ohio, and when young moved to Smithville, Wayne County, where he remained until about twelve years of age, when he went to Bridgewater, Williams Co., Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1859. His mother having died in December, 1859, he remained at Bridgewater. There were four members of the family left—Cyrus, Benjamin E. and Elizabeth A., one sister, Rebecca, having died in 1859. Dr. Miller married Ella M. Gonser May 20, 1873. Their family consists of Charles E. and Maud May. Dr. M. graduated in Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1871, having attended the first course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1869 and 1870. Settled in Farmer Center in July, 1875. The doctor who preceded him was Dr. Martin Thrall, who practiced about twenty years, and died in 1878. There have been about eleven physicians, at different times, who have practiced at Farmer Center since Drs. Rice and Thrall were here. Dr. Rice, in his day, had a large practice and few equals.

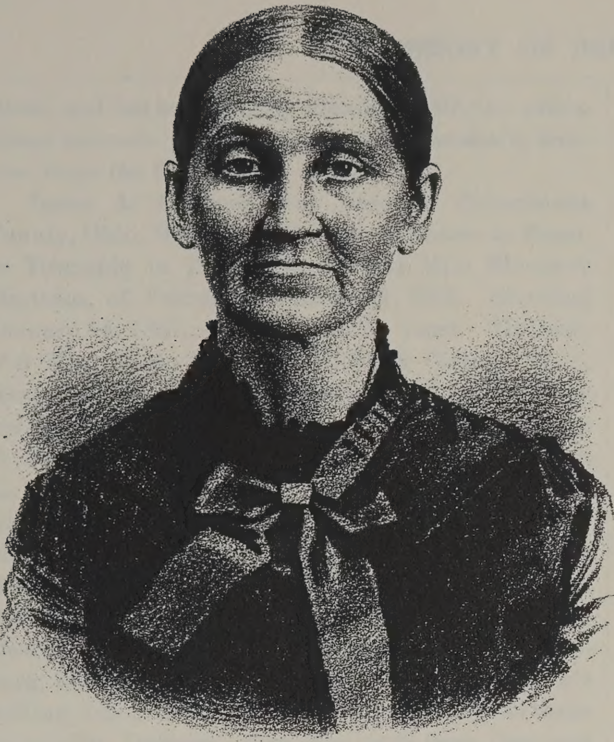
Dr. J. J. Reynolds was born in Henry County, Ohio, March 26, 1854, and attended lectures at Detroit, Mich., in 1877 and 1879, and graduated at Detroit; read medicine under Dr. J. H. Bennett, of Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio; came to Farmer Center in May, 1879, and entered into practice; married Miss Mary Duncan, of Detroit, March 16, 1880.

Orley N. Foot was born February 11, 1818, in Vermont, and came to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., when two years of age, and remained there until he was of age, and then came to Defiance County in 1838, and within that year taught the Clarksville school three months. At that time there was a grist mill conducted at that place by a man by the name of Weldon. He owned the mill, but a man by the name of Jared Ball conducted it. It has changed hands many times. There was then what was expected to be a thriving village there, the families of Dr. Ira Ladd, Guy C. Noble, L. C. Noble, Jared Ball, Mr. Bailey and a number of other families. The village was laid out by a man by the name of Clark. Thomas Slater, Sr., Widow Lewis, Thomas Olds, William Sawyer, Thomas Sinkey, Jacob and John Green owned lands near the village. In 1839, he went to Farmer Township, and located one and a half miles north of Farmer Center. In 1839, he taught school at Pulaski, Williams County, and in the spring of 1839, brought on his wife from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he had married in August, 1837, previous to coming out. Her name was Fanny Bowker. The family of Mr. Foot is Newell O., Julia O., Johnson O. Newell O. is now deceased. Johnson O. served three years in the late war, and returned safe from the war. Mr. Foot has been in business in Farmer about forty-four years. He has dealt in stock, and traded much in property of that sort, and has been always trusty and the poor man's friend. There is quite a feeling for Mr. Foot, who is regarded as a benefactor to the farmers and stock-growers of the township. He is indulgent and friendly to all.

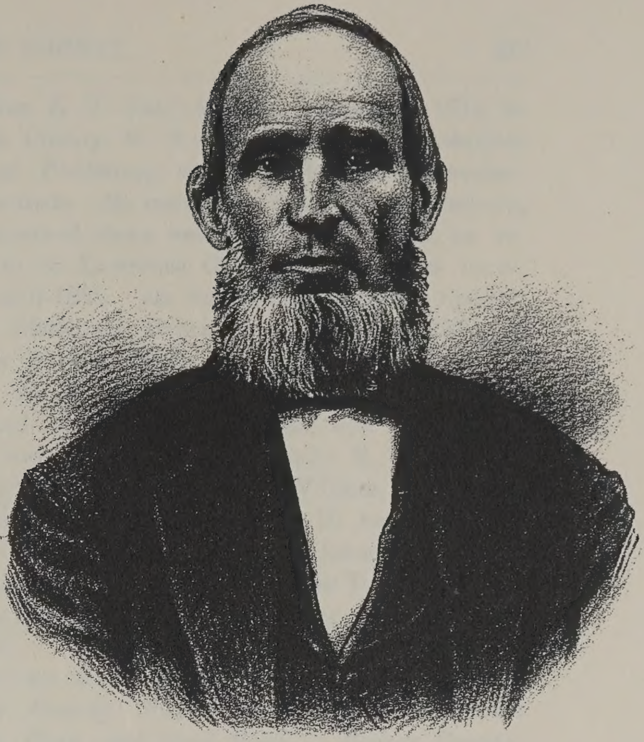
Elisha Tharp was born in Montour County, Penn., March 1, 1806, and came to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1818, and resided there with a brother two years, and then removed from there to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1820, where he married Miss Anne Beck April 4, 1836. He then removed to "Lost Creek" Township, now "Farmer," in the spring of 1836. The township was organized in the spring of 1836, as "Lost Creek," but after due consideration changed to "Farmer Township," believing it the better name, and called from an old settler by the name of Nathan Farmer. Mr. Tharp is the only person now living in the township who voted at its organization, and who voted for the first officers. James Fisher was the first Justice of the Peace, elected at a special election, but failed to give bond. Oney Rice was then elected Justice, and qualified in the proper manner and served the legal time. At the time Mr. Tharp came into the township, the following persons were there: Levinus Bronson, Oney Rice, Jr., John Rice, Nathan Farmer, Edward Lacost, Jacob Conkey, Harrison Conkey, Colin Tharp, James and John Fisher. The names of persons at the first election: Nathan Farmer, Elisha Tharp, Elijah Lloyd, Isaac Wartenbe and William Powell The first election was held at the residence of William Powell, where George Zigler now lives. The family of Mr. Tharp is Rachel M., Oscar P., Mary E. (dead), Emily J., Susannah B., Elizabeth (dead), Francis M., Elmaretta, Alfred B., Elzara M.; all grown; two brothers and two sisters single. Mrs. Anne Tharp was born July 15, 1815, and died June 1, 1868, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Tharp is of English descent. Mr. T. has many anecdotes to tell of the first settlers, the hard pioneer times, the game that existed when he first came, which make his reminiscences quite interesting.

John Norway, the youngest of a family of seven children of John and Elizabeth (Randles) Norway, was born on a farm in the township of Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., December 31. 1836. His facilities for obtaining an education were the common schools of that time, with the addition of about two years in the academy at Ogdensburg, N. Y., under the tutorship of Prof. Roswell G. Pettibone. With the exception of about three months in his thirteenth year, when he sojourned in Canada with his sister Jane Eliza, then the wife of Hugh Mills, he never left the old farm home until the spring of 1857, when, with his sisters Eleanor and Elizabeth, he left for the then Far West, and joined the other members of the family, George, Charles and William Henry, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., in the latter part of April of that year. He engaged with a United States surveying party, under a Mr. Fellows, as contractor, in making subdivisions in about fourteen townships on the upper Chippewa River during the summer months of 1858.

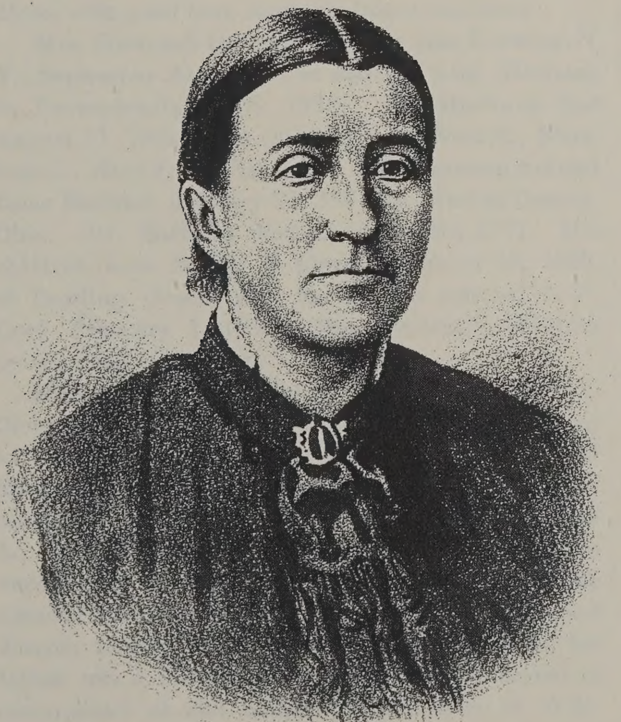
He came to Farmer Center, Ohio, on the 28th day of December, 1858, and has resided continuously in the township ever since. He was married to Miss Julia O. Foot March 5, 1864, and their family consists of Flora, born May 3, 1865; Laura, born October 9, 1867; Clark LeRoy, born July 26, 1874, died February 8, 1875; Clyde Russell, born July 13, 1877, and John Ralph, born December 16, 1879. Mr. Norway was appointed Postmaster at Farmer Post Office by Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, and commissioned May 10, 1861, and was succeeded by N. E. Cory in 1863, while Mr. Norway was temporarily located at Williams Center. He again assumed the duties of Postmaster, as Deputy, upon the decease of Newell O. Foot, October 8, 1865, and was appointed Postmaster again by William Dennison, Postmaster General, and commissioned May 2, 1866, and holds that position to this date (1882). Mr. Norway was commissioned a Notary Public by Jacob D. Cox, Governor of Ohio, February 19, 1867, and by renewals of commission every three years has held that office ever since, his familiarity with the system of Government surveys, obtained while on Government survey, rendering him well adapted to the position of Conveyancer, in which capacity he is considered among the best. He has held many minor offices of trust, to which he has been repeatedly elected by the citizens of his township at various



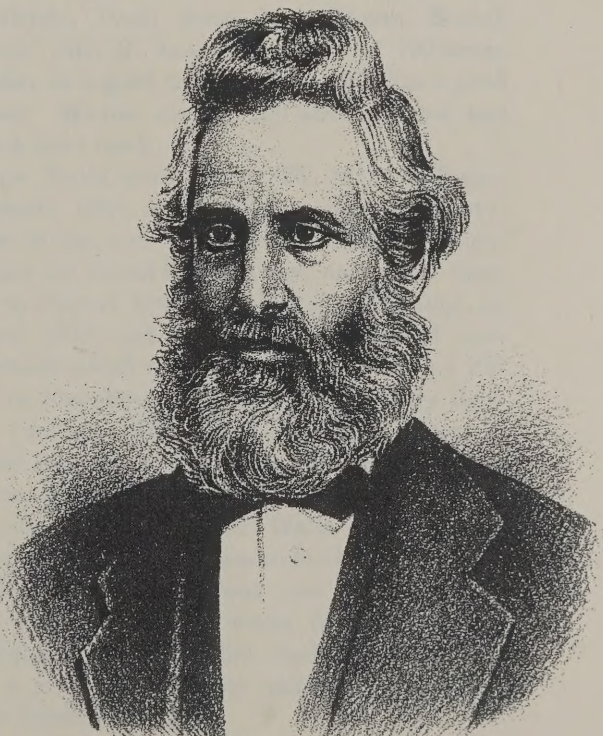
MRS. JOHN PRICE



John Price



Sarah Ann Tharp Price



William Price

times, and has been largely identified with the educational interests. He has been in the mercantile business since the fall of 1859.

James A. Gardner was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 29, 1818, and came to Farmer Township in 1842. He married Miss Elizabeth Hartman, of Farmer, November 11, 1845. She died January 14, 1847, aged twenty-one years. He married Miss Susan C. Miller, of Stark County, Ohio, November 30, 1848. His family is Cynthia S., by his first wife; Ira F., Celestia E., Mary E., Henry G., James B., Ada J., George B., William P., Clement L. and Charles; all living, the eldest married. Mr. Gardner purchased the old "Nathan Farmer" place in Section 1. The first cabin in the township was erected on this farm in 1833. Mr. Gardner purchased it of Nathan Farmer. It then had about twenty acres cleared. Mr. Gardner went, at that time, to Brunersburg, to the Hilton mill and to Clarksville to get his milling done. It then took one or two days to make the trip to Defiance, when the roads were deep and new. Then game—such as deer, bear, turkey, wolves and the like—was quite plenty. The wolves soon disappeared, the bear followed, and deer about 1860. The forests were quite heavy, and it took much toil to clear up a farm. Since the land has been cleared and drained, farms have greatly increased in value and are quite productive, raising fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. Mr. G. has a homestead of 160 acres, with good barn and new frame residence.

Mrs. Susannah Earlston was born near Earlston, N. Y., September 20, 1805, and married Abel Hartman in Pennsylvania May 8, 1823 Mr. Hartman died August 21, 1831. His children were Obed E., Elizabeth C., Mary J. and Sarah S. Mrs. Hartman married Isaac Earlston January 27, 1872, in Marion County, Ohio. Mr. Earlston died December 23, 1877. His children were Daniel E. (dead), February 16, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.; Ruth, who married B. F. Lord, February 1, 1868. Mrs. Earlston's children are all dead except two.

Horace W. Hill was born November 2, 1829, in Cleveland, Ohio, and attended school there, and came to Farmer Township in February, 1847; married Miss Ellen A. Rice, daughter of Dr. Oney Rice, December 25, 1856. His family are Forest W., Elsie L., Ida U., Mary F. (dead) and Clara Maud. The ancestors of Mr. Hill were English and Irish. The name of his father was Ira. His brothers, Calvin and Joseph, resided in Ashland County. Ira Hill, his father, was a blind man; his blindness occurred in consequence of and being operated upon at Willoughby College, Ohio. He died some years since in Vermillion Township, Ashland County. The mother of Horace W. died in Farmer Township in 1863, aged sixty-three, with cancer.

Ethan R. Welden was born January 9, 1813, in Clinton County, N. Y., near Plattsburg. Attended school at Plattsburg, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He resided at that time at Plattsburg, and remained there until about 1841, when he removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y, where he resided until 1854. He married Miss Harriet Spaulding, at Plattsburg, February 14, 1839. In 1854, he came to Farmer Township, where he has since resided. As soon as he landed, he opened a wagon-shop, and has worked at his trade ever since. His family consists of Hiram O., Emily E., Gilbert M., Edna (dead), Eugenia (dead), William S. Hiram and Gilbert, wagon-makers. Mr. W. served as Justice of the Peace in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was twice elected Trustee of Farmer Township. Mr. W. was in the militia at Plattsburg during the war of 1812.

William Martin was born June 6, 1809, in Cumberland County, Penn., and came to Trumbull County, Ohio, and from there t Beaver County, Ohio, and remained there until nine years old, and then went to Columbiana County, and from there to Farmer Township, Defiance Co., Ohio, in 1848. He married Miss Maria Hahn, March 19, 1849. His family, Sarah, John (dead), Elizabeth, George, Henry, Maria and Emory; all living and grown but those mentioned. George Martin married Miss Sarah Gardner, and has three children living—Ora, Gertrude, Park; three dead—Moses, Blanch and Cloyd. Mr. M. has a homestead of 120 acres, and resides in a good frame house and has a good frame barn. He has cleared 100 acres of land and done much hard work.

George Waltz, born March 26, 1814, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and resided there until twenty-two years of age, and then went to Carroll County, Ohio, where he stayed eleven years, and from there removed to Farmer Township, Defiance Co., Ohio, in September, 1848, and purchased 126 acres of land and afterward added forty acres, making in all 160 acres in his homestead. He married Miss Mary Bowman in January, 1836. She deceased February 9, 1862, aged forty-four years. She left six children—Mary Jane, Henry B. (dead), Phœba, Susan, William C., Henrietta and Virgil. Mr. Waltz married Miss Sarah Crabb March, 1867; has no family by this marriage. Mr. Waltz has about one hundred acres cleared in his farm. He states that he chopped many nights, in clearing his land, by moonlight. He has a good frame house and barn, but it was struck by lightning in 1876.

Anthony Huber (deceased) was born in Germany January 7, 1815, and was a son of George and Franciska (Harmon) Huber, natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the farm, and when old enough became a weaver. In 1836, he came to this country, and for five ensuing years worked at different kinds of labor. In 1841, he returned to his native land, in which he stayed one year, and returned with his parents and brothers and sisters, all of whom settled in Hamilton, Ohio. December 26, 1842, he married Franciska, daughter of Lewis and Catharine (Maer) Foghter. In 1843, he removed to this township, where he bought 148 acres of wild land, on which he built a log cabin and moved in without windows or doors. He cleared up his land, and lived there until his death, which occurred December 15, 1873. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living—George, Lewis, Caroline T., Eliza and Agatha R., Harman, Franciska (deceased). At his death, Mr. H. owned over eight hundred acres of land, 300 of which were in Kansas. Mrs. Huber was born in Germany December 3, 1818.

William Price, farmer, P. O. Williams Center, Ohio, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., August 9, 1820, and is a son of John and Sarah Price, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Stark County, Ohio, in 1823; moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1834 located in Hancock County, Ohio. In 1845, the subject of this sketch settled one mile north of Farmer Center, this township, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, to which he has since added 130 acres, owning now 290 acres of well-improved and valuable land. In 1846, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Isaac L. Tharp, who bore him the following children: Orley F. (deceased), Sarah E., Joseph E. (deceased), Virgil T. (deceased), L. A. (deceased), John H. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Rachel M., Laura I. (deceased), and Orpha I. (deceased). Mrs. P. died August 31, 1878. His second marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Fanny D. Wolford, widow of Emanuel Wolford, May 19, 1880. Mr. P. has been Clerk of the township six years; he has been blessed with success and good health, and for fifty-one years he has not lost a day's work on account of sickness. His second wife is a daughter of Thomas J. Sweet, a native of New York, who settled in Farmer Township in 1845, in which he resided for a number of years. Mr. P. is a member of the Farmer Township Detective Association, and a Trustee of the society.

John Price, farmer, P. O. Farmer Center, Ohio, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., July 27, 1814, and is a brother of William Price, whose sketch appears above. In 1850, he purchased eighty acres of land where he now resides, to which he has added by purchase, and at present owns 410 acres of well-improved land. He was married, in 1837, to Rachel, daughter of Caleb Beals, of Wayne County, Ohio, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Amanda, Sarah, Mary E., Margaret, Eliza J. and Annabel M.; Solomon and Oliver, the second and fourth children, deceased. Mrs. Price departed this life August 27, 1882. Mr. P. has filled the offices of Assessor and Trustee, and is a member of the Farmer Township Detective Association. He is one of the successful and intelligent farmers of the county, and has been the architect of his own fortune.

Emanuel Wolford, deceased, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 12, 1827, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Fox) Wolford, of Pennsylvania. He was married, Nov. 26, 1857, to Fanny, daughter of Thomas J. Sweet. To them were born four children, two of whom are living, viz., Frank W. and Carrie E.; Ida O. and Effie D., deceased. Mr. W. died October 10, 1872. His father, Samuel, served in an Ohio regiment during the late war.

Harry Sweet, son of Thomas J. Sweet, was a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the entire late war, and was wounded twice.

Hiram Sweet, another son, belonged to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service throughout the war.

Levi W. Wilder, so well known throughout this and adjoining counties as farmer, drover and violinist, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, December 27, 1830. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to New Hampshire. In 1839, they again removed to Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, where, at the age of thirteen, Levi worked for William Skinner for $6 a month, going to school winters, and doing chores for his board. When sixteen, he came to this county, and when twenty he had paid for his present farm $295, including interest. When twenty-three, he married Olive A. Stone, and two children—Lillie Clarina and Otis Lee—have added to their married happiness. Mrs. Wilder is familiar with farm life from childhood, and is eminently qualified to adapt herself to every circumstance. Her practical good sense and sound judgment have contributed, in no small degree, to their financial prospects, while her social and intellectual attainments have made their home an attractive center of a large circle of friends, who are always welcome to their hospitable board. Mr. Wilder never took time to hunt, except for a couple of times, when he was highly successful, on the first day shooting the only deer of the party, who were old hunters. On the second time he hunted, his bearship treed the valiant captain of the hunt, and after allowing the bear to escape the party were marched home. Mr. Wilder tells a good story of his hunting experience. In 1880, he wrote out an address to the citizens of Hicksville, the manuscript of which we have. He begins by referring to thirty-five years' residence in the county, and to the great changes that have taken place in that time, from a dense forest to smiling villages and farms. He describes early scenes. How farmers, in some cases, had to dig up seed potatoes to save themselves from starvation. Imagine, says he, a spring-pole, a pestle, a string, a hollowed-out stump, a few grains of corn, and a woman pounding up that corn to get dinner for the Hon. A. P. Edgerton! Young men roamed the woods barefooted, hunting, until the soles of their feet were impenetrable by thorns or briers. He goes on humorously to relate how, owing to the refusal of his horse to carry two, he had to walk while the girl (afterward Mrs. Wilder) rode, and when crossing the stream near Mr. Farmer's, the high-spirited steed leaped across, throwing off the young lady, who hung by the stirrup. Wonderful to relate, the horse, usually a kicker, stood still until Levi came up and released the lady. The address goes on cleverly to contrast the warm manners of the past with the formality of the present, "cold as the wiggle of a dead dog's nose." But in the last forty years a mighty change has taken place; carding and spinning by hand have gone, and the girls are to-day pleading at the bar, preaching in the pulpit, or editing newspapers. The schoolhouse in which Mr. Boyington taught was about sixteen feet square, with holes bored in the logs and pins driven in, and boards nailed on for a desk; basswood logs split for benches, and puncheon floor. One day, Spencer Hopkins came to the school, and wished Levi to help him catch a wounded deer, and after going two miles, Hopkins directed him to catch it by the horns while he cut its throat. Levi did so, but let go without being told. The deer, as Levi expresses it, was a careless cuss, and put both hind feet on his shoulders, and Levi thought for a minute or two that he had a dozen feet. The deer cut his pants on the bias, and put some beautiful stripes on them. This was the last deer he ever caught. He never forgave Hopkins until he got a chance to stumble with him on his back (accidentally?) while carrying him across a mud-hole. Hopkins was dressed for church, but when he came out of that mud-hole he was hardly presentable. When Mr. Wilder came to Farmer, there were living there then Grandfather Rice and wife, Edward Lacost and wife, John Rice and wife, Joseph Barney and wife, William Reynolds and wife, Josiah and James and Isaac Tharp and wife, Amarilla Lord, Jacob Conkey, Dr. O. Rice and Spencer Hopkins; none of whom are here now. Mr. Wilder here pays a eulogy to Mr. Hopkins, with whom he had spent many happy days. "In the meridian of life he departed. Peace be to thy ashes, thou sharer of my boyhood pastime. May the flowers bloom sweetly over all the old settlers' graves. May the journeying wind sigh sweetly, as year after year they pass o'er their grassy beds. May the solitary rain-clouds weep in darkness over the remains that lie in that Farmer's Cemetery. But when shall human tears cease to be shed? * * * What is death? Or what is life? Of what does it consist, that we put such a value upon it? Is it that frail breath that makes us weak, and suffer so much? Why do we fear to lose it, more than anything in this world? What is reserved for us after it, that the thought of death makes us tremble? Man has been talking about it for century after century. We all think about it, but no one can tell; it is a mystery, all. How little we realize that we are so interwoven into the fabric of society, that not one fiber can be influenced for good or for evil without such influence extending to all in contact. When brother Wentworth sang his song here last year, it had its influence with me, and in a few weeks' time I had a song all cut and dried, ready for the touch of the old settler's match. If my time is not out, I will sing that song to-day; if it is, I will sing it in some future time, providing that old invader, Death, does not travel me over that road from which no traveler was ever yet known to return. It speaks of the residences, occupations, names and nicknames of quite a number of the first settlers. For the benefit of late settlers and the young, I will explain the nicknames: Edge is the Hon. A. P. Edgerton; Nat, Rev. N. Crary; Boots, Mr. Elias Crary; Mullen, Mr. Spencer Hopkins; K, Mr. Seneca Sanford; The Miller of Lost Creek, Mr. Miller Arrowsmith; Buckskin, the name of a creek where Mr. Lyman Langdon resides.

PIONEER SONG.

(As sung by L. W. Wilder at the old settlers' meeting in Hicksville, Ohio, A. D. 1880. Tune, "O, carry me back to Old Virginia.")

There were Conkeys in Farmer and Dilman in Center
  And Thomas that lived in Newville,
Doctor Rakestraw in Hicksville, and Nobles in Clarksville,
  And our miller of Lost Creek Mills.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my childhood, I'm willing to go any day.

There was the spring-pole and pestle and hollowed out stump
  Where Mrs. Osborn ground corn for to bake.
Her cakes were so grand for she bolted by hand;
  No toll but her own did she take.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my childhood, no stealing or tolling for pay.

There was Nobles, an old fur-buyer, he has been Paulding Judge,
  And another we used to call Chett Blynn.

With four weeks' excursion all over this wild wood,
Would corner them up with coon skins.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
Pins, needles and whisky they scarcely did deal in, but always had money to pay.

The wolf and the bear that roved over this wildwood,
The Mortimers chased them away.
The beaver and otter was in Lost Creek water,
And the opossum have all gone astray.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the place of my childhood, when hunting was nothing but play.

There was Langdon on Buckskin, and Haller on Lost Creek,
And Allen and Rices them days.
Randall Lord, our shoemaker, at the Junction Brubaker,
And Hinkle was honest they say.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my childhood, they were honest if not quite so gay.

There were the Wentworths and Travis, the Evans and Curtis,
Oh, Sid Sprague don't forget "by the way;"
For in building he was a giant, he built up Defiance
Without any money to pay.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my childhood, when cities were built without pay.

The Farmer road to Hicksville, the crooks are there still,
Surveyed by a man in our town.
His pants leg it was froze, and the story now goes,
That his dry leg kept running around.
T'was Edge, it was Nat, it was Boots, it was Mullen, and another we used to call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my childhood, when dry legs kept running away.

It has been truly said, you might go and see Edge,
Without money, could buy you a farm;
You build you a cabin, and then move your wife in,
And work and he would do you no harm.
Now 'tis the honorable A. P. for in Congress was he, but I don't know what they call K.
O, carry me back to the days of my boyhood, when farms could be bought without pay.

A brave man in Hicksville went out past the mill,
A deer lick to watch one day;
He heard an owl hoot and for Hicksville did scoot,
And seven-up on his coat tail you could play.
It was the honorable A. P. running for Congress you see, but his vote was all O K.
O, carry me back, that coat tail to see, seven up aint the game it used to be.

A farmer, a thresher, a fiddler and a hunter,
On horseback rode out one day.
He hugged a school teacher, and turned out a preacher,
And nothing can beat him they say.
Now 'tis the Hon. A. P. and the Rev. N. C., but his doctoring ain't all O K.
O, carry me back to the days of my boyhood, when fiddlers made preachers that way.

On the banks of St. Joe, the old settlers know,
Lived a man they called Tommy Green.
When the country was new, of one gun he made two.
Before any game he had seen.
"Two pieces are handier than one," cried Tommy, "I've now the best gun in the land."
By the eternal, he swore, "I wish I'd broke it before, for I can now carry a piece in each hand."

My sisters took music lessons once,
On mother's little wheel.
The scale they slid up and down on a tow thread,
And the notes they used to feel.
They made their own dresses of home-spun wool, my pants were made of tow.
O, let me go back to my youthful days, o'er forty years ago.

Soon after I first landed on this earth,
A buckeye hat I wore.
Tow shirt and tow breeches my mother she made me,
And she paddled me when I swore.
My suit was made of daddy's tow frock, brass buttons on my vest.
O, let me go back to my youthful days, it would tickle me half to death.

I've had my ups and downs in this world,
Barefooted I've been to school;
I have jumped out of bed with snow on my head,
You bet 'twas confounded cool.
But the future I don't know nothing about, the wicked they say have no rest;
If Rev. Crary's doctrine, it would prove true, it would tickle us all to death.

There has been a great change, in people and names,
Some worse and some for the best.
Some kept plodding along, whether right or for wrong,
And some gone away out West.
But our fathers, our mothers, our sisters and brothers have gone and left us alone;
They have left us the word, we must come that road no traveler yet known to return.

Old settlers, see here, to me you're so dear,
Your race is nearly run.
Then will there be rejoicing to see
A mother meet her son.
Your ambitious life's been a tedious one, its led some to renown,
But your bodies soon they must decay, and fade and totter down.

Kind people assist, some name I have missed,
No malice or intention of mine.
If I've caused any pain, its a lack in my brain,
But I'll try and do better next time.
But time goes marching swiftly on, and we are growing old,
We can't go back to our youthful days, we can't for love or gold.

Oney Rice Hopkins, merchant, Farmer Center, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y , March 1, 1818, son of Truman and Laura Hopkins, natives of Vermont. When he was about sixteen years of age, his father died, leaving a family of six children—Spencer, Oney Rice, Laura Elvira, Marinda, Uretta Cordelia and Hannah Sabrina—who, with their mother, removed to Ohio in the fall of 1835, and settled in what was then Williams County. O. R. Hopkins was one of the four men who built the first log house in the town. The names of the other three were John Rice (his uncle), Spencer Hopkins (his brother) and Edward Lacost, they having to walk from Defiance, a distance of twenty miles, carrying their axes and provisions to last while they cut five miles of road and built a shanty to serve them while building the first log house. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor at this time (February, 1883), the other three having died several years ago. On the 23d of July, 1840, Mr. Hopkins married Artemisia Sawyer, who was born March 8, 1823, in Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., daughter of Prescott and Zernia Sawyer. In 1843, he engaged in the mercantile business, keeping the first store in Farmer Township. In July, 1845, he settled in Green County, Wis., where he remained till the fall of 1847, then to Muckwonago, Waukesha County; in April, 1851, went to Madison, Dane Co., Wis., and in November, 1853, moved to Milwaukee and took charge of the woodwork department of the Milwaukee Threshing Machine Company, where he remained about fourteen years in the same business. In 1865, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and went into the manufacture of zinc washboards, in company with his sons, A. R. and S. R. Hopkins (firm named O. R. Hopkins & Sons). In the spring of 1866, he bought a farm in the town of Vernon, Waukesha Co., Wis., where he followed farming four years. 1866, joined the order of I. O. O. F., to which society he still belongs, as a zealous worker. In the spring of 1870, he rented his farm and returned to Chicago, where he again went into manufacturing, and continued in that until the great Chicago fire, in October, 1871, when he lost his house and shop by fire, losing about $8,000. After the fire, he re-built his shop and continued the same business, with the addition of sash, doors and blinds. In August, 1872, he moved to Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., but only remained there till fall, when he returned to Chicago, and, the spring following, built a residence in Jefferson, one of the suburbs of Chicago, and occupied it one year, then sold it and broke up housekeeping and spent some time in Ohio. In May, 1875, he removed with his family to Denver, Colo., but remained only three months, then returned to Chicago for the fourth time, stayed about three months, then went to Edgerton, Williams Co., Ohio, and engaged in selling agricultural implements in company with M. C. Farnham. In May, 1876, he sold his interest in the business to his partner and removed to Waupun, Wis., where he was engaged in the manufacture of windmills five years. In June, 1880, he was representative to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the State of Wisconsin, held at Madison June 1 to 4; through the summer of the same year, kept the Western Hotel, in the city of Waupun, Wis. His wife died February 17, 1881; soon after, he broke up housekeeping, and on his way to New York, while stopping in Ohio to visit friends, he married, for his second wife, Ellen M. Thrall, widow of Martin Thrall, M. D., who resided at Farmer Center, Defiance Co., Ohio. After spending the summer in New York City, returned to Wisconsin in the fall. He engaged again in the manufacture of zinc washboards; the February following was again burned out, losing some $1,500. In the spring of 1882, he went again to Waupun, Wis., and the following fall removed to Beaver Dam, Wis.; engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business; then to Farmer, Defiance County, where he has rented a store; is putting in a stock of goods.

Mr. Hopkins had eight sons by his first wife. The eldest, Arba Ransom, is living in Waupun, Wis. The second son, Selden Rich, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, served but a few months, when he was taken sick and placed in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. His father went to Nashville, got his discharge, and returned home to Milwaukee. In a short time he recovered his health so as to engage as Military Telegraph Operator, stationed in Tennessee, which position he held until about the close of the war. He is now editor and publisher of the *Bookkeeper*, in the city of New York. The seventh son, Dr. Truman Prescott, is living in Milwaukee. Is engaged as Master Mechanic by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. His other five sons died quite young, their ages being from eight days to three years.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HICKSVILLE TOWNSHIP—ROADS—SALES OF LAND—MILLS—VOTERS IN 1845—HICKSVILLE—VILLAGE OF HICKSVILLE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—PHYSICIANS—ATTORNEYS—PRESS—BUSINESS INDUSTRIES—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

This township occupies the southwest corner of Defiance County. It is a full Congressional township, being Township 4 north, Range 1 east. About one-third of the territory—the southeast portion—is still uncleared, the land here being low and wet. The soil of this low land is a sandy loam, very productive. The more undulating portions of the land have a clay soil. Elm, hickory and swamp oak were the most common types of timber in the low lands, while much walnut, oak and beech and some sugar, ash and other varieties prevailed on the higher lands. It was organized in June, 1839, and the first election of officers held June 22.

The settlement of the township was developed principally through the Hicks Land Company and the American Land Company. Of the 23,040 acres in the township, 14,000 were owned by the former and over 4,000 by the latter company. The greater part of these lands were entered in the years 1835–36 and 1837.

The Hicks Land Company (so called) the American Land Company, Columbus and other Ohio parties, and smaller Eastern speculators were large purchasers of the public lands in Ohio during the years mentioned. All these purchases were made for a speculation through an expected sale before the lands became taxable, which was five years from the time of entry. It was believed that the country would so rapidly settle up, that sales could be made of large quantities at large profits within the five years.

All of the lands of the Hicks Land Company, so called, were entered in 1835–36 in the names of Henry W. Hicks and Isaac S. Smith, Mr. Hicks being of the firm of Samuel Hicks & Sons, shipping merchants, 80 South street, New York, and Mr. Smith being of the firm of Smith & Macy, Isaac S. Smith and John B. Macy, steamboat owners and large forwarding and commission merchants, of Buffalo, N. Y. Smith afterward conveyed all his interest to Henry W. Hicks, and from him direct, or through A. P. Edgerton as a purchaser from him, all the titles of purchasers of the Hicks lands have been derived.

Having entered a large body of land, the owners determined to make such improvements upon them as would secure, in their opinion, a rapid sale at remunerative or profitable prices.

John A. Bryan, of Columbus, Ohio, then Auditor of State, had been agent in selecting these lands, and to him was assigned the duty of commencing operations at Hicksville, a town to be laid out, and thus called after the Hickses. He engaged Ephraim Burwell, of Columbus, May 20, 1836, who came shortly thereafter "to start the business." The selection of Mr. Burwell was not fortunate, as a large loss was sustained through his management. The liberality of the company and their honorable purposes were unquestioned. They made an effort deserving success financially, and one which was greatly to the benefit of every interest in the surrounding country. The first thing to be done by the agent sent here (Burwell) was to start a town, and to make a road into the township. There was not a road running north from the Maumee River between Bull Rapids and Defiance, thirty miles. Isaac Hall underbrushed a road from the river up to the State line, over which he moved that year to where he now lives, on the Fort Wayne road.

Burwell was directed "to be cautious in the selection of a town site." It was to be "fixed in the most profitable place to the owners, and in the midst of the most valuable timber." Hicksville was selected and laid out, and a road to it became a necessity.

FIRST ROAD.

Accordingly a survey was made by Amzi D. Meese, of a road from the Maumee River to the Indiana line, in the direction of Newville. This road is now called the "Old Clemmer road" and the "Newville road." It was a part of a State road from Fort Brown, on the Auglaize River, to the Indiana line. The road was at once chopped out the whole width of sixty feet for about a mile and a half from the river, and partially chopped the remainder of the way to Hicksville. The cost was $488.93, and paid by the company. After Burwell had spent $12,439.45 in making the Clemmer road, and making some attempts at clearing, putting up three log cabins, and getting a saw mill in running condition, without any sale of lands or lots, the proprietors concluded to re-organize their adventure. Accordingly in April, 1837, A. P. Edgerton came out from the city of New York, where he had been employed in a counting-house in which the Hickses were interested, to take charge of the property, not only for the Hicks Land Company but for the American Land Company. He received a salary of $1,000 per annum from the Hicks Company and a commission from the other company.

OTHER ROADS.

During the year 1838, more roads were necessary, and our friend Arrowsmith was found equal to any emergency, and in that year surveyed a road from New Harrison, on the Maumee River, at the State line. The road ran north on the Indiana line to the corners of Allen and DeKalb Counties, in Indiana, and from thence northeasterly through Hicksville to Lost Creek, Farmer and Evansport. This is now our Fort Wayne and Bryan road, running through High street in Hicksville.

The two roads crossed each other at Main and High streets, being the Clemmer and Newville and the Fort Wayne and Bryan roads, and were the only roads surveyed in the township until 1840.

The necessity for additional roads through the county was more and more apparent. The road from Maumee City to Defiance and to the Indiana line on the south side of the river was the most important and the most used. Then the roads of the Auglaize, and up Bean Creek through Evansport to the Michigan line, and the Bellefontaine road through Brunersburg, Williams Center and Denmark on the St. Joseph, were important. In 1840, a road was surveyed from Clarksville on the St. Joseph River south to Hicksville, and from thence to the "Basin" on the Wabash & Erie Canal, where Antwerp now is. This is now the "Edgerton road" north and the Antwerp Turnpike south. No work was done that year on this road north of Hicksville, but south to the Maumee River it was cut out thirty feet wide by contract; Abram Jackson, now a wealthy and respected farmer of Scipio, being one of the contractors.

SALES OF LAND.

The first piece of land sold in the township was sold April 23, 1837, to Buenos Ayres, being the 100 acres in Section 15 where John Clemmer now lives. The next piece was in Section 7, to Luther Loveland, June 27, 1837, and is the farm on which he lived for nearly forty years, and which he sold in 1877. Then July 1, Edward Wood bought the forty acres where Hattery lives, in the northeast quarter Section 21, and put upon it, in 1839, the first cabin in the township off the town plat. It was raised on Sunday, because all the men in the township were working by the day or month and couldn't afford the time to raise it on any other day. August 14, 1837, James Thomas bought the 100 acres in Section 18 where Harrison Shaw lives, and Ransom Osborn bought the 100 acres where George Norrick lives, in Section 17.

All these lands were sold at $5 per acre, part down and part on time. No lots in the town were sold that year, nor any other lands within this township.

During all the year 1838, Mr. Edgerton sold no lots nor lands anywhere. Although building and paying out large amounts of money, no one was willing to buy land of him. Many of those employed were the owners of small tracts of land, which they were seeking to improve, and many had families to support, and a little money was a necessity to them. Land was everywhere cheap—too cheap to sell. The speculations in 1836 were land speculations—no railroad or fancy stocks, or wheat corners then—and when the financial crash of 1837 came, down went real estate everywhere, and fortunes with it. Speculators' lands were in the market at less than the Government price, $1.25 per acre. Section 11, in this township, where Lash, Edson and Babbage now have fine farms, were sold for $1 per acre by an Eastern man, who had entered it with large quantities in other counties.

In 1839, there were only six land sales made—120 acres in Section 14, May 13, to Stephen Hinkle, being the Elliott farm now; eighty acres in Section 17, to Amzi D. Meese, being the Widow Shaw farm; and eighty acres to William H. Slater, in Section 18, now part of the Hemery farm. There was also sold to Jonathan C. Bayes and James Cornell 240 acres in Section 23, Clinton Township, Fulton County. This land is now in part the town plat of the town of Wauseon, on the Air Line Railroad. There was neither canal nor railroad thought of anywhere near that part of the country then.

Among the earliest settlers in the township were David Landis, Mark W. Babb, William Hollinger and Nelson Tustason, on the Fort Wayne road; Alonzo Works, Ezra Dickson, James Thomas, Luther Loveland, Lewis Michalls and Hugh J. Marcellus, on the Newville road; Allen Pearson, David Blain, Joshua Hall, Isaac Miller and Isaac Wartenbe on the Edgerton road; Buenos Ayres, David Grier, John Ryan, Ebenezer Johnson, Casper Ginter and Thomas McCurdy, on the Bryan road. All the above were here in 1846. The first settler on the Bryan road was Buenos Ayres, on Section 15, now the John Clemmer farm, and the next David Grier, on Section 1, where his widow now lives. He bought his land in 1840. Loveland and James Thomas were the first settlers on the Newville road, and the next Lewis Michalls, in 1840; William Allen commenced the first clearing on the Fort Wayne road, and William Hollinger and Mark W. Babb followed. They bought their land October 11,

1842. On the Edgerton road, Joshua Hall was the first settler. He bought in the northeast quarter Section 8, November 25, 1840, and settled there soon thereafter. On the Spencerville road, William H. Slater built the first cabin in 1840, and Amzi D. Meese followed.

MILLS.

The first mills were those erected at Hicksville by the Hicks Land Company. Mr. Edgerton commenced the erection of new mills, and completed them in 1838–39, at a cost of $20,323, and ran them until the 10th of December, 1840, when they were burned. This was a great loss to the country around as well as to the owners of the mills.

The Hicks Company, notwithstanding their losses determined at once on rebuilding the mills, and steps were taken to that end. New mills were built in 1841–42 at a cost of $9,542.21, and they continued to run successfully until burned, Jan. 9.1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first birth in the township was a boy, the child of Buenos and Sarah Ann Ayres, in 1837. It lived about seven months. The first death was in 1836, a child (not born here) of Samuel C. Arnold, who married a daughter of Mr. Osborn. It was buried in the old graveyard, where the Hicksville flouring mills of T. W. Kerr & Co. now stand. The first girl born in the township was Anne Josephine O'Connor, daughter of Joseph M. and Margaret O'Connor. She was born in 1838, in a board kiln, which had been fitted up for temporary family use. It stood in front of where John Clay now lives, on Lots 181 to 184.

But what could a town be without a wedding? The first wedding in the township was that of Allen Parker and Esther Osborn, who concluded to do their part toward giving the town character and growth. They were married November 14, 1839, in a little frame house on the corner where Lewis & Otis' drug store now is, on Lot 138, the same building now on Lot 97, Edgerton's Second Addition, and occupied by Mr. Wright.

Amzi D. Meese was the first Justice of the Peace; Ransom Osborn and Alonzo Work were his immediate successors.

VOTERS OF 1845.

The following settlers of Hicksville voted at the election held in October, 1845: Bela Edgerton, Joseph M. O'Connor, Joseph Jamison, Byron Bunnell, Alfred P. Edgerton, Streper Hinkle, John Ryan, Ebenezer Johnson, Joshua Hall, Albert Pond, George Clemmer, Daniel Hale, Buenos Ayers, G. O. Williams, Isaac Wartenbee, Alfred O. Williams, Truman Forry, Ezra Dickeson, Samuel Diehl, James W. Blain, Hugh J. Marzellis, Madison Reniball, Casper Ginter, Andrew Finley, Edward Wood, Lewis Michaels, Hays G. Lure, David Blain, Charles E. Johnson, David M. Quin, Thomas C. M. Curdy, Alonzo Works, David Landis, Allen Pierson, Charles Bevington, Luther Loodcud, Richard Ford; Byron Bunnell and Streper Hinkle, Judges; Bela Edgerton and Joseph M. O'Connor, Clerks.

HICKSVILLE.

Hicksville was laid out in 1836, for John A. Bryan, Henry W. Hicks and Isaac S. Smith, by Miller Arrowsmith, then Deputy Surveyor of the county. As thus surveyed the town remained until 1841, when all the lots except those on High and Main streets were vacated. As mentioned before, it was founded by the members of the land companies having large investments in this locality, for the purpose of enhancing the value of their property and enabling them to dispose of it on favorable terms. When Ransom Osborn, whose sketch is given below, moved to Hicksville in 1836, he found only two cabins had been erected by the company; one was occupied by Daniel Comstock, the other by Robert Bowles. Mr. Osborn's cabin was the third. It stood near the homestead of A. P. Edgerton. When A. P. Edgerton arrived at the village, April 17, 1837, he found here a log cabin in the middle and at the crossing of Main and High streets, where Ransom Osborn kept boarders; a log cabin occupied by Buenos Ayers, in which he took his first meal in Hicksville, on Lot 143, where Stull's store now is; a cabin occupied by Ephraim Burwell, on Lot 139, where Dr. Rakestraw's house stands; a cabin occupied by Robert Bowles, on Lot 202, back of St. Paul's Church; a shanty on Lot 200, where Dr. Bracy's house stands, and a shanty occupied as a store on Lot 216, near the corner where his office is; and a log blacksmith shop where Ben Davis' house stands, on Lot 17, Auditor's plat. The saw mill was raised on Lot 18, Auditor's plat, on the ground now occupied by John A. Miller's house, and had been running. There were neither provisions nor money here, and nothing but woods and debts everywhere around. Streper Hinkle was the first blacksmith, Ezekiel Mowry the next. Mr. Edgerton found also the white ash tree, sawed down, in front of Lot 208, near St. Paul's Church, with its stump scooped out, wherein Mrs. Osborn, with spring-pole pestle, pounded corn for hominy to feed her hungry boarders. Mr. A. P. Edgerton was the first Postmaster. A mail route extended from Toledo to Fort Wayne along the south side of the Maumee River and its nearest office to Hicksville was at Cranestown, Paulding.

The law permitted the establishment of post offices and of special routes to supply them if the mail could be carried thereon for the receipts of the special office. A route was therefore secured from Cranesville to Hicksville, eleven miles, the mail to be carried once in two weeks.

A contract was made September 29, 1838, with David Landis to carry the mail once in two weeks, afterward changed to a weekly and finally to a semi-weekly mail. Maria Landis, now the widow of Solon De Long, and Ransom Osborn were the witnesses to the contract. John Landis was the first mail carrier, and afterward his brother, Absalom Landis, then a little short-legged, stubby boy.

The first sermon was preached in Hicksville by Rev. Joseph Miller, in the winter of 1837, at the log cabin occupied by Ransom Osborn.

VILLAGE OF HICKSVILLE.

Was incorporated in 1871; the first Mayor was Thomas C. Kinmont, who was elected twice. The second Mayor was James E. Coulter, who served one term. The third Mayor was A. Summers, who was elected in the spring of 1880. The present Mayor is J. E. Coulter.

SCHOOLS.

The first school at Hicksville was taught by Ransom Osborn in 1836. It consisted of but five pupils —Joseph Bunnell, Sarah Bunnell, Alexander Yaxley and Mary and Caroline Osborn, the two daughters of the teacher. Mr. Osborn taught several terms. The school remained a district school until 1873. In March of that year, an election was held at which it was decided by a vote of 59 to 3 to establish a special school district, and shortly after the following School Board was elected: J. D. Phillips, three years; D. G. Huffman, two years; William Warner, one year. Subsequent elections for members of the board have resulted as follows: 1874—William Warner; 1875—D. G. Huffman; 1876—J. D. Phillips, resigned in 1878; 1877—Rev. S. S. Hyde, resigned in 1878; 1878—J. C. Clay, three years; U. E. Babb, two years; J. M. Ainsworth, one year; 1879—A. Summers; 1880—J. E. Coulter; 1881—J. C. Clay; 1882—A. D. F. Randolph. In 1874, the main part of the present brick school building was completed. The contract price was $7,400, but with the recent addition, interest, etc., this original cost has been more than doubled. Henry Harris was the first Superintendent in the new building, serving one year. His successors have been F. J. Miller, 1875-77; O. B. Tannehill, 1877-79; F. M. Priest, a few months in 1879; T. Reese Millison, 1879-82; C. A. Fyke, present incumbent. There are now seven departments, and the course embraces twelve years. The last school enumeration gives 487 children of school age within the district.

CHURCHES.

Union Presbyterian Church was organized in Farmer Township, September 2, 1848, by Rev. John M. Crabb, an itinerant missionary of Maumee Presbytery, old school, with Jesse Fisher and Arthur Cleland as Ruling Elders. Fourteen individuals constituted the membership. These were Jesse Fisher and Nancy, his wife, Arthur Cleland and Mary, his wife, John Miller and Margaret, his wife, Isaac Miller and Nancy, his wife, William Cleland, William Cleland, Jr., Andrew Cleland, Joshua Hall and Mary, his wife, and Joshua Woodcox.

Rev. Mr. Crabb was the minister of this church until the close of 1857. Rev. John M. Layman succeeded in 1858, and remained until 1865. He was followed by Rev. B. O. Junkin, in the same year, who was the minister of the church until 1869. After him, in 1870, Rev. S. S. Hyde took the field and remained until the close of 1877. His successor was Rev. James Quick, in October, 1878, who remained till February, 1882. Rev. F. M. Baker succeeded him in September, 1882, and is the present minister of the church.

During these thirty-four years, the membership increased from fourteen, at the organization of the church, to ninety-one, at the close of Mr. Quick's ministry.

Hicksville Presbyterian Church was organized on the 12th of May, 1855, by Rev. J. M. Crabb and Elders Arthur Cleland and Thomas Richardson, who had been appointed a committee for this purpose by Maumee Presbytery. Eleven members had been dismissed from Union Church, to enter, with others, into the new organization. These were Daniel Reason and Sarah, his wife, John Reason, Matthew R. Scott and Sarah Ann, his wife, James Maxwell and Elizabeth, his wife, James Miller and Sarah, his wife, Miss Harriet Reason and Mrs. Jane Freese. With these were Israel Richards and Eliza, his wife; Abraham Miller and Eliza, his wife; Mrs. Sarah Moore and Mrs. Eusebia Tustison. Abraham and James Miller were elected Ruling Elders. On the following day, May 13, Isaac Hall and Jane, his wife, C. F. Maynard and E. Frances, his wife, Mrs. Hannah C. Maxwell, Mrs. Sarah S. Reason and Miss Ellen G. Reason were added to the above, making a membership of twenty-four, which had been increased to sixty-three at the close of Mr. Quick's term of service. These churches have had a common history, as they have had, in fact, a common membership. The same ministers have served them both, dividing their labor equally between them, and, with the exception of Mr. Crabb, having their homes within the bounds of one or the other of the churches. Those who constituted the early membership of these churches were among the original settlers of the country, and did their full share toward its development, and in giving the community a substantial and honorable character.

The first minister of these churches, Rev. J. M. Crabb, a native of Kentucky, was a strong man, whose positive character did much to fashion the elements with which he had to deal. He was a stranger to fear, and no one chose to come under his rebuke. One of his good members had fallen into the habit of using some loose expressions in his conversation, and thoughtlesssly did so, on one occasion, in Mr. Crabb's presence. His quick ear heard, and was prompt to speak: "What is that you are saying?" That was enough! The rebuke was felt and heeded. He was a good man, and had the respect and confidence of his people.

The next minister, Rev. J. M. Layman, was of Irish parentage, unostentatious, a man who could handle the ax with his compeers, and, at the same time, do effectual work among Greek and Hebrew roots. His Hebrew Bible was his constant companion, and he came to be a recognized authority, as a scholar, in these Bible languages. His term of service covered the period of our civil war, and, by his quietness and prudence, he passed through it, sharply watched, but retaining the good will and confidence of all parties, a very difficult feat for any minister to perform.

Rev. B. O. Junkin followed Mr. Layman. He purchased a small farm near Union Church, and made improvements on it, with reference to a permanent home, but after four years returned to Western Pennsylvania, leaving the churches in about the same condition as when he took the charge of them.

His successor, Rev. S. S. Hyde, was a native of Massachusetts, and a Congregationalist until he assumed the charge of these churches. But coming to his field in 1870, the year of the re-union of the old and new schools, he entered heartily into the enthusiasm of the time, and stirred up his churches, in the same direction. An active man, he soon secured the confidence of his churches, and of the outside community, in which he was given a position no one of his predecessors had occupied. For several years, he was the only resident minister in Hicksville, and as such was called to attend funerals and to solemnize marriages in all the surrounding country. In Sabbath school gatherings and conventions, he was more frequently chosen to preside than any other, and was expected to be ready with a speech on almost any occasion, and seldom failed to respond. During the seven years of his ministry, both houses of worship were greatly improved, an organ was obtained for the Hicksville church, and a communion service for each of the churches. Until the Methodist Episcopal house of worship was built at Hicksville, the two denominations worshiped together in the Presbyterian Church, and made one congregation, holding service on alternate Sabbaths, and the Lutherans, who for a time had no separate service, were alike embraced within the circle of the common interest and influence. At Union Church, the congregation was similarly constituted. Besides the work at these two churches, Mr. Hyde preached every two weeks, for several years, at Farmer Center, and for some months at Edgerton, in the one direction from Hicksville, and at Antwerp, in Paulding County, in the other, at which latter place, as the result, a Presbyterian Church was organized July 11, 1871, and a house of worship built, and dedicated November 7, 1875.

But the time came when the two churches, Union and Hicksville, required his whole service, and the other points were relinquished to other hands. As a citizen, Mr. H. interested himself in whatever pertained to the welfare of the community, particularly in the temperance cause, in which he occupied no half-way position; in the Old Settlers' Association, of which he was made an officer, and in the Cemetery Association as one of its Trustees, for successive years. Near the close of his work in the churches, he was employed, for nearly a year, as Superintendent of the Hicksville Union School, in which position, in connection with the teachers with whom he was associated, a higher standard of school work was attained than had hitherto been reached.

In 1878, his name went on the list of "honorably retired" ministers, but he has continued to preach, especially on funeral occasions, as there has been a demand.

Rev. James Quick, his successor in 1878, was for several years a missionary of the A B. C. F. M. in Ceylon, and brought to the churches a zeal for foreign missions, which very much quickened their interest, and led to the formation of ladies' missionary associations in each of the churches. Mrs. Quick was very active in this direction, and contributed largely to the results achieved. During Mr. Quick's ministry, Union Church was much strengthened by valuable accessions, and he left it stronger financially, as well as numerically, than it had ever been before.

The First Presbyterian Church in Hicksville was built in 1858, on Lots 157, 158, 159, 160, donated for a church by A. P. Edgerton. The contract was made by the Trustees of the church, Alfred P. Edgerton, James Maxwell, Daniel Reaser, Sr., Matthew K. Scott and Israel Richard, February 15, 1858, with John Adams, Jr., and Alexander Smith, to complete the church by the 1st day of November, for the sum of $1,800. The work was done and final settlement made with the contractors, October 23, 1858, the extra work being $18, the entire cost $1,818.

The church property was conveyed tc the Trustees in this manner: "To the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Hicksville, Defiance County, and State of Ohio, in trust for said church so long as they shall receive the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, according to their substance. Said church to be in ecclesiastical connection with 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America,' in contradistinction to the 'New School, or Constitutional Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,' said property to be alternately held by the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in case said First Presbyterian Church of Hicksville shall become extinct or depart from said Westminster Confession."

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in Hicksville was on Sunday, November 9, 1873, when the Rt. Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana (visiting his friend, the Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton and family, at the time) preached, after morning prayer, to a large congregation in the Presbyterian Church on the "Liturgical Worship of the Episcopal Church." After the conclusion of the service, the Bishop suggested to Mr. Edgerton the erection of a church for the benefit of his family, the friends visiting him during the summer and autumn, and the people of the village, a proposition which was promptly accepted by Mr. Edgerton, and was afterward carried into execution. The next service by Bishop Talbot was held in Commercial Hall, Sunday, November 29, 1874, when he preached upon the "Catholicity of the Episcopal Church," proving its Protestant character as against the specific errors of the Roman communion.

From the *Standard of the Cross*, published at Cleveland, Ohio, October 23, 1875, is the account of the Constitution of St. Paul's Church in Hicksville:

"At the suggestion of Bishop Talbot, Mr. Edgerton has erected the past season, opposite the old homestead in Hicksville, a neat little church, at his sole expense, and has conveyed it in trust, together with the lot on which it stands, to the Diocese of Ohio, as a free gift, to be forever held as a free church, and on Sunday last, October 17, at the request of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, acting as the ecclesiastical authority, it was solemnly consecrated by Bishop Talbot. The intrument of donations read by the Rev. Mr. Tate, the sentence of consecration by the Rev. Dr. French, the prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tate, and the lessons by the Rev. Mr. Fisse, the Bishop taking only such portions as are assigned him by the rubric and the consecration sermon. The church thus built and consecrated is a wooden edifice, finished in the interior in ash—open roof—square Elizbethan windows of stained glass, and all the work is as well and substantially done as in our best city churches. It is heated by a furnace, the aisle and church are handsomely carpeted in re the seats are abundantly provided with prayer books, hymnals, and kneeling stools, and there is a fine cabinet organ. The cost of the church as consecrated was $2,000. A full history of the church is found in the parish records of St. Paul's Church, Hicksville."

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Services by ministers of this denomination were held occasionally at Hicksville soon after the first settlements were made here, and about 1840 Rev. J. D. Martin began to preach regularly once in two weeks. He was sent by Elder M June, of the Pulaski Circuit, as a supply. A church organization was effected, which remained quite small until about 1875, at times there being no male members at all. For ten or twelve years, they worshiped in the schoolhouse and subsequently for about the same length of time, through the kindness of the Presbyterians, they held services in the meeting house of the latter denomination. The early services in the schoolhouse were often held under the most discouraging circumstances.

Mrs. C. A. Rakestraw (at that time Miss C. A. Albertson) says that time after time herself and other sister ladies have searched around among the school officers for the key of the house, and then made lights and fire, when they expected meeting.

But if it may seem a little surprising at first view thus to find a few humble females struggling along alone endeavoring to carry the church and thus to keep alive the cause of the Redeemer, we have only to remember that it was not the only time that Jesus first manifested himself to the women.

Finally the church began to increase both in numerical and financial strength, and in the year 1875 Hicksville was made the head of a circuit. The Rev. B. Wallace was sent upon the new circuit and took up his residence at Hicksville. The same year the Hon. A. P. Edgerton donated to the Methodist Church a lot of land large enough upon which to build a church and a parsonage, on the corner of Morill and Edgerton streets.

The parsonage was built in 1875, and the church the next summer (1876). The cost of the parsonage was about $1,000 and the church $5,000.

There is at present a membership of about ninety. They have preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock; at 7:30 in the evening. They also have a large Sunday school in a flourishing condition.

Lutheran services were held in Hicksville as early as 1859. From 1859 to 1877, occasional services were held by the following-named Lutheran pastors, viz: Bartholomew, Herring, Hunt, Synider and Long. The congregation was organized under the pastoral services of the Rev. J. M. Long, in the adoption of a constitution and the election of its officers, September 9, 1877. At the organization, the communicant membership numbered but 21. The roll of membership now numbers 42. The congregation having no house of its own, holds its services in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. Wesner, its present pastor, served the congregation since December, 1881. The present council consists of the pastor, ex-officio; Jacob Gruber, Elder; W. J. Kleckner, Deacon.

The Christian Church at Hicksville was organized 1874, with twenty-five members, their first meeting being held at Commercial Hall. In 1876, a neat brick church was erected on Main street, since which it has had regular pastoral services, its membership having reached 165, and it has a very large Sunday school. Its present pastor is R. G. White, of Ashland, formerly of Toledo. This church is harmonious and prospering.

The Catholic Church of Hicksville, situated on Edgerton street, was built during the summer of 1880, by Rev. Frederick Rupert, at a cost of $1,200. Chief benefactors were A. P. Edgerton, who donated the lot on which the church stands; Mrs. Hicks Lord, of New York, who donated $500; Joseph Spire, $100; and Felix Huber, $50. Previous to the building of the church, services were held occasionally at the residence of Mr. John Stroband. Services are now held in the church once a month by Rev. A. E. Manning, of Antwerp. The congregation consists of about ten families.

SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

Hicksville Lodge, No. 478, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation September 3, 1873, and chartered October 1, following. The charter members were: E. B. Bracy, John L. Bevington, John A. Parker, Alexander Smith, John E. Hartle, John M. Ainsworth, John J. Shaw, Volney Crocker, Harrison Shaw, Isaac M. Boon, S. M. Boon, Luther Loveland, J. B. Relyea, Wallace Shaw and Daniel Wentworth. The first officers were: Volney Crocker, W. M.; E. B. Bracy, S. W.; Harrison Shaw, J. W.; Luther Loveland, Treas.; John N. Ainsworth, Sec.; John L. Bevington, S. D.; John A. Parker, J. D.; S. M. Boon, Tiler. For 1882, its officers were: J. L. Bevington, W. M.; G. F. Knight, S. W.; S. J. Moore, J W.; S. M. Maxwell, Sec.; H. Welson, Treas.; P. S. Pettitt, S. D.; A. H. Phillips, J. D.; S. Wright, Tiler.

Hicksville Lodge, No. 597, I. O. O. F. A charter was granted to S. W. Wilson, C. S. Graham, L. C. Loveland, John Keener, Addison Kleckner, S. F. Kinsey, J. F. Speelman and J. R. Keener and their successors, legally and duly elected to constitute a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to be hailed by the title of Hicksville Lodge, No. 597, I. O. O. F., by order of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., of the United States and the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1874. Said charter was signed by A. C. Deuel, M. W. G. M.; E. C. Bayce, R. W. D. G. M.; D. M. Suzarus, R. W. G. W.; W. C. Earl, R. W. G. Secy.; George W. Winchell, R. W. G. Treasurer. The above named Hicksville Lodge, No. 597, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 30, 1874, by A. C. Deuel, Most Worthy Grand Master of the State of Ohio. The lodge has continued to hold its meetings every Saturday night, with a few exceptions, since it was legally authorized to act as a lodge. It is now in a healthy and prosperous condition: has added largely to its membership and usefulness as a lodge. Names of officers January term, 1883: H. T. Kintigh, Noble Grand; A. S. Andrews, Vice Grand; T. C. Kinmont, Per. Sec.; G. F. Knight, Recording Sec.; A. J. Crowl, Treas.

G. A. R.

I. Donafin Post, No. 52, G. A. R., was organized April 1, 1881, with the following charter members: J. O. Foot, I. E. Kintigh, Charles Hollinger, J. W. Blythe, W. J. Henry, W. D. Otis, J. H. Bevington, G. Brown, J. Blosser, C. R. Putnam, E. Dutter, L. Ferris, S. Fish, B. Wort, J. O. Rose, W. C. Powell, E. J. Riesh, D. M. Eveland, G. Flint, S. McColla, T. C. Kinmont, T. E. Gay, S. Moore, N. Smith, S. Deihl, and S. Robinson.

At the first election of officers the following were elected: J. O. Foot, Commander; S. E. Kintigh, S. V. C.; T. C. Kinmont, J. V. C.; E. E. Hale, Chaplain; J. O. Rose, Adjt.; S. Moore, Q. M.; W. J. Henry, O. D.; L. Ferris, O. G.; W. D. Otis, Surgeon; Gustin Flint, Post Inspector; James H. Bevington, Sergeant Major; George R. Brown, Q. M. Sergeant.

Comrade I. Donafin, after whom the Post is named, was a member of Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who enlisted from this place under the call for 300,000. Was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and endured the hardships and horrors of Andersonville and other prison pens. Was paroled therefrom to return to family and friends, but met his death by the blowing up of the ill-fated Sultana on the Mississippi.

Toward the close of 1881, an enterprise was set on foot to secure a soldiers' monument. The committee appointed to secure funds secured liberal subscriptions and the specified amount was raised by April, 1882, and the monument erected, a white bronze statue of a soldier, standing at parade rest, being five feet eleven inches high. The statue stands on a firm foundation of the best dark Quincy granite. This pedestal is ten feet nine inches high. The monument was unveiled July 4, 1882, in the presence of an estimated attendance of twelve to fifteen thousand people. W. D. Otis was President of the Day, and the address was delivered by Hon. A. P. Edgerton.

The Post has steadily grown in numbers and strength and at the beginning of the present year had a membership of sixty-eight.

Members of I. Donafin Post, No. 52, G. A. R., Hicksville, Ohio.

William Auraud, Co. B, 21st O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 19, 1864.

Henry Amaden, Co. E, 21st O. V. V. I,, e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 29, 1865.

James H. Abel, Co. F, 44th O. V. I., e. September 23, 1861; disc. September 7, 1865.

Thomas Armstrong, Co. A, 81st O. V. V. I., e. February 12, 1864; disc. July 28, 1865.

James Bevington, Co. C, 152d O. V. I., e. February 15, 1865; disc. August 30, 1865.

George R. Brown, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. August 26, 1861; disc. September 13, 1864.

John Blosser, Co. K, 101st O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

J. W. Blythe, Co. G, 104th O. V. I., e, August 16, 1862; disc. June 25, 1865.

William E Bassett, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

Barney Brown, Co. B, 66th O. V. I., e. June 9, 1863; disc. July 15, 1865.

William Boyer, Co. H, 88th I. V. I., e. August 7, 1862; disc. June 10, 1865.

Corp. Otis Blood, Co. F, 44th I. V. I., e. September 23, 1861; disc. November 23, 1864.

Harlow Burr, Co C, 3d O. V. C., e. November 18, 1861; disc. August 4. 1865.

Lewis Baird, Co. F, 44th I. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disc. November 29, 1864.

Joseph Barbower, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 25, 1865.

Thomas B. Bassett, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. June 17, 1863; disc. February 10, 1864.

Corp. Joseph T. Bushong, Co. G, 81st O. V. I., e. August 26, 1862; disc. July 13, 1865.

Christian Bishop, Co. C, 124th I. V. I., e. November 23, 1864; disc. August 31, 1865.

F. M. Baker, Independent Company.

J. L. Bishop, Co. C, 17th O. V. I., e. November 2, 1863; disc. July 16, 1865.

Monroe E. Bristol, 5th O, Ind. Batt., e. September 10, 1864; disc. June 22, 1865.

Peter Countryman, Co. F, 44th I. V. I., e. September 23, 1861; disc. November 23, 1864.

William H. Crow, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 16, 1862; disc. July 5, 1865.

Capt. T. H. B. Correll, Co. C, 1st U. S. H. A., e. August 6, 1862; resigned.

George Clemmer, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 28, 1862; disc. March 5, 1865.

Ephraim Dutter, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

Samuel Deihl, Co. B, 47th O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864; disc. June 1, 1865.

John Daub, Co. K, 200th Penn. V. I., e. August 30, 1864; disc. May 14, 1865.

Henry Daub, Co. K, 200th Penn. V. I., e. August 30, 1864; disc. May 30, 1865.

Amos Densmore, Co. F, 182d O. V. I., e. October 1, 1864; disc. July 7, 1865.

Ord. Sergt. George F. Delong, Co. F, 88th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862; disc. June 15, 1865.

Walker Dean, Co. H. 99th O. V. I., e. August 9, 1862; disc. July 28, 1865.

Peter Eldridge, Co G, 30th I. V. I., e. August 23, 1861; disc. July 19, 1865.

G. Flint, Co. F, 129th I. V. I., e. February 8, 1864; disc. September 13, 1865.

Lewis Ferris, Co. F, 48th O. V. I., e. February 15, 1862; disc. October 17, 1863.

George Ferry, Co. E, 21st O. V. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. August 29, 1865.

Ord. Sergt. N. T. Fuller, Co. F, 44th I. V. I., e. September 28, 1861; disc. October 23, 1864.

Nelson Fusselman, Co. F, 129th I. V. I., e. October 10, 1863; disc. June 18, 1865.

Thomas Galantine, Co. I, 74th Penn. V. I., e. July 16, 1863; disc. August 29, 1865.

Charles Hollinger, Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. February 24, 1864; disc. July 19, 1865.

Fifth Sergt. E. E. Hale, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

First Sergt. W. J. Henry, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 25, 1865.

James Hughes, Co. H, 31st O. V. I., e. September 10, 1861; disc. September 26, 1865.

H. C. Hootman, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

Jacob Hartzler, Co. A, 8th I. V. I., e. August 15, 1861; disc. September 8, 1864.

Abraham Henry, Co. H, 123d O. V. I., e. August 22, 1862; disc. June 12, 1865.

Corp. W. S. Headley, Co. F, 129th I. V. I., e. October 14, 1863; disc. September 13, 1865.

N. W. Hosack, Co D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

Aaron Hopkins, Co. D, 100th O. V. I., e. August 19, 1862; disc. June 20, 1865.

Appleton Hopkins, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 25, 1865.

S. H. Helmick, Co. F, 48th O. V. I., e. February 15, 1862; disc. December 2, 1864.

Elijah Imhoof, Co. H, 88th I. V. I., e. March 5, 1863; disc. June 10, 1865.

Warren Jump, 23d Ind. Batt., I. L. A., e. September 14, 1862; disc. July 2, 1865.

First Lieut. I. E Kintigh, Co. C, 111th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

Capt. T. C. Kinmont, Co. F, 44th I. V. I., e. September 26, 1861; disc. February 14, 1863.

C. W. Kyle, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. September 12, 1861; disc. April 23, 1865.

Emanuel Kyle, Co. D, 88th O. V. I , e. August 18, 1862; disc. August 25, 1865.

Levi Kinterman, Co. I, 60th I. V. I., e. March 7, 1862; disc. March 20, 1863.

Sergt. John W. Meek, Co. D, 19th O. V. V. I., e. April 24, 1861; disc. October 24, 1865.

Jonas Miller, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 12, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

C. Mierly, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 14, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

Alexander McConkey, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 29, 1865.

Sergt. John Nelson, Co. F, 129th I. V. I., e. November 21, 1863; disc. August 29, 1865.

Benjamin F. Nelson, Co. F, 129th I. V. I., e. January 1, 1864; disc. September 12, 1865.

Corp. W. D. Otis, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

G. K. Otis, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 15, 1862; disc. June 14, 1863.

W. E. Powell, Co. E, 21st O. V. I., e. August 29, 1861; disc. July 29, 1865.

C. R. Putnam, 23d N. Y. B., e. February 7, 1864; disc. June 28, 1865.

Dennis Pitts, Co. F, 48th O. V. V. I., e. October 21, 1861; disc. December 2, 1864.

Lieut. J. O. Rose, Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. May 4, 1861; disc. February 14, 1864.

Sergt. W. Renton, Co. G, 38th O. V. V. I., e. September 13, 1861; disc. December 26, 1863.

W. H. Richards, 5th O. Ind. Batt., e. September 11, 1861; disc. January 14, 1865.

William Roan, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. June 27, 1865.

Eusebius Reyff, Co. K, 7th Maryland V. I., e. September 16, 1862; disc. April 1, 1865.

Nelson Smith, Co. D, 42d I. V. I., e. October 13, 1864; disc. July 21, 1865.

Edwin Smith, Co. C, 5th Ind O. Batt., e. February 2, 1864; disc. September 5, 1865.

Lieut. George W Scott, Co. F, 68th O. V. V. I., e October 13, 1861; disc. July 20, 1865.

John B. Spindler, Co. G, 14th O. V. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disc. August 13, 1861.

Sergt. Harry Sweet, Co. F, 111th O. V. I., e. August 13, 1862; disc. May 30, 1865.

Lewis Wentworth, Co. G, 14th O. V. V. I., e. February 4, 1864; disc. July 21, 1865.

Gardiner Works, Co. C, 152d I. V. I., e. February 15, 1864; disc. August 30, 1865.

Surg. G. Wonsetler, 3d U. S. V., disc. May 8, 1866.

This list was prepared by G. Flint, Post Inspector.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Jonas Colby, of Defiance, and afterward Dr. Oney Rice, of Farmer Center, were the first practitioners in Hicksville and vicinity. The first resident physician in the village was William S. Goodale, now practicing in Illinois. He came about 1838, and remained only a short time. Dr. B. M. Rakestraw settled at Hicksville in October, 1846, its first prominent physician. He has been in practice here ever since. Dr. Cosgrove came next, about 1848. He remained only a short time and removed to Marysville, Ind. Dr. Stephen, of the eclectic school, came a year or two later, remained for about two years and removed to Leona, Iowa. Dr. Edward Gorgus was probably the next permanent doctor. He practiced here until his death. Quite a number of physicians have located here for a short time, then removing elsewhere. At present, nine are in practice, Drs. Rakestraw, Kinmont, Sabin, Otis and Richards, allopaths; Drs. Brookins and Phillips, homœopaths, and Babbit and Wonsetler, eclectics.

ATTORNEYS.

Six attorneys are now engaged in practice at Hicksville—S. Summers, Hon. W. D. Hill, Thompson & Griffin, James E. Coulter and C. J. Ryan. Of these, Mr. Summers has been longest in practice here—since 1872.

PRESS.

The Hicksville *Independent* issued its first number September 10, 1874, with Francis Brooks as proprietor and J. W. Cummings, as publisher. It has been succeeded by the Hicksville *News*, of which M. V. Starr and L. G. Dowell are publishers and editors. It is a weekly Democratic paper, newsy, and has an excellent circulation.

The Hicksville *Republican* was started by D. M. Eveland, February 5, 1880. After a brief existence its publication ceased.

BUSINESS.

A summary of the present business interests of Hicksville is as follows:

General stores—Ainsworth, Boone & Bevington, Maxwell Dilworth, I. A. Gingery, J. E. Coburn.

Grocery—William J. Kleckner, H. Bloomfield, W. G. Hamilton, Goodin & Cony.

Clothing—Lewis & Hirsh.

Furniture dealers—J. P. Blakeslie, S. Blodgett, Wilderson & Co.

Hardware—Miller Brothers & Co., W. O. Hughs & Co.

Drugs—Frank Dalrymple, B. S. Pettit.

Bakery—Hugh Nelson.

Jewelry—Charles Bassett, Andrew Patterson.

Harness—E. M. Bilderbach, Sollenberger Brothers.

Livery—Bouker & Hughs, Nichols & Bayes.

Saw mill—Britton & Callender.

Grist mill—Bruce, Scott & Figley, T. W. Kerr & Co.

Wagon manufactory—Luther Crowl.

Photographer—H. Elliott.

Hicksville Manufacturing Company.

Building supplies—Fisher, Maxwell & Co.

Agricultural implements—John Hollinger, Merrill Otis, G. K. Otis.

Millinery—Mrs. Huber, Mrs. Eliza Murphy.

Kerr Brothers, manufacturers of turned handles, forks, etc.

George Knight, manufacturer of saw mill dogs.

H. F. Randolph & Co., manufacturer of staves.

Marble works—B. Webber.

Hicksville bank—E. D. Otis.

PERSONAL REMINISCENSES.

Alfred P. Edgerton of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 11th of January, 1813, and is the eldest son of Bela Edgerton and Phebe Ketchum, who were married at Plattsburg, March 24, 1811. His father was born at Franklin, New London Co., Conn., September 28, 1787, and was descended from Richard Edgerton, one of the original proprietors of Norwich. Bela Edgerton was fitted for college in his native town by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Nott, brother of the late President Nott, and graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1809. He was a classic teacher for several years after his graduation, in Vergennes, Vt., and in Plattsburg, N. Y. He volunteered at the latter place in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg, September 11, 1864. After the war, he was admitted to the bar, having previously studied law and practiced his profession in Clinton County, N. Y., till 1839. He was a member of the Legislature of New York, in 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, at a period when it numbered among its members the ablest men in the State, most of whom obtained national fame in after years. Among these Mr. Edgerton was recognized as a peer of the best, and had much to do in shaping the legislation of the State. He moved to Ohio in 1839, and settled at Hicksville, where he was well known to all the people, and no man was more esteemed by old and young. He died at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 10, 1874, aged eighty-seven years.

Mrs. Edgerton was born at Livingston's Manor, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 27, 1790, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, August 24, 1844. She was a daughter of Joseph Ketchum, a merchant and manufacturer, who died in the city of New York in 1795.

Alfred P. Edgerton, the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of the Academy at Plattsburg. He first appeared before the public as the editor of a newspaper, in 1833, and in the fall of that year removed to the city of New York, and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the spring of 1837, he came to Ohio, and assumed the management of the extensive landed interests of the "American Land Company," and of the Messrs. Hicks, their interest being known as the "Hicks Land Company." He laid out the town of Hicksville, built mills, and made extensive improvements in the interest of the parties he represented. In his land office in Hicksville, there was sold by him up to October 5, 1852, 140,000 acres of land—all to actual settlers. In 1852, Mr. Edgerton became the owner of the then unsold lands, amounting to 40,000 acres. A large part of these lands have since been disposed of to actual settlers. In all sales of land a liberal policy was pursued, and long credits given, and prompt payment never exacted when purchasers improved and continued in possession of the property purchased. During all the time Mr. Edgerton resided in Hicksville, he was actively engaged in improving and developing the town and the country generally, and was, and is now, a liberal contributor to every matter of public interest and benefit. In 1845, he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio, from the territory which then embraced the present counties of Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Putnam, Henry and part of Fulton. Up to this time, although accustomed to express, on proper occasions, decided political convictions, he had not been active in caucus and conventions, and was only known to the people of the district as a sagacious and upright business man. The public questions of that period involved complicated matters relating to finance, the State banking system, metallic or paper money, the public debt, public credit and kindred issues, and regarding these matters, the public mind was greatly stirred. The recognized leader of the Whig party of the State was Alfred Kelley, who had been identified with the public improvements and the financial policy of the State, in various official relations, since the origin of the public debt and the commencement of the canal system. Mr. Kelley was the Whig leader of the Senate, and he had developed his financial policy—had introduced bills to sanction it by legislation—had unmistakably beaten his antagonists and was master of the field.

Mr. Edgerton had been an attentive and patient observer of passing events, but except voting when questions came up, had taken no part in the debates. When the conflict, however, was approaching a close, he unexpectedly appeared in the arena, and in clear and logical speeches, electrified the body by the accurate knowledge he evinced of the principles involved in the proposed legislation, and of all the details regarding the finances of the State and of their management by his political opponents. The battle which was supposed by the Whigs to have been fought and won, it was ascertained had just commenced, and Mr. Kelley soon found in Mr. Edgerton a foeman more worthy of his steel than he expected or ever hoped to encounter, while the Democrats from that time forward recognized Mr. Edgerton as their leader. It may be stated that while this debate between Mr. Kelley and Mr. Edgerton was one of the most noted in the State, that the respectful deference always shown by the latter to the former, who was the senior, won for Mr. Edgerton the respect of the entire Whig party of the State, and secured to him ever after the warm friendship and respect of Mr. Kelley, which he often exhibited in kind and valuable ways.

In 1850, after the close of a brilliant career in the State Senate, Mr. Edgerton was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, from the district comprising the counties of Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Putnam, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Fulton and Lucas, and was again elected in 1852, the district being changed by dropping off Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Auglaize and Hardin, and adding Wood and Hancock. During his first term, he was second on the Committee of Claims, but in the next Congress was the Chairman. This was a very important committee, and involved much arduous labor, but his duties at the head of the committee were performed with diligence and fidelity. He gave searching examinations to every claim intrusted to his committee, and from his carefully prepared reports and logical conclusions, protecting alike the Federal Treasury, and extending even-handed justice to worthy claimants, no successful appeal was ever taken. This labor afforded him less time to engage in the current debates, yet, when occasion offered he would enter the field, and his opinions never failed to command the respect of the House.

In debate, he was forcible, logical, pungent and refined, his speeches showing great research, and being filled with information, discrimination and practical good sense, and always having reference only to the business before the House.

In 1853, he was selected by the Board of Fund Commissioners of Ohio to represent the State as its financial agent in the city of New York. This was the inauguration of a new policy by Ohio, of having its funds kept by its own agents and at all times in its own control. Mr. Edgerton succeeded the Ohio Life & Trust Company as the agent of the State, and his appointment met with much opposition from the friends of that institution The failure of the company in 1857 was the best proof that the Democratic policy for the New York agency was the best. It was in connection with this agency that Mr. Kelley's friendship and confidence in Mr. Edgerton was particularly manifested.

In 1856, he was Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the National Democratic Convention, held at Cincinnati. In 1859, he was appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to investigate the funds in the State Treasury. He made an elaborate report, which was accepted by the public as a full exposition of the frauds and their authors. In 1857, he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., but retained his citizenship in Ohio until 1862.

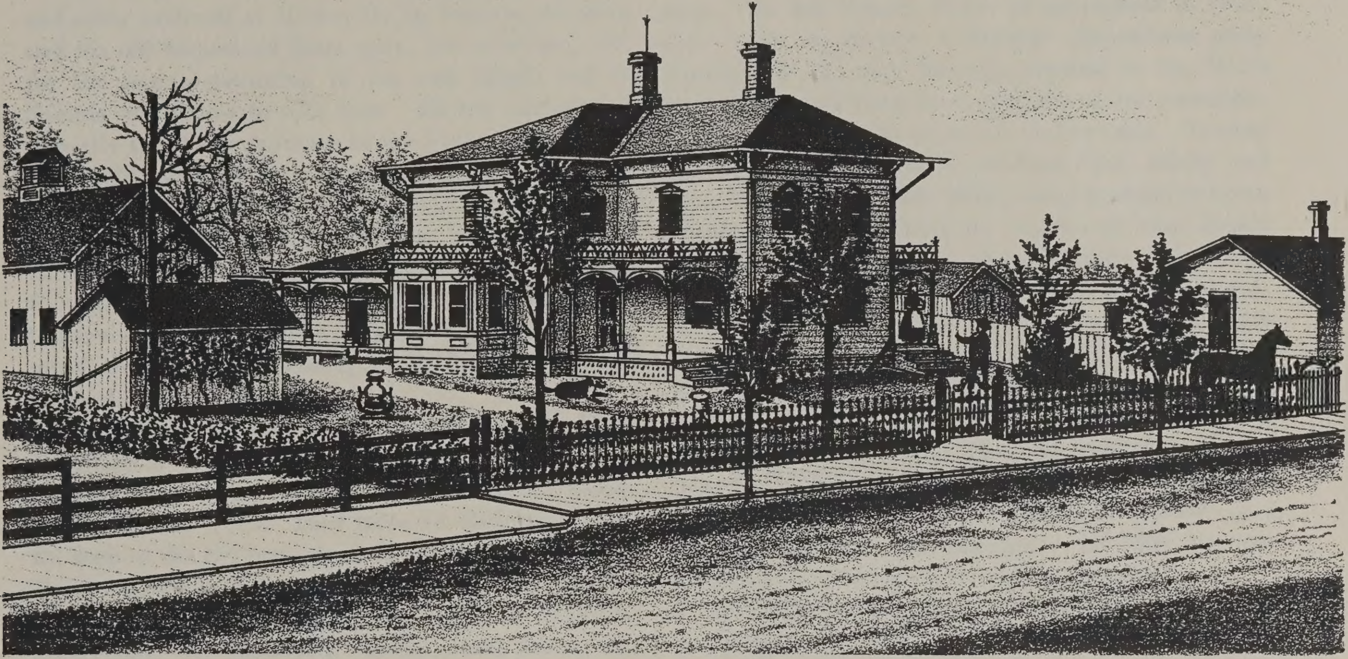
In 1859, in conjunction with Hugh McCulloch, since Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Henry Hoagland, he became the lessee of the Indiana Canal, from the Ohio State line to Terre Haute, and assumed the position of General Manager, and controlled the business until 1868.

In 1868, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Thomas A. Hendricks as Governor, but was defeated by 961 votes.

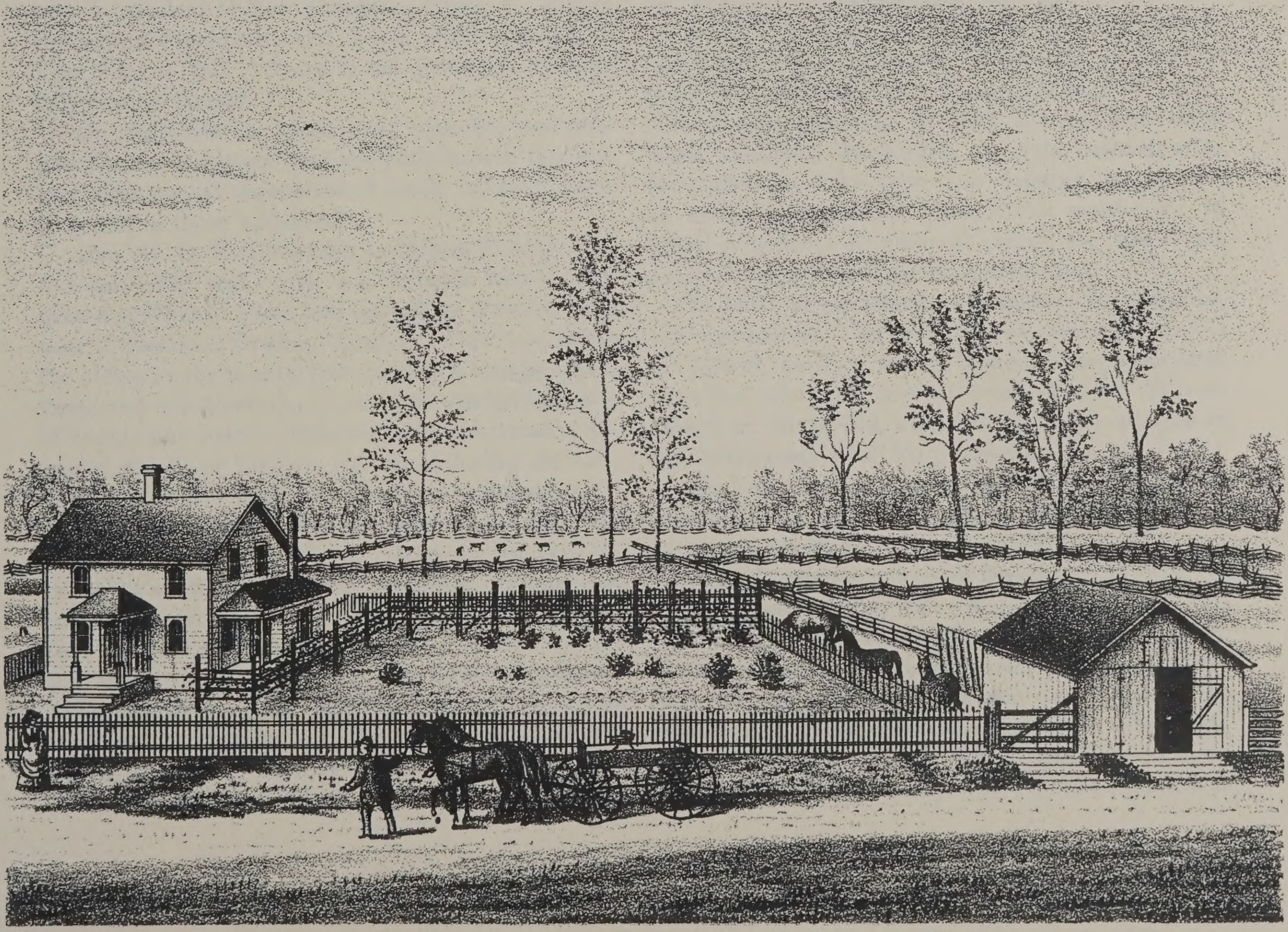
In 1872, he was nominated for Governor by the O'Connor, or anti-Greeley " straight-out " Democrats, but declined in an able and dignified letter, which concluded by expressing the hope that all Democrats in the State would vote for Hendricks.

Mr. Hendricks was the only candidate on the Democratic State ticket who was elected. Mr. Edgerton has been called by his friends to fill many minor political positions, but he has persistently preferred a business and not a political field of operations. He was a Senatorial Delegate from Ohio to the Baltimore Convention, in 1848, and a Senatorial Delegate from Indiana to the Chicago Convention in 1864, but he has held no office of any kind of a political nature since he was a member from Ohio of the Thirty-third Congress. He has, however, been an active and efficient member and President of the Board of School Trustees of the city of Fort Wayne for many years, his present term expiring in 1885, and he is now one of the Trustees of " Purdue University, a State institution of La Fayette, Ind., his term expiring in August, 1884.

Whatever public position Mr. E. has occupied, he has filled with complete satisfaction to those who



Village Res. of E.W. Crook, Hicksville, Defiance Co., Ohio.



have conferred them upon him and with honor to himself. In private life he is an accomplished and genial gentleman, and he is one of the best and most successful of business men, and a prominent favorite and a respected citizen.

Mr. Edgerton continues to manage his landed and other interests at Hicksville, by keeping an office and his old homestead there open for business, and for the annual gathering of his own family and all friends who choose to visit him. He has contributed liberally to all the churches in the town, six in number, and to each he has given $500 in cash, and the lot on which they stand, except the Christian Church, which bought their own lot and built their own church and asked and obtained only $100 from Mr. E., and except also the Episcopal Church, which was finished complete throughout by Mr. E. only, and conveyed by him to the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio in trust.

Mr. Edgerton was married at Columbus, Ohio, February 9, 1841, to Charlotte Dixon, daughter of Charles Dixon and Lucy Sage, born at Portland, Conn., June 1, 1816. They have six children living, all born at the old homestead in Hicksville—Frances Delord, now the widow of Alwyn A. Alvord, of New York; Charlotte Elizabeth, the wife of Satterlee Swartwout, of Stamford, Conn.; Ann Eliza, the wife of George Manierre, of Chicago, Ill.; Henry H., now a resident of New Orleans; Alfred P., now a resident of Cincinnati, and Dixon, now a lawyer at Fort Wayne, Ind. Dixon is the youngest and the only one unmarried.

Mr. Edgerton has made many speeches and published many addresses, and the publishers of this history have availed themselves of much information to be found in these addresses.

Hon. W. D. Hill was born in Nelson County, Va., October, 1833, and, with his father's family, emigrated to Ohio in 1849, and settled on a rented farm near Jamestown, Greene County. This son, being the oldest in the family, had principal charge of the farm, and remained upon it until he attained the age of twenty-one years. Meantime, he had attended the public schools in Virginia and Ohio during the winter seasons. In 1853, he bought a scholarship in Antioch College, while the institution was under the Presidency of Horace Mann. To maintain himself, he sawed wood, made fences, cultivated gardens and cooked his own food. He taught school during winters, and, after passing three years in college and for the want of means, left it and never graduated. Meantime, however, he read law with the late James M. Hunt, of Springfield, and was admitted at the spring term of the District Court in Clark County in 1860. In 1858, he started out in editorial life, and edited the Ohio *Press*, which journal succeeded the *Democratic Expositor*. This was a business misventure, and he lost not only his scanty savings, but became involved in debt. The law partnership of Hill & Snyder was formed in 1861, and although surrounded by hostile political elements, prosecuted a fair business. He was elected Mayor of Springfield in 1861, over James L. Torbert, a favorite Republican party leader, and in a city strongly opposed to Mr. Hill's well-understood views upon public men and measures.

In June, 1863, he removed to Defiance. During the Congressional canvass between Gen. Ashley and Gen. Rice, in 1864; the latter, being confined at home by illness, Mr Hill took the burden off Gen. Rice's shoulders, and made speeches at many prominent points throughout the district. Gen. Rice, as a matter of reciprocity, could not have surrendered his claims to one more gratifying to his own feelings than Mr. Hill. The Democracy of this representative district, and especially those of Williams, insisted, in 1865, in urging his name as a candidate for nomination for the Ohio House of Representatives, and he was successful against great odds, and elected by a majority exceeding two hundred. In 1867, he was re-elected by more than twice this majority.

In 1866, he was a candidate before the Democratic Convention of his district for Congress, but the late Gen. Henry S. Commayer secured the nomination, and was heartily supported by Mr. Hill.

In 1875, Gov. Allen appointed him, unsolicited, and when there was a flood of applicants indorsed by powerful influence, State Superintendent of Insurance Department, and he held this position three years, faithfully discharged his duty, retiring after the expiration of his term, and resisting the pressure of many distinguished Democratic politicians in different sections of Ohio to permit the use of his name as an applicant for re-appointment.

In 1878, he received the nomination for Congress, and was elected. In 1882, he was re-elected, and is at present serving as the National Representative from this district. Several years ago, Mr. Hill removed to Hicksville, where he has since engaged in the active practice of his profession.

He was married, June 3, 1862, to Augusta B. March, at Springfield, and has four daughters—Alice L., Anna E., Mary V. and Mattie T.

John Clemmer was born December 25, 1810, in Rockingham County, Va. When two years old, his father started to move into Montgomery County, Ohio, but had to stop on the road, and was detained two years, in consequence of the war. In 1814, he moved into Montgomery County, Ohio, where Mr. Clemmer resided until he was of age. In 1831, he came into Paulding County, where he resided until he married Miss Mary Glasmire, in 1837. He then moved into DeKalb County, Ind., and, March 1, 1846, Mrs. Clemmer died, leaving four children. In 1847, Mr. Clemmer married Mrs. E. A. Shaw, his present wife. The farm on which Mr. Clemmer lives was owned by Buenos Ayres, bought when acting as agent from Mr. Edgerton in 1837, and purchased from him by Mr. Clemmer in 1854. He died June 10, 1882. His family is Rebecca Jane, George W., Susan E. and Washington, by his first wife, and Frank J. by his second wife.

His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth A. S. Clemmer, was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., State of New York, in 1818, and resided there until 1821, when her parents removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., near the banks of the St. Lawrence River. There she spent her childhood days. In 1834, her father, Ira Allen, moved into Richland County, Ohio, where he remained until 1836, when he again moved, to what was then called the far West, and settled in the vicinity of Newville, Ind. Miss Allen, at that time, was mostly engaged in teaching school, in the primary branches of learning, until May 10, 1840, when she was married to Dr. Asa Shaw. They settled in the vicinity of Newville, where he practiced medicine until September 8, 1842, at which time he died. Mrs. Shaw was left a widow, with one child—Sylvester A.—fourteen months old. She went home and lived with her father and mother, but soon went to teaching again, and soon felt quite at home in the school room. She enjoyed the society of the children very much, and loved to see them advance in their studies, and states that she is still very much attached to those who were once her scholars. December 8, 1847, she married, for her second husband, Mr. John Clemmer, and still resides on the home place.

Hugh Elliott was born in Clear Creek Township, in Richland County, August 15, 1819, and married Miss Margaret McFarland September 8, 1842, of the same township. He had one boy by this marriage—George M. His wife died August 17, 1843, and the child died September 20, 1843. Mr. Elliott married, for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth A. Richardson, of Orange Township, Ashland County, December 4, 1851. Mr. Elliott sold his home farm and removed to Hicksville Township September 30, 1876, and bought a farm of 160 acres in Section 14, upon which he now resides. The farm has a neat frame residence, a good frame barn and 100 acres of cleared land. The land is productive, and he made a good exchange for his old home in Ashland County. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Hicksville Township in 1877, and re-elected in 1880, and proved himself a frank, honest and incorruptible officer. His family, by the second wife, is Abraham F., John J., James B., Mary A., Willie M., Eli R., George R. and Hugh C. All living but George R. Abraham Richardson, the father of Mrs. Elliott, died in Williams County, July 1, 1868, aged sixty-five years, and Mrs. Richardson, her mother, lives with Mrs. Elliott. She is now seventy-four years old.

Jacob Gingrich was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 17, 1822, attended school in the same place, and came to Hicksville Township in 1854, from Crawford County, Ohio, where he had resided about ten years. His father and mother came at that time. His father died in 1863, aged about ninety-two years; his mother died in 1865, aged seventy-two. In 1844, Mr. Gingrich married Miss Catharine Warner, who was born July 11, 1830. He arrived in Hicksville Township April, 1854. Milling was then done at Clarksville and Hicksville. Preaching at that time was generally in the cabins of the settlers. Rev. John Martin, of the United Brethren Church, was then the principal speaker. The family of Mr. Gingrich consists of one son—Emanuel. The first school taught in No. 7 was taught by Angeline Dorham in 1850. The house in No. 7 was built in 1849. Mrs. Gingrich's father died in Crawford County, Ohio, November 7, 1870, aged about eighty years.

William Babbage was born March 4, 1811, in England, in the town of Winklegh in the county of Devonshire. He landed in New York June, 1834, with only $2.50 and about three thousand miles from home, with no friends to help him. He says: "Two of us, my brother John and myself, left the city of New York at the same time. He went to Lockport, N. Y. I went to Rochester, N. Y., and went to work on a farm at $10 per month, for four months, and afterward hired for $12 a month for one year. At the end of that time, left Rochester for Ohio, and came by way of Buffalo. Got on the lake during an equinoctial storm. The Captain was obliged to turn around and go back to Erie, and had to remain there three days, as it was considered the worst storm ever witnessed on the lake. After three days, the boat started again, and crossed the lake to Detroit, and then went back to Toledo, where it arrived in the night, and I footed it from there to Defiance, a distance of about sixty miles, and arrived there in the fall of 1836. I there worked for Curtis Holgate for a time, and, at the building of the canal, was then given the position of Superintendent, to look after the hands in certain sections; entered a farm of 120 acres in what is now Williams County, Center Township, Secton 19, clearing up about forty acres; built a log house; then sold out and came to this township, and purchased where I now live, in 1845, and built another log cabin, and moved into it in June, 1846. The country was all woods then. My farm now contains eighty acres, under a good state of cultivation. Have a good house and barn. He was married, April 23, 1846, to Tryphena, daughter of Rev. E. and Betsy (Ryan) Johnson, of this township, who was born April 11, 1820, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Has six children—William E., John W., Charles E., Ann E., Emma C. and Addie T.—all living." Mr. Babbage is situated about three miles from Hicksville, on the Ridge road. The name of Mr. Babbage's father was Richard, and of his mother, Anne Elizabeth Down. They had seven children, four boys and three girls—William, John, Elizabeth, Anne, Richard, Simon and Mary. John came to this country with William; the rest all remained in England. The children of William Babbage are married, except the youngest. The oldest lives in Oregon; the rest are all settled at a convenient distance from home.

Peter Hilbert was born in Harrison County, Ohio, near Cadiz, February 20, 1818, and was married, March 8, 1838, to Miss Rebecca Miller, daughter of George and Christina (Sauvel) Miller. Mrs Peter Hilbert was born April 10, 1819. Her parents were Maryland people, and Mr. Hilbert's parents the same. They had the following children: Franklin, Solomon, William, Abraham, Alfred, Sarah, Daniel and Nathaniel, twins, Catharine, Rachel, George, Lydia M., Amanda M. and Anna A.; all living except George, Franklin, Anna A. and Sarah. He came to this township in 1846, and settled on his farm, then in the woods, in Section 1, and put up a log cabin, with puncheon floor, and stick chimney plastered with mud. The farm contains 160 acres, for which he paid $900, and commenced clearing it for a homestead. He went to Hicksville to do his milling and trading. After the mill at Hicksville burned, he went to Clarksville or Brunersburg to mill. Their first school was at the six corners, and their first church at Lost Creek.

His father, Daniel Hilbert, married, for his first wife, Miss Catharine Young, who died December 29, 1862, aged seventy-three years eight months and fifteen days. They were from Maryland, and came to Harrison County, Ohio, and from there to this county about forty years ago, and purchased a farm adjoining Miller Arrowsmith, known as the Isaac Wartenbee farm. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Barbara Yingling (widow), sister of his first wife, who died March 30, 1872, aged eighty-four years three months and ten days. He had a large family by his first wife, consisting of five boys and seven girls. He died December 30, 1877, at his daughter's, Mrs. Kleckner, in the northwest corner of Mark Township, at the age of ninety years, eight months and thirteen days.

Five sons of Peter Hilbert were in the service of the late war. Solomon enlisted in Company C, in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, July 23, 1861, and was discharged July 26, 1865; William enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 4, 1862, and discharged June 20, 1865; Alfred enlisted October 13, 1864, in Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, discharged July 13, 1865; Franklin enlisted June 5, 1861, in Company F, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, on account of disability October 30, 1862, and died November 20, 1862, from disease contracted while in the army. Abraham did not enlist, but was employed as a teamster at Camp Nelson, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Knoxville, etc.

Michael Tracht was born June 11, 1837, in Crawford County, Ohio, and served in the war of 1861–65, about three years, having enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry August 20, 1862, and was discharged May 20, 1865.

His father, Peter Tracht, and mother, Elizabeth (Heist) Tracht, came from Germany, near to Hessen, to this country in 1829, and settled in Crawford County, Ohio. Shortly after the close of war, came to this county, and settled on a farm in Hicksville Township, Section 2, where they now reside, Michael remaining at home with them, and helping to carry on the farm. They have had a large family of children, as follows: Elizabeth, Anna, Margaret, Michael, John, Eli, Catharine, Agnes, Caroline B., George and Mary; two of these are dead, Eli and Margaret.

George Tracht, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Heist) Tracht, was born in Crawford County September 18, 1847. He married Matilda, daughter of Jacob and Fredericka Hofmeister, who was born February 25, 1854. They have four children—Lillie May, born November 13, 1875; Elmer R., born December 3, 1877; Oscar J., born June 10, 1879; Charles W., born November 6, 1881. Mrs. Tracht's parents were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated to this country, landing in New York September 28, 1852; thence going to Mahoning County, remaining eighteen months; removing then three years to Fostoria, Hancock County; then five years to Seneca, and then, March, 1861, settling in this township, clearing up a 100 acre farm, but are now comfortably retired on a two-acre lot in the town of Hicksville. They have eight children, all surviving but John, who died November 8, 1866, aged twenty years. The other children are Margaret, married Christian Bishop; Fredericka, married Antoin Dierston; Jacob P., married Catharine Moore; Paulina, married Edward Tracht; Matilda, married George Tracht; Mariette, married Anthony Webber, and William, unmarried.

Frederick Henning was born in Amt Walhern, Baden, Germany, in 1831, and immigrated to America, landing at New York March 20, 1850. He removed to the far West, but, not liking the country, he returned to Reading, Penn., where he learned the cabinet-making, which he followed until 1870. He came to Ohio in 1854, settling in Ravenna, Portage County. He was married, in 1856, to Lena Hilterhoffe. His seven children all grew to maturity. They are Anna, Margaret, Carrie, Susie, George, Henry and Hattie. He moved to Hicksville Township in December, 1877, where he bought sixty acres of land in the woods, most of which he has reduced to a state of cultivation. He has a neat little house, surrounded with fruit trees and many conveniences. In politics, Mr. Henning is a Democrat. He received a good education in Germany. In his habits, Mr. H. is strictly opposed to tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

Ransom Osborn was born in Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., April 4, 1795, and married Miss Sarah Hurd, of Humphreyville, Conn., January 15, 1815. Sixteen years after, he removed to Geauga County, Ohio, remaining there eight years; from there he went to Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, and in the fall of 1836 he removed, with his family, to Hicksville Township. When he arrived, he found but two cabins, built by Hicks & Co., and occupied by Daniel Comstock and Robert Bowles. Mr. Osborn built the third cabin, near where the homestead of A. P. Edgerton now stands. As soon as he had his family domiciled, he started for Fort Wayne with a load of wheat and corn, and two yokes of oxen, the former to be converted into flour for the use of the family. The distance was twenty-five miles, through a dense forest, and the only road was a winding path, from which a few bushes had been cut. He reached his destination in safety, got his grain ground, and started for home about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After traveling some miles, it commenced to rain and snow, and the weather, which had been mild, turned bitterly cold. The path lay through a level country, and the heavy fall rains had covered the lower portion of the trail with water, which commenced freezing, and the oxen soon grew weary, as, at every step, the ice would break, cutting their legs; but he urged them on, with all the skill of an experienced driver. The cold increased, and he began to be alarmed for his safety, as the night was rapidly approaching. He tried to kindle a fire, but everything being covered with sleet, it was impossible. He moved slowly along, and as the darkness deepened he had to feel his way and guide his team. The weather grew colder and colder—ice formed on his clothing, and his body became chilled and benumbed. For a long time he urged his team forward, but at length they halted and refused to go. He then unyoked them, and let them loose in the forest, hoping to reach some habitation where he could obtain shelter and relief. His feet became so wet and frozen that he could not walk without the support of the limbs of the trees, with which he swung himself from tree to tree, often stopping to rest against some oak or beech while he called loudly for help. But no help came until he had remained in the woods all night, when a Mr. Brant, at whose house he had stopped on his way up to Fort Wayne, thinking he was probably lost in the woods, started out to look for him. As Mr. Osborn cried again and again for help, and he heard no sound save the dismal howling of the wolves and the echoes of his own voice, he gave up in despair. But hark! What was that? A shout—the barking of a dog. Mr. Brant assisted him to his cabin, where everything was done to alleviate his sufferings that could be done. All this time his wife and children were anxiously awaiting his return. The cold winds whistled among the trees, and after waiting in great suspense until after midnight, they barred the door and retired, but could not sleep. As quickly as possible, word was sent to Mrs. Osborn, of her husband's misfortune, and she went to him, staying a week, and then he was taken to his home in Hicksville. Medical assistance was called from Defiance. Dr. Colby and Dr. Kibby examined the case, and found that nothing but amputation of the limbs would save his life. The same evening of their arrival, they amputated them, just six inches below the knee. This fearful ordeal was passed through by Mr. Osborn without a murmur, but he was crippled for the rest of his life. He had a pair of cushions, or sort of knee-shoes, constructed, and as he recovered, with the help of a cane, he was able to walk about, and taught the first school in Hicksville. It consisted of five scholars —Joseph Bunnell, Sarah Bunnell, Alexander Yaxley, and his two daughters, Mary and Caroline Osborn. Mr. Osborn taught several terms, and was also Justice of the Peace. In the spring of 1837, he moved into the double cabin formerly occupied by Mr. Comstock, where Mrs. Osborn kept the workmen that cleared away the dense forests, and also the men that built the first grist mill. Mr. Osborn's family consisted of his wife and one son and five daughters—Sarah, Ruth, Esther, Joseph M., Mary and Caroline. He owned the property where Dr. Rakestraw now lives, and also the farm on the Edgerton road where Mr. Herrick now lives. Mrs. Osborn died March 8, 1843, aged forty-eight years. In 1857, Mr. Osborn went to Geneseo, Ill., to live with his oldest daughter, Mrs. Buenos Ayres. October 14, 1872, he ate his dinner as usual, and in the afternoon died sitting in his chair. About three years before his death, he received his second sight, which was a great pleasure to him, as he was a great reader.

Allen Parker was born near Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1810. He moved with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, where he remained until 1836, when he came to Hicksville, being one of the first settlers. He married Miss Esther, daughter of Ransom Osborn, November 14, 1839, it being the first wedding in Hicksville Township. It was attended by all of their near friends and neighbors. Mr. A. P. Edgerton and Miss Mary Platter were the attendants. Mr. Parker was a farmer by occupation, and also kept the hotel of the place for many years. He endured with cheerfulness all the privations and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and hopefully labored for and received the rewards due to industry and integrity. He died July 11, 1860, after a brief illness, leaving a wife and seven children, two daughters and five sons—Sarah, William, George, Carrie, John, Charles and Joseph—all living and married. His wife, Mrs. Esther Parker, survives him, and still lives at the old house at Hicksville, being the oldest settler of the place.

Luther Loveland, born in Hartford County, Conn., October 10, 1816, is a son of Luther and Lucy (Wickam) Loveland, both natives of Hartford County. They immigrated to Huron County, Ohio, in 1832. In 1836, the subject of this sketch came to Hicksville Township, and was employed by the Hicks Company, at $16 per month and board, to drive ox team, carting produce from the Maumee. October 22, 1840, he married Mary Magdalene, daughter of John and Phœbe (Nafee) Clemmer, who was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1814. The children of Mr. Loveland are Phœbe J., Lucius C., Sarah Catharine, John N., Lucy Ann, Peletiah and Mary. Mr. Loveland bought 160 acres in Hicksville Township, and is now living on Section 6.

William R. Maxwell, farmer, Hicksville, born in Adams County, Penn., on December 13, 1820, was the son of William and Isabelle (Johnson) Maxwell, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled with their family in Wayne County in 1827, purchasing land on which he lived until death, in 1837. His wife resided on the land with our subject until 1877. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two are living in this county—Elizabeth Nash (*nee* Maxwell) and our subject. James H. lives in Williams County. The early life of our subject was passed in Wayne County, and he received his education in the primitive district school. When of age, he began life for himself. Six years later, he purchased a farm of 160 acres of wild land, on which, now well improved, he still resides. He moved into a small cabin already on the land, and began to clear off the dense forest, which, by the frugality and industry of himself and wife, he has converted into a beautiful farm. He was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1853, and has served in all seven years. He has also been identified with other township offices, and in all has shown good executive ability and fearlessness in discharge of his duties. He has succeeded in making for himself a good home, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is well preserved, and bids fair to enjoy the fruits of his labors for many years. He was married, October 27, 1842, to Miss Eliza Amos, of Wayne County, Ohio, and they have had eight children, five of whom survive—Frances, Belle, Franklin, James H. and Eliza; the deceased were Mary A., Jane and William. The children are residents of this county, except Belle, who resides in Crawford County. Mrs. Maxwell departed this life October 13, 1864, at the age of forty-one years, eleven months and five days. Politically, Mr. Maxwell has affiliated with the Democratic party, and during his long life has been in full accord with his party. He has always been a friend to any public improvement that was projected.

Simon P. Brinker was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 28, 1845, came to Defiance County March 24, 1874, and located in Hicksville Township. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret H. Ross, of Westmoreland County, Penn., married October 25, 1866, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter—Adelia M. and Joseph H. (deceased). He married, for his second wife, Elmira Bungard, of Defiance County. They have the following family: Christopher Columbus, Laura Mabel. The father of Mrs. Brinker is Adam Bungard, and the name of her mother is Mary Bungard; formerly it was, when single, Hefflefinger, she having resided in Ashland County prior to her removal to Defiance County in the fall of 1863. They have a family of six children, three boys and three girls. All came to Defiance County, and all are living. John M. Brinker, father of Simon P., was born in Butler County, Penn., September 29, 1803; married Elizabeth Henry, of Butler County, Penn., February 24, 1824; she was born October 8, 1808; had fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls—Margaret B., Louisa, Henry A., Rebecca, Stephen J., Elizabeth, Christopher C., Joseph H., Carson B., Anna M., Simon M. P. and Hartman, and two others dead; came to Defiance County October 15, 1873, from Westmoreland County Penn., to Hicksville.

John Ryan was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in September, 1799, and received his education in that county. He married Miss Gertrude McCaffree, daughter of Cornelius and Elsie (Legg) McCaffree, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 5, 1824. Their children were Eugene, William Augustus, Charles M., Francis D., Eliza P., Washington C., (who was in the war of 1861–65, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and was discharged in July, 1865), Amelia J., Silvia Adelle and Cornelia Theodocia. Eugene, the oldest, died when a babe; William Augustus died in February, 1875; Silvia Adelle died September, 1874. Mr. Ryan came from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Hicksville Township in 1844; purchased eighty acres of land in the woods; put up his cabin with puncheon floor, chimney of sticks and mud, and moved in and commenced to clear his land, and passed through the usual experience of all the pioneers. He cleared about thirty acres, and then sold to John Hilbert. He then purchased an adjoining eighty acres of woodland, and made one more start in the woods, put up a cabin and barn, and cleared the farm upon which he died. It is under a fine state of cultivation, and has a fine frame house and good buildings, barn, etc.

The first school in this neighborhood was on the southeast corner of this farm, near what is now the six corners, and built in 1846. The teacher was Elias Cammel. Before this, they had to go to the northern district, two miles distant, which was taught by one Mr. Bercaw. Meetings were held in private residences in the neighborhood. Milling at Brunersburg, nearly twenty miles distant.

Mr. Ryan died May 1, 1880, in his eighty-first year. Gertrude Ryan, his wife, was born April 3, 1799, in Dutchess County, N. Y.; died October 7, 1872, aged seventy-three years. A fine double monument, erected by their children, marks their resting-place in the beautiful cemetery at the six corners; cost $450.

Benjamin Forlow was born April 1, 1810, in Berks County, Penn. His father, John, and his mother, Catharine (Wallsmith) Forlow, were both born in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather on his father's side was of Irish descent, and great-grandmother on his mother's side of German descent. His grandfather and grandmother both died in Berks County, Penn. His father moved, in 1831, to Butler County, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was twenty-one years old, where the father and mother both died. Mr. Forlow was a cabinet-maker by trade, which he learned in Pennsylvania, at which he worked in Butler County till he was twenty-two years old, when he married Catharine, daughter of John and Margaret (Wyland) Emerick, by whom he had eleven children, viz., Amos, John B., Susan, George, William, Mary E., Uriah, Lewis, Benjamin N., Ananias, Elizabeth. Two boys and a girl are deceased—John, George and Elizabeth. His wife, Catharine, was born in Butler County, her parents being among the first settlers of that county. After his marriage, he worked at his trade in Butler County some ten years, then came with his family to Defiance County, in 1843, and settled in Milford Township, where he bought eighty acres and forty in Farmer, the township line dividing. He lived in Milford in Section 36, in Farmer on Section 31. The farm had a small clearing and cabin when he bought of Robert M. Kells. He bought forty acres of Anthony Huber, who came from Butler County about the same time. His wife died on the farm November 4, 1876. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Forlow rented out his farm, and is now living a retired life at Hicksville, in his seventy-third year. He is still active, and enjoys good health. He has always belonged to the German Reform Church, as did his parents and grandparents before him. When Mr. Forlow came to his farm on Lost Creek, there was no road cut out to Hicksville from his place except the brush.

He has prospered, and has plenty of this world's goods as the result of industry, economy and honesty. He has a good farm of 120 acres; could sell, if he would, at $75 per acre.

His oldest son, Amos, whose sketch and portrait are in this work, was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted as a private in Company F, One-Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In all, four of his sons were in the service of their country in the late war.

Robert Filmore Kerr was born February 19, 1851, in the village of Middletown, Salt Creek Township, Holmes Co., Ohio. His father, Joseph Kerr, and his mother, Jane (Dowell) Kerr were born, the former in Honey Brook Township, Chester Co., Penn., September 10, 1820, the latter born in Holmes County, Ohio, September 18, 1827. Their children are Joseph D., Thomas W., Robert F., Alice May, Laura E. (deceased). Mr. Kerr (Joseph) came from Pennsylvania to Holmes County, Ohio, where he remained about fifteen years, then came to Defiance County, in October, 1857, and settled at Hicksville, where he now resides. Was a tailor by trade, but on his arrival at Hicksville he engaged in the lumbering business and cleared up a farm.

Robert F., the subject of this sketch, at twelve years of age commenced driving oxen to haul logs to the mill, and helped thereafter to clear up the farm, attending district school in winter, till about twenty years of age; then taught school three terms, in winters of 1872, 1873, 1874, in Hicksville Township. In 1874, he commenced his present business at Hicksville, on a small scale, in connection with his brothers, Joseph D. and Thomas W., and continued till 1877. Thomas W. then sold his interest to E. W. Crook, and the firm became and is now known as Kerr Bros. & Co. In 1879, they established a branch warehouse at Chicago, Robert F. taking charge. This establishment is, probably, now the largest of the kind in Northwest Ohio, shipping largely to New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Sacramento, Cal., Portland. Ore., also to Europe. They have an agency at New York. On December 1, 1881, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Amanda J. Otis, daughter of Morell and Margaret Otis, of Milford Township, who was born February 21, 1855. Mr. Kerr is of the firm of T. W. Kerr & Co., in the grist mill known as the Hicksville Mills, and also connected with the agricultural business of the firm of Otis & Co., of the same town. Mr. Kerr is now but little over thirty years of age; by industry and economy has worked his way up to a position of affluence and standing in the town seldom attained by many of double the amount of his years. He has put up a fine residence, second to none in the town.

The Kerr brothers all seem to be enterprising and go-ahead gentlemen. T. W. is, perhaps, the leading spirit in business enterprise, leading in the building of the grist mill.

Edward W. Crook was born December 23, 1841, in the village of Elkston, Columbiana County, Ohio. He is the oldest son and the fourth child of a family of seven children, of Thomas and Jane (Bachelor) Crook, who were born in England, were married there, came to America in 1839, and settled in Columbiana County, engaging in the manufacture of woolen goods, continuing in same business till 1863, when he engaged in mercantile life for two years, and then retired from business. Their children were Martha L., Mary, Sarah, Edward W., Emma C., John F. and Ida May. Edward W. Crook, the subject of this sketch, remained at home assisting his father in his business and attending school until nineteen years of age, when he went to learn the carriage-making business, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, when he commenced the business for himself at East Fairfield, Columbiana County, where he continued in the business till December 1, 1877, when he sold out and came to Hicksville, and in the spring of 1878 bought the interest of T. W. Kerr in the handle factory of Kerr Brothers, and the firm became J. D. and R. F. Kerr and E. W. Crook, and is known by the firm name of Kerr Brothers & Co. Mr. Crook married Miss Alice M. Kerr, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Dowell) Kerr, July 14, 1875, who was born November 5, 1852. Mr. Crook built his fine residence in Hicksville in 1878, into which he moved on the 1st day of January, 1879, a lithograph view of which appears in this history. Mr. Crook and his partners are wide-awake, enterprising gentlemen and do an excellent business.

E. D. Otis, banker, Hicksville, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, September 20, 1832, and is a son of Jesse Otis, a native of Vermont who located at Massilon, Ohio, in 1815; afterward located in the above township and county in 1817. He was born in 1793, and was a son of Elden Edward Otis, of Massachusetts, who was a son of Stephen Otis, a Major on the staff of Maj. Gen. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. He was wounded in the same engagement, but recovered, and did his country good service. Jesse made a permanent home in Wayne County, Ohio, for himself and family. He died there May 1, 1856, leaving seven sons and three daughters —John D., Merrill, Anna, William, Jane, Edward, Nathaniel, E. D., Mary, Henry W. Our subject remained on the farm with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when, in 1856, he went to Dalton, and became engaged as a clerk in a drug store. In 1857, he engaged in a mercantile business in Dalton, which he successfully conducted until 1879, at which time he sold out and came to Hicksville, Ohio, and in June of the same year began the general banking business, in which he is now so successfully engaged. He is a member of Lodge, No. 478, F. & A. M., to which body he has belonged for twenty years. He was married, in 1857, to Eliza, daughter of Jacob Bruch, of Wayne County, Ohio, by whom he has had four children, viz., A. F., Anna, Jennie and A. R. He is a gentleman of good education and ability, and during his residence in his native county was considerably interested in political matters, and represented his people in some of the offices of trust and responsibility Mr. O. is one of the leading citizens of the town, and although he has but lately become identified with the interests of Hicksville and Defiance County, his public-spiritedness has already won for him a leading place in society, and he is prominent among the solid men of the county.

Abram Henry was born in Crawford County May 4, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Kniseley) Henry. They were farmers, and the subject of this sketch remained at home, working on the farm, till seventeen years of age; then learned the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. He was married to Miss Emeline, daughter of Edward and Phœbe (Young) Wagner, December 22, 1857. Mrs. Henry was born August 20, 1834. Her father, Edward, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio; her mother was born in Virginia. Six children have been born to the subject of this sketch, three now living—Edward C., Willet F., Leila N. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 22, 1863; passed through many battles, but came through all right, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

George W. Scott was born at Independence Defiance County, on what is known as the Dr. John Evans farm, January 6, 1839. His parents were Virginians by birth. His parents, John and Catharine (Davidson) Scott, settled in Pickaway County, Ohio, and remained there till 1836, when they came to this county. They made their first purchase by entering eighty acres in what is now Ridgeville Township, Henry County, which he partly cleared up, putting up a cabin. Mrs. Scott died on this farm about 1845. Mr. Scott bought next in Richland Township, and married, for second wife, Mrs. Stacy. He died on this farm about 1852.

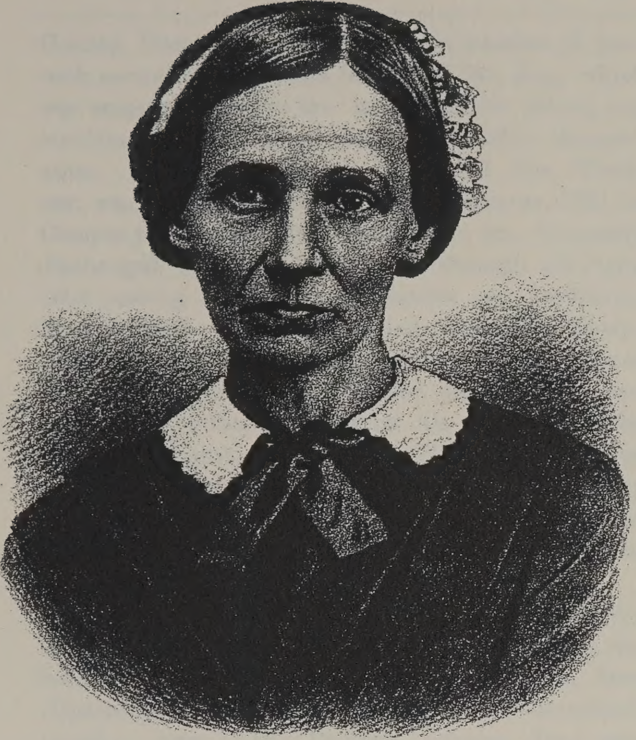
By his first marriage, he had eight children, viz., Lydia, Jacob, Eliza, Wesley, Nancy, Mary J., John H., George W. Two of these are living, Jacob and the subject of this sketch. Jacob lives at Florida, Henry County. George remained at home on the farm till his father's death, being then about thirteen years old. He left home for Pickaway county, where he worked on a farm about five years, then returned to Florida, Henry County, and learned the milling business. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in November, 1861, and was honorably discharged as a Lieutenant at the close of the war, July 20, 1865; then returned; farmed for about two years; then entered the mill at Evansport, and continued in the same till the spring of 1877. He then came to Hicksville, entering the Anchor Mills, and in 1880 bought an interest, and the firm became Hootman, Scott & Bruce, now Scott, Bruce & Fribley.

Mr. Scott married Clara, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Barnhart) Bowen, September 6, 1860, and has seven children, viz., Mary J., Della, Myrtie, Nelly, George E., Darla. Mr. Scott was in thirty-four battles, which was inscribed on their banner by order of their General. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He never lost a meal, missed an engagement or received a scratch.

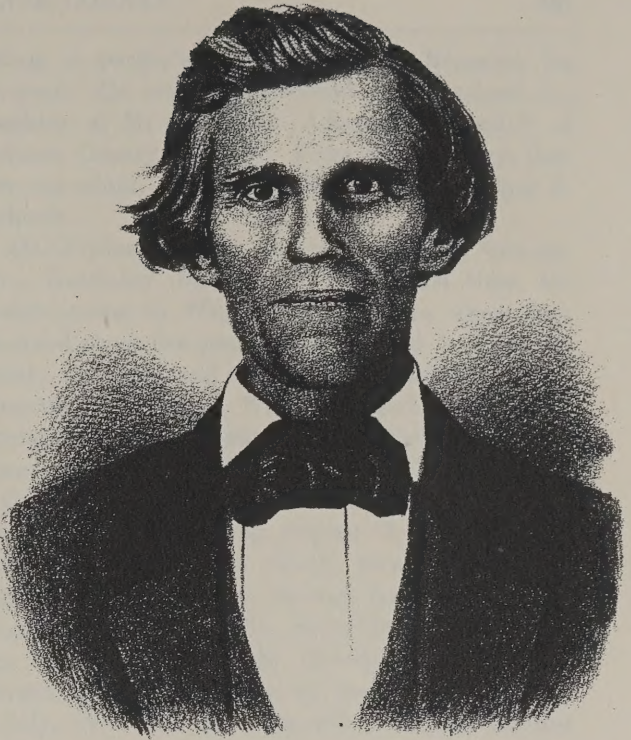
B. S. Pettit, dealer in drugs, books and stationery, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 17, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin Dye and Patsey (Morris) Pettit, who were born in the same county, he July 3, 1822, and she March 21, 1827. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Dye) Pettit. He came from Pennsylvania to Miami County, in which he died. She was born in Miami County October 8, 1800, and the first white child born in Miami County. Benjamin Dye Pettit removed from Miami County with his family to Marion County, Ohio, in 1852, in which he lived till 1866, when he removed to White County, Ind., where he died April 28, 1879. To them were born six children, viz., B. S., David (deceased), E. M., Clara E., B. B. and Mary E. Mrs. P. is living, and resides in White County, Ind. Mr. P. was a farmer by occupation.

The boyhood of our subject, was passed upon the farm, and in the district schools he obtained the rudiments of an education. He entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., in 1873, and took a full philosophical course, completing the same in two years. Previous to entering the above institution, he taught district schools for two terms. After attaining his twenty-fourth year, he entered a drug store, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the nature of drugs, and located in Hicksville, in business for himself, in February, 1879, where he has since been engaged, and does a thriving business. He is a member of F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 478, Hicksville; is also a member of the Baptist Church. He was married, January 28, 1880, to Miss Estella, daughter of S. H. and Dorcas H. Powell, of White County, Ind. She died August 2, 1881. Mr. P. does a good business in his line, and keeps everything usually found in a first-class drug retail house.

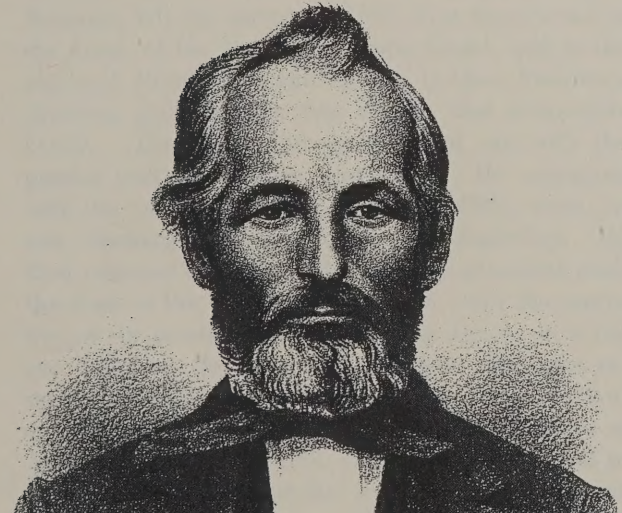
William J. Kleckner, son of Samuel and Mary A. (Hilbert) Kleckner, was born October 2, 1844, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; came to this county with his parents when about eighteen months old; grew up, and spent his early days on the farm until nineteen years old; then went to the boat-oar factory of J. D. Wilsey, of Defiance County, on the farm of Miller Arrowsmith; worked at this business thirteen years. After following up the oar business for a time, he commenced the manufacture and sale of pumps at Hicksville, and continued the same till September, 1882. He then commenced the grocery business at Hicksville, in which he is now engaged in connection with the pump business. Mr. Kleckner married Harriet A., daughter of David and Sophia A. (Walden) Powell, January 14, 1866, by whom he has two children—Addie L., born April 30, 1867, and William E., born January 17, 1874. Mrs. Kleckner was born in Allen County, Ohio, February 25, 1846. Her parents, David and Sophia, were born, the former March 12, 1812, in Juniata County, Penn., the latter born January 24, 1823, in Portage County, Ohio. They had four children—Mary J., William C., Harriet A. and George F., all living in this county except one daughter (Mrs. States), now living in Allen County, Ohio. The parents of Mrs. W. J. Kleckner were married April 8, 1841. Mr. Powell died April 22, 1849, in Allen



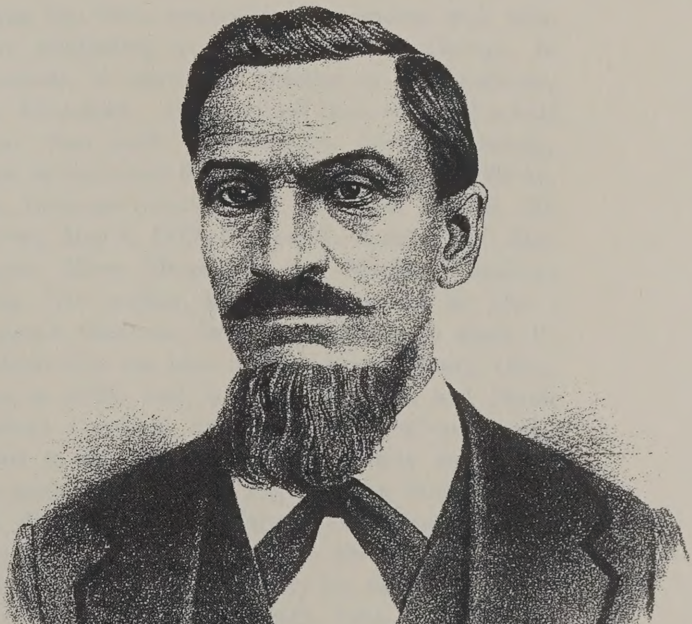
L Cameron



John Cameron



John Clemmer



John Swilley

County, Ohio, having suffered for a number of years with necrosis of the bone in one of his legs, which was amputated above the knee, without taking any anodynes, but died about eight months after the operation. William C. Powell, brother of Mrs. Kleckner, was in the late war; enlisted September, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment ; was honorably discharged July 28, 1865; came through all right, after passing through many battles and hardships. Mrs. Powell, in 1850, married Alexander Tharp, brother of Colin and Elisha, early settlers in Defiance County. He died in 1864; died on his farm, and was buried in the cemetery on his farm, where the Lutheran Church now stands. Mrs. Kleckner lived on this place twenty-six years of her life. Mr. Tharp first settled at Williams Center; then bought the farm on which the Lutheran Church stands, near Arrowsmith's land.

Dr. W. H. Richards was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 6, 1837. His father, John Richards, was born near Steubenville, Ohio His mother, Jane (Hutchinson) Richards, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn. The Doctor's younger days were spent on the farm, until a young man. He attended high school at Fredericksburg, Wayne Co., Ohio, and taught school several terms. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1861, and volunteered as a soldier on September 11, 1861, in the Fifth Ohio Independent Battery, commanded by Capt. Hickenlooper, now Gen. Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati. The battery was under Gen. Fremont, in Missouri, till the spring of 1862, then transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, under Grant, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing was in Gen. Prentice's division, and fired the first shot in that memorable battle. They lost four guns out of six, with the greater part of the men and horses. He remained with the battery till the spring of 1863, when he was discharged in consequence of disability. He then removed to Paxton, Ill., where he remained until the close of the war, teaching school, with the exception of six months spent in the army again, or in the one hundred days' service in 1864. He again resumed the study of medicine, in the office of Randolph & Kelso, of Paxton, Ill ; attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866 and in 1867; returned to Illinois and commenced the practice of medicine at Ludlow, Champaign Co., Ill., where he married Miss Mary A. Pinkerton, of Preble County, Ohio, in 1868. In 1869, he removed to Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., where his wife died of consumption. He had one child born, and which also died at the same time. He then returned to Ohio, in 1871, and graduated at Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1872; located at Hicksville that spring, in partnership with Dr. T. C. Kinmont, for one year. He married his second wife, Lodema H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adamson Tannehill, of Defiance County, in 1873. From this marriage they have one child, eight years old, named Fordyce B. Richards.

Dr. William D. Otis was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 14, 1841. About this time, his parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where they remained about five years, then removed to Defiance County, in 1846, and settled in Milford Township, where they now reside. W. D. remained at home until eighteen years of age, attending district school in the winter season. At this age, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting August 13, 1862, and was in the battles of Loudon Creek, Strawberry Plains, siege of Knoxville, also through the Georgia campaign and Franklin fight, Nashville siege and victory, winding up in North Carolina, and was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, at the close of the war, in July, 1865. He then returned home and resumed his literary education, which had been contemplated before his enlistment. He attended normal school at Bryan, Ohio, for one year; then went to Denison University, at Greenville, Ohio, where he remained six years, completing his classical work, and graduating from the institute three years thereafter with honors, receiving the degree of A. M. In 1872, he entered the office of Prof. A. C. Miller, at Orrville, Wayne Co., Ohio, completing his studies with him. After graduating at Wooster Medical College, at Cleveland, he started to practice at Independence, near Cleveland. He remained there one and a half years; then went to Pataskala, Licking County, where he remained five years; then located in Hicksville, Defiance County, Ohio, November 1, 1880. He married, May 8, 1873, Harriet M., daughter of Harrington Howe (deceased), and Martha (Smedley) Howe. Her mother, Martha, resides with Mr. Otis.

James Casebeer, farmer and dealer in stock, P. O. Hicksville, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 4, 1818, and is a son of John and Sarah (Smiley) Casebeer, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in the above county in an early day, where they made a permanent home, living therein until they died. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. To them were born three children, viz., James, Sarah and Lavina. By his first wife he had eleven children, viz., Elizabeth, John, David, Mary, Plevy, Ann, Andrew, Adam, Catharine, Jacob and Hannah. The early life of our subject was passed upon the farm, and when old enough and strong enough he began learning the smith trade, which he pursued for a number of years, saving up enough in the meantime to buy himself a small piece of land in his native county. For thirteen years after his purchase, he lived in Tuscarawas County, then disposed of his property, and removed to Holmes County, Ohio, where he bought land, on which he lived until 1861, at which time he located where he now lives, near Hicksville; now owns a farm of 270 acres of good land, 110 of which adjoins the village. He was elected to serve as a Justice of the Peace of the township, and likewise as a Trustee. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Stevens) Sewer, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. To them have been born eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz., Martha J., John E., Catharine, George T., Elizabeth and Benjamin F., and Marietta; the deceased, Samuel J., William H., Anna and Alice. John was a member of Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; enlisted October, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company D; went through the war, and was honorably discharged September 25, 1865. William H. was a member of same company and regiment, and enlisted with his brother at the same time; was a Corporal; was killed at the battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862; shot through the head and instantly killed. Mr. C.'s family are members of the United Baptist Church. Mr. C. began life a poor boy, and by industry and economy he has accomplished the great object of life—made a good home—and is now living amid peace and plenty, the result of a successful life's work. Mr. C.'s parents died nearly at the same time, when he was only five years of age.

Mrs. Sarah Smiley's mother named Boyd, was captured by the Indians in childhood, in Somerset County, Penn., during the Revolutionary war, and held a captive by them for seven years. After the close of the war, she was turned over to her friends, a treaty having been effected that necessitated the return of all captives, and she, with others, was brought into old Fort Duquesne, where Pittsburgh, Penn., now stands. At the time she was captured, seven others of the same family were taken, consisting of the child's mother and grandmother and four other children. The mother and grandmother were ruthlessly murdered by the Indians at the time they were captured, but all the children, except one, passed seven years in captivity. One of the children, a boy, and the youngest, became accustomed to his red captors and their ways, and refused to return to his white friends and relatives. The eldest son was kept a prisoner three years, when he was released and assisted back to his friends by his Indian captors. About twenty-five women and children were at the time congregated at the house where these people were captured. They all were infirm and the infants were murdered, the rest taken into captivity. They were not captured until after a hard resistance was made, and then only after the cabin was burned.

Asher P. Phillips, son of John C. and Phebe A. (Mark) Phillips, was born in Berrien County, Mich., July 8, 1859. His father was born in Ohio in 1837, his mother, in this county in 1839. They had two childern—Asher P. and Francis B. (dead). Asher P. married Susan J., daughter of John and Rachel (Depew) Knisely. One child has been born to them, December 12, 1881—Phebe R. Phillips. His mother, Phebe, married for her second husband Peter M. Eldridge. John C. Phillips, the first husband, enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served till the close of the war. The second husband, Peter Eldridge, enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, discharged April, 1862, on account of disability. Re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, January 12,1864, and discharged July 19, 1865; was in the siege of Atlanta and at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, etc.

Isaac Donafin was born March 30, 1834, at or near Lancaster, Ohio. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Hartle) Donafin. His mother died when he was about eight years old, leaving him to the cold charity of the world and friends. Nothing in particular is known of his youth from this until 1855, except that he had to shift for himself, and that in the meantime he had learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1855, he removed to Auburn, Ind., where he became acquainted with Miss Julia G. Gray, daughter of John B. and Julia (Rowland) Gray, to whom he was married August 24, 1856. She was born May 8, 1831, in Ashland County, Ohio, and is a descendent of the Nickerbockers of the East, and can trace her family history back 200 years. The fruit of this marriage was two daughters—Hattie, born August, 24, 1857, who who stricken down in the bloom of womanhood in Hicksville, August 8, 1881, much beloved and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends whom she had served for a number of years as clerk in the post office of her native town, Hicksville, where she had grown up. The other daughter, Julia M., was born June 25, 1860, and is now clerking in the same office, for her mother, Mrs. Donafin, who received the appointment of Postmistress at Hicksville, February 16, 1870. In 1858, Mr. Donafin moved to Hicksville and continued the cabinet business until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the service of his country in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 12, 1861; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and was conveyed hence to the Southern prison pens, and was retained a prisoner until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged, and on his way home lost his life by the explosion of the ill-fated Sultana, on its passage up the Mississippi River, consigning the body of Mr. Donafin and many other brave comrades to a watery grave. The Post of the G. A. R., at Hicksville, is called "I. Donafin Post" in honor of the brave comrade, Isaac Donafin, whose remains were carried away by the great waters of the Mississippi.

D. G. Huffman, born in Ashland County December 9, 1829, was the eighth of a family of ten children of Abraham and Margaret (Cuppy) Huffman. His father was the second person who settled in Clear Creek Township, Ashland County, in May, 1813. At the age of nineteen, he commenced teaching school, and taught six years in his native county. He then moved to Iowa in 1856, and engaged in the drug business for seven years, then came to Defiance County, and in the fall of 1872 settled in Hicksville. He was railroad agent five years at this place. Then engaged in insurance and land agency. Was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1881. He was married to Fannie J., daughter of Aldrich and Anne Carver, of Ashland County, in 1852. They have had five children, one now living, Fanny J., who married Charles G. Shephard.

James Maxwell was born October 4, 1817, in Jefferson County, Ohio; remained at home with his parents until twenty-one, helping to clear the farm and carry on same, attending district school in winter. His parents were born, the father in Adams County, Penn., the mother in Westmoreland County, Penn. They afterward came to Ohio, settling in Jefferson County, where they died.

In the spring of 1843, Mr. Maxwell came to Wayne County, Ohio. In 1846, came to Defiance and located 160 acres of land in Hicksville Township, in Section 5. In 1848, he moved on to it, cleared up and put it under cultivation, except forty acres which remains in timber. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Dorotha (Akins) Miller, who was born October 13, 1819, in Holmes County, Ohio. Their family consists of six children, three boys—Samuel A., Isaac M., Robert B.; three girls—Sarah M., Mary A. and Charlotte E.—all living but Robert. When Mr. Maxwell first came to the county, game was plenty—deer, turkey, wolves, and occasionally a bear Wolves were quite troublesome to sheep. Deer were frequently seen in flocks of from five to twenty. They frequently fed on the wheat fields in the spring, and as they were easily shot, venison was plentiful. In 1849, he owned a fresh cow and the wolves were bound to take her and the calf. Mrs. Maxwell was obliged to build a fire near by to keep them away. The dog being a coward, and Mr. Maxwell not at home, Mrs. M. was obliged to watch all night, frequently hearing the snapping of their teeth in the darkness. They often killed and ate young calves. Mr. M. caught, at one time, a half dozen young wolves in a hollow log. The premium was $2.50 per scalp, paid by the Treasurer from the county taxes. They disappeared about the year 1852.

About 1849, they had no schoolhouse, and Mr. Maxwell was joined by his neighbors, Adamson Tannehill, Joshua Hall, Matthew K. Scott and John A. Isaac and James Miller, and put up a hewed-log schoolhouse on the corner of his farm, Mr. Maxwell furnishing most of the lumber and shingles and hewing the timber. Elizabeth Powell was the first teacher. Mr. M. removed to Hicksville in 1878, and located on Lot No. 63, on which he now resides. He also owns Lot No. 62 and 64.

George Clemmer, carpenter, Hicksville, was born in Perry Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 13, 1816, and is a son of David and Martha (Wilson) Clemmer, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Rockingham County, Va. They were married in Virginia and removed to Montgomery County in 1815. He died about 1867, she in 1865. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Robert, Polly, Andrew, John, Nancy, Eliza, George, Joseph, Phebe, William, Martha and David. Our subject, after serving fifteen years on the farm, served apprenticeship to carpentering at Dayton; then worked two years at Cincinnati, and there, in 1836, married Elizabeth Repteo of Albemarle County, Penn. In September, 1838, he came to Hicksville, assisting to build the first grist mills in the county. He worked steadily at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to check Gen. Kirby Smith; was in the Knoxville siege; then, for four, months, bridge-building, when he ruptured himself and was sent to hospital; came home three months on furlough; then rejoined his regiment at Nashville, but being unable to do duty he was put in a field hospital, and was discharged at Wilmington, N. C., when he returned home, and has followed his trade ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Clemmer have been born nine children viz.: David, Greenville, Francis, Martha A., Malinda, George H., Adelaide and Adeline (twins) and Benjamin. He is a member of Donafin Post, G. A. R. He and wife are members of the Disciples Church. He was the first Assessor of the township.

L. E. Griffin, of the firm of Thompson & Griffin, attorneys at law, Hicksville, was born in New Cumberland, W. Va., June 10, 1858 His early life was passed in his native place, and in the common school he received the rudiments of an education. In 1874, he entered Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio, in which he prosecuted his studies until the following year, when he entered the Northwestern Normal School at Fostoria, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1877. In 1878, he entered the Northwestern Normal School at Ada, Ohio, from which he graduated in July, 1879, and during the time he was connected with this school acted in the capacity of preceptor. From 1875, he taught school during the winter months, and in this manner supported himself while at school. As a teacher, he won an enviable reputation, and ranked among the leading educators of the county in which he taught. In 1878, he began reading law privately, and in 1879 he began reading under the direction of Smirk & Batteson, prominent attorneys at Kenton, Ohio, who were his preceptors until June, 1880, when he came to Hicksville, and in December of the same year, was admitted to the bar. January 12, 1881, he entered into a copartnership with F. M. Thompson. He is an honorable member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Hicksville, No. 478.

F. M. Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Griffin, attorneys at law, Hicksville, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 29, 1851. Mr. Thompson's boyhood was spent on the farm, and he received his rudimentary education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the Academy at Newville, Ind., where for three years he applied himself closely to study. After which he attended high school at Edgerton, Ohio, one year. During the winter months of the above time he taught school, and thus maintained himself during his school days. In the winters of 1875 and 1876, he was employed as a clerk in the State Insurance Department at Columbus, and during this time he began reading law under the tutelage of Hill, Myers & Cameron, who were his preceptors until admitted to the bar of Ohio, at Toledo, March 19, 1879. Immediately thereafter, he opened an office in Hicksville and began practicing in the courts of the county. In 1876, he was appointed one of the school examiners of the county, which position he yet holds. October 12, 1876, Mr. T. was married to Mercy daughter of Rev. N. Crary, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Harry F. and Ray S.

J. C. Ryan, attorney at law, Hicksville, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, and is a son of James and Sarah (Carns) Ryan. The advantages Mr. R. enjoyed in early life for an education were such as common schools afforded, and with an additional course of study in the Salem Seminary, completed his educational course. He began reading law in 1859, and in 1860 entered the law office of Kennett & Ambler, of Salem, Ohio, with whom he studied until admitted to the bar, 1863. After which he entered into a partnership with his preceptors, which continued eight years. He afterward opened an office in Washingtonville, in the above county, where he practiced until 1877, at which time he came to Hicksville. He was admitted to practice in the United States Court in 1868. He has been a close student in his profession, and is one of the best read lawyers in Northwestern Ohio. Athough bodily deformed, he is well developed mentally, and his well-balanced mind is stored with the fruits of constant and intelligent research. In 1872, he was married to Miss Emma A. Royer, of Dundee, Mich., who has borne him four children, viz.: John G., Otis W., Pearl J. and an infant unnamed.

John Swilly, deceased, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 16, 1835. At the age of twenty-one years he immigrated to America, and settled in Preble County, Ohio. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, and after locating in Eaton, in the above county, he plied his trade until September, 1852, at which time he came to Hicksville, Ohio, and continued his trade, which he abandoned in 1871. In 1869, he began keeping hotel, and made a popular and accommodating landlord, and hundreds of traveling men, who enjoyed his liberality and sociability, will remember him as "mine host," who was always untiring in his efforts to please. October 6, 1853, he was married to Miss Maria E., daughter of Michael and Catherine Huffman, who bore him eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Catherine Richards, *nee* Swilley, Amelia, Clara M., Mina C. and Eddie H. The deceased are Ellen Tannehill, *nee* Swilley, Isabella C. and George W.

Mr. Swilly was quite successful in his business operations, and at his death, which occurred June 19, 1882, left a handsome property in the village of Hicksville.

J. C. Clay, manufacturer of lumber, Hicksville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Coughnour) Clay. He was born in Pennsylvania, and she in Virginia. The early life of our subject was spent in his native county, and he obtained a good practical education in the district schools. When old enough, he began work in a saw mill, which gave him employment until 1863, at which time he located at Hicksville and founded his present business, which has been largely increased since the beginning, he having now one of the best equipped mills in the county. He manufactures about two million feet of lumber every year, and gives employment to about twenty-five employes. Mr. C. is a member of the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship, and also a member of the Disciples' Church, and he has also held the offices of Trustee and Treasurer of the township, and has been a member of the School Board for quite a number of years. In 1862, he was married to Miss M. R. Sager, who has borne him two children, viz.: E. L. and A. A.

Amos Forlow, farmer, and manufacturer of drain tile, Hicksville, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 21, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Catherine (Emmerick) Forlow, who settled in Defiance County in 1843. The subject of this sketch was ten years old when his parents located here, and in the common schools he obtained a good, practical education. Upon attaining his majority, he launched into business on his own responsibility and purchased eighty acres of land, the same upon which he now resides. The land was covered with a dense growth of timber, which he cleared away almost entirely by his own hands. August 14, 1862, he responded to his country's call for men, in the time of danger, and volunteered as a member of Company F, of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Immediately thereafter the regiment was transferred to Cincinnati and thence across the river to the soil of Kentucky, on which they did duty in campaigning, and participated in the famous Morgan raid, chasing that redoubtable worthy from New Albany, Ind., to Portsmouth, Ohio, near which place the disbandment of Morgan's force took place. His regiment was then annexed to Burnside's army, and took part in the Knoxville campaign, but owing to ill health our subject did not take a part. Then came the ever-memorable campaign of Atlanta and vicinity, and in this his regiment fought in many of the battles that occurred in and around that almost impregnable stronghold. Next, the regiment accompanied the Twenty-third Corps in the chase after Gen. Hood, and eventually brought up at Nashville. When Lee surrendered, the regiment was at Raleigh, N. C. He was discharged at Salisbury, N. C., July 14, 1865, and returned to his home

J. B. Forlow, brother of our subject, enlisted at the same time, and in the same company and regiment, and had a similar experience.

George and William, his other brothers, also did service; the former in the Forty-sixth Regiment and the latter in the Twenty-first Regiment. All were honorably discharged and returned home.

Upon his return to civil life, the subject of this sketch resumed his labors upon his farm, and has been successful to a marked degree.

He assessed the township in 1866, 1867 and 1868. He is much interested in religious matters, and he and his family are exemplary members of the United Brethren Church. He has been Class Leader and Sunday School Superintendent ten years, and Secretary to the Quarterly Conference. November 19, 1856, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Myers, who has borne him seven children, six of whom are living, viz.: Frank L., Alice E., Lucinda A., Edward A., Amanda E. and Cora B.; George, deceased, aged fifteen months.

Mr. F. formerly voted with the Democratic party, but for twelve years past has acted independently of party ties, and voted for men who represented the principles of temperance and justice, rather than for a blind zeal of political fanaticism. He also takes much interest in pioneer history, and is Secretary of the Old Settlers' Society, a position he has held since its organization in 1876.

A. Summers was born in Washington County, Penn., June 30, 1812. and settled in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1849, and remained there until 1872, and then removed to Hicksville, Defiance County. He read law with Judge Avery, of Wooster, in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He practiced in Bucyrus, and was County Clerk there six years, up to 1864, at which time he began the practice of the law, and was elected twice Prosecuting Attorney and twice Judge of Probate, and continued until 1872, when he came to Hicksville and started an office and was elected Mayor in 1880. Mr. Summers has no family, but has adopted and raised many children. In this particular he has been remarkably generous. He has long been an active friend of the common school system of Ohio, and did all he could to aid the system. He lives in a nice residence, noted for the appearance of its architecture and worth about $6,000, built in 1877.

C. V. Tannehill, dentist, Hicksville, Ohio, was born in Hicksville Township October 12, 1852. He remained on his father's farm, two miles north of Hicksville, until eighteen years of age. He then attended school at Perrysville, Ashland Co., Ohio, for a term of two years, boarding with his uncle, Charles O. Tannehill; on leaving school, he commenced the study of his profession with Dr. J. L. Scott, of Defiance, Ohio, and, after completing his studies, he practiced in Doylestown and Willshire, Ohio. In the latter part of 1878, he married Ella, second daughter of John Swilley, of Hicksville, and located, for the practice of dentistry, in the above-named town, where he still remains. He has one son, Charles Herbert, born in 1879.

Mark W. Babb was born in England, Somersetshire, February 11, 1812, and came to America, landing in New York in 1833; after spending a short time in the city, went to Utica, N. Y., and worked at his trade a few months, and then went to Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, and remained there a short time, and went to the town of Bethlehem, Stark Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1846. He then removed to Hicksville Township, Defiance Co., Ohio, having purchased a farm, all in the woods, in above township, in the fall of 1842, paying $3 an acre for it, which was the general price of land there at that time. In 1842, when he came to Hicksville Township, Hicksville was a very small village. There were eleven votes cast in the township in 1842.

Mr. Babb married Miss Mary Magdalene Smith, of Stark County, Ohio, in 1836, and they lived happily together for about two years and a half, when sickness entered their quiet home, and Mrs. Babb died of typhus fever in 1839, aged twenty-six years, leaving two children—Uriah E. and Elvira M. He married, for his second wife, Miss Mary Hollinger, of Stark County, Ohio, August 6, 1843. His children by this marriage are Alfred J., Lucinda C., Harriet E., Eliza A., Malinda J. and Mary A. Three of the children are deceased; Elvira M. died April 12, 1872; Eliza A. died July 17, 1874, and Malinda died February 27, 1879. Mr. Babb is a shoe-maker by trade. He commenced the trade when fifteen years of age, and served an apprenticeship of six years in England, and still works considerably at the bench, having worked pretty steadily at the business for fifty-six years. He still owns the farm he purchased here in 1842, but resides at present in the village of Hicksville, now a thriving town of about 1,600 inhabitants. He is in his seventy-first year of age, and is a stout, robust man for his years.

William Kinmont was born in Scotland February 2, 1794, and came to America in 1824, and settled in Richland County, Ohio, in 1825, where he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Monroe Township. He remained there about three years. He married Miss Nancy Pope, of Richland County, in 1827. By this marriage he had nine children. Their names are Alexander, Amanda, Thomas C., William, Lucy, Charles, Elizabeth, Nancy, Annie A. He removed to Cincinnati in the winter of 1827–28, where he taught the languages in Alexander Kinmont's Academy until the year 1835, when he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, on a farm, and came to Hicksville Township in 1848, where he cleared up a farm of eighty acres in four or five years, with the help of his boys. He settled on his present homestead of thirty acres in 1860. All his children are living but Charles and Elizabeth. Mrs. K. died December 13, 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years. Our subject is a highly educated man, and followed the occupation of teaching during the winters until he came to Hicksville Township, when he gave up teaching, except in his own family. He has been, and now is, a constant reader, of a remarkably retentive memory, in conversation always asking questions of old or young. He is a thorough believer in the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Dr. T. C. Kinmont, son of William Kinmont, was born October 8, 1832, in Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, and removed with his parents, in 1835, to Champaign County, Ohio. He attended school in Champaign and Crawford Counties, under his father as teacher, in the winters, and under other teachers during the summer, and came to Defiance County with his parents in October, 1848. He attended high school at Newville, DeKalb Co., Ind., the winters of 1854–55 and 1856–57. In November, 1857, he went to the Territory of Kansas, and remained in Kansas until September, 1859, when he returned to Defiance County, Ohio. In 1860, he built the house his father now lives in, as he then had learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers for three months, was honorably discharged at expiration of his three months' service, and re-enlisted in September, 1861, in the Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years. At organization of the Forty-fourth, he was elected Second Lieutenant of Company F of said regiment. He served in that capacity until the battle of Fort Donelson, in Kentucky, when he took command, and led in the final charge at the surrender of the fort. He continued in command of Company F until the battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, when, in the first day's battle, on Sunday, April 6, he fell pierced through the thigh with a musket ball, which disabled him for life. He commenced the study of medicine while confined to his bed from his wounds, in the spring of 1863, and continued his studies with Dr. B. M. Rakestraw, at his office in Hicksville, Ohio, until he graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866, after taking two full courses of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and one summer course at the Berkshire Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass., and commenced the practice of medicine at Hicksville in 1866 in partnership with Dr. B. M. Rakestraw, which continued one year. He is now in his own office. Dr. Kinmont married Miss R. C. Albertson, daughter of Edward Albertson and Abigail Albertson, of Wayne County, Ohio, December 24, 1865. He has no family. He belongs to the Medical Society of Hicksville, and also to the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society. He served first term as Mayor of Hicksville after its incorporation. He has always had a good paying practice, when his health would permit him to follow his profession.

Joseph Bunnell. Byron Bunnell, the father of Joseph Bunnell, was born at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., February 7, 1802; was married, June 2, 1828, to Miss Lucy Lounsberry, who was born August 4, 1804. Their family consisted of Joseph S., Emily, Sarah L., John and William. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Bunnell and his family left their home in New York, stopping six months in Trumbull Coun ty, Ohio, when they again resumed their journey, by land and water, which in those days were not shortened by railways. Waiting in Defiance three days for the arrival of Lucius Lounsberry. they again journeyed on. After traveling a few miles, their infant of six months was taken sick. Mrs. Bunnell, thinking it was caused by the jolting of the heavily loaded wagon, started to walk, carrying the child in her arms; but it grew worse. She walked on as rapidly as possible, in the hope of finding a house where she might rest herself and secure help for the little sufferer. Coming upon Mr. Hamilton plowing, she asked him if he knew where she could stop and rest, as her child was very sick. He very kindly took her to his home, where everything that could be was done for its relief. The teams arrived soon after, having been delayed by the falling timber. That was a night long to be remembered by Mrs. Bunnell. They were all tired, and slept soundly, while she watched over the sick one as none but a mother can. In the morning, she was sick and unable to travel, but the teams must go on. Mr. Bunnell, thinking rest would restore them to health, left the family with these kind strangers and went on to Hicksville, as it required one man to hold the wagon while another drove over the fallen timber. Rest or medicine could not restore the child, however, and before his return they had laid the little sufferer to rest on the banks of the Maumee. After bidding their kind entertainers farewell, with saddened hearts they journeyed on, that night stopping with Andrew Clemmer; next morning they started for Hicksville, Mrs. Bunnell alone driving five cows a distance of nine miles through unbroken forest without a single settler's cabin. It rained most of the way; late in the afternoon she arrived at Hicksville, wet and weary. The town at that time consisted of a double log cabin, standing on the crossing of the streets now known as Main and High streets, occupied by Mr. Comstock. The first man she met at Hicksville was Joseph Clark. He took charge of the cows while she went into Mr. Comstock's to wait for the teams. Next day, went to their land near Newville, Ind., taking some men with them to cut a road. They moved into a small log cabin until Mr. Bunnell cleared a spot and prepared the logs for their cabin, bringing lumber from Fort Wayne, up the St. Joe River in a long dug-out, known as a pirogue. Men came from several miles distant to help raise the cabin. Mrs. Bunnell cooked dinner for the raisers over a fire built between two stumps, with a pole laid across on which to hang the kettles, while Sarah, a little girl of three years, was shaking with the ague. When night came, they had the logs up and half of the roof on, and lighting their torches of hickory bark, the men started homeward through the woods. No doors or windows had been cut out, and the logs were closely fitted, but finding a hollow in the ground under the logs, Mr. Bunnell put in some boards for a floor, and by lying down flat, crawled in, spread down a blanket and drew the beds in. Mrs. Bunnell and children crawled in through the same opening. Spreading their beds on the boards, they retired for the night, amid the howling of wolves and hooting of owls. Being tired, they slept soundly. On awaking in the morning, they were astonished to find their beds covered with snow four inches deep. This was the 4th day of October, 1836. In the morning, Mr. Bunnell sawed out a place for a door, the men returned and finished the house, leaving a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape. They laid up some stones to protect the logs from the fire and this served their purpose for heating and cooking. In sickness, they had to depend upon house remedies, except quinine and the like, which could be secured at Fort Wayne, the nearest trading place and the nearest grist mills. In severe sickness, they had to send to Denmark for Dr. Chandler, who was often short of supplies. Mrs. Bunnell states an instance to illustrate. On being called to see her husband, Dr. Chandler gave him all the tartar emetic he had, deluged him with warm water, and as a last resort, tickled his throat with a feather, which had the desired effect. The country at that time was inhabited mostly by Indians. They were the most frequent visitors the white settlers had, but were seldom troublesome, unless intoxicated or they found you were afraid of them. One day, two Indians came to their house, one being sober, the other intoxicated and ugly. He demanded whisky and tobacco, which he failed to receive. He raised his gun and pointed it at Sarah Bunnell, a child playing on the floor. The sober Indian snatched the gun from him, exclaiming, "Bad Indian. kill white pappoose." He then drew his knife, telling him "March wigwam." Hicksville having improved, a grist and saw mill having been built, Mr. Edgerton engaged Mr. Bunnell for miller, and they moved to Hicksville in the spring of 1839. That year Mr. Bunnell built the Hicksville House, which was the only hotel in town, and occupied it until June 25, 1855, when it was burned. Mary Lounsberry: a little niece of ten years, was burned to death; the other occupants escaped only with their lives. In 1853, Mr. Bunnell was elected Sheriff of Defiance County, and in 1855 was re-elected and was a faithful and energetic officer to the time of his death, which occurred on the evening of the 19th of August, 1856, in his fifty-fifth year. He was a man much esteemed by all who knew him, and we herewith append to this brief sketch the proceedings of the Defiance County Bar, as published at the time in the *Defiance County Democrat*. "At a meeting of the Defiance County Bar, on the 21st inst., immediately preceding the funeral of Byron Bunnell, Esq., late Sheriff of Defiance County, Woolsey Wells, Esq., was called to the chair, and Edward H. Phelps, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion, it was resolved that the members of the bar will this day attend the funeral of Byron Bunnell, late Sheriff of Defiance County, and immediately thereafter will re-assemble for the purpose of adopting appropriate resolutions. Immediately after the funeral, the bar again assembled, and on motion, E. H. Leland, William Sheffield and J. W. McKim, Esq., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Defiance Bar have heard with feelings of profound regret of the death of Byron Bunnell, Esq., late Sheriff of Defiance County, and that we sympathize with the widow and relatives of the deceased in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That the fidelity, integrity and courtesy of the deceased have secured for him our respect and confidence as an officer, and our esteem as a man.

Resolved, That in his death the public has lost an upright and faithful officer; and society has lost a high-minded, intelligent and useful citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be reported to the Court of Common Pleas at its next session with the request that they be spread upon its records.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Defiance *Democrat*, and a copy of them, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be sent to the family of the deceased.

WOOLSEY WELLS,
Chairman.
E. H. PHELPS,
Secretary."

Mrs. Bunnell, who is in her eightieth year, is still living at Hicksville, and relates interesting stories of pioneer life to her grand-children and great grand-children, having seen the vast wilderness of 1836, then the home of the red man, give way beneath the ax and strong arm of the white man, and in their place broad acres and beautiful homes of many American people.

Joseph S. Bunnell was born at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., April 5, 1830. Moving with his parents to Indiana in 1836 and to Hicksville in 1839. He was married November 25, 1852, to Miss Nancy Wort, who was born January 23, 1833. They have a family of two children—Isabella and Annette H. Mr. Bunnell purchased the farm consisting of 120 acres June 25, 1860, at that time mostly in woods, but the work of improvement went on. The town having improved, the B. & O. R. R. crossing the farm, there was a demand for more town lots, therefore, March 18, 1873, Mr. Bunnell laid out his first addition to Hicksville. In the spring of 1874, there being still a great demand, he laid out his second addition May 1, 1874. But Hicksville being a live, wide-awake place, demanded more, hence, April 21, 1875, he laid out a third addition. The house he now occupies was built in 1870. Mr. Bunnell has spent the greater part of his life in Hicksville, having resided here since 1839, seeing the town of one log cabin grow to the prosperous village it now is. When a lad of ten years, he and his dog were out at play when at a distance he saw a deer coming toward them. The obedient dog stood by his young master's side until told to go, when he seized the deer, and Joseph cut its throat with his jack-knife. The place where this occurred is now the home of Anthony Robertson, in Smith Township.

Michael Hoffman, a native of Germany, emigrated to America in an early day, and to Southern Ohio in September 17 1857. He was born November 14, 1809, and died August 29, 1875. Mrs. Catherine Hoffman was born January 1, 1817, and still resides on the old farm on which she toiled so hard. By the enterprise of the Hoffman family, the farm came into an excellent state of cultivation. The family consisted of Uriah, Annie L., G. W., J. A., Peter, Catharine, Mary, Adam, Clara, Franklin and Samuel, of whom eight are living, all residing within an hour's drive of the old farm.

John A. Hoffman enlisted August 13, 1862, and was discharged June 27, 1865, having passed through many hard battles, including Knoxville siege, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Frankfort and Nashville. A few years after the war, he entered the ministry of the United Baptist Church, and is still in the itinerancy. In 1881 and 1882, he was pastor of the Georgetown Mission, and during that time had charge of the erection of two fine churches a brick (colored) chapel at Prairie Creek, in Washington Township, and that at Oak Grove, in Delaware Township. The first class was organized November 10, 1880; the second June 11, 1881, by J. A. Hoffman, pastor. He was married July 3, 1866, to Mary Callista, daughter of Ptolemy and S. Y. Edson, and has the following children: Ernestus S., Andrew P., Lillian Lenora, and an infant unnamed.

The mother of Mrs. J. A. Hoffman was full cousin to Mr. Poe, who distinguished himself by killing Bigfoot, the Indian, on the banks of the Ohio

G. W Hoffman was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and is a son of Michael Hoffman. He was married to Sarah A. Wirt in 1865, and their family consists of Franklin M., Reuben C., Hattie B., Vernon L., Burchard and Estella. Their fine farm of eighty-three acres has been cleared up from a dense forest by their untiring exertions.

Amos Warner was born in Hardin County, Ohio, October 19, 1826, and removed with his parents to Crawford County in 1832. His father, Charles Warner, died November 17, 1873, and his mother, Catharine, died in 1874 aged seventy-four years. Amos Warner came to Hicksville Township in 1857, taking up eighty acres of timbered land, which are now well improved, with good house and barn. He married Mary Kunkle, November 22, 1855, and their family consists of Alfred C., Frank G., John G., Etta B., Anna A., Carrie W., Charles R. and Mary.

George Norick came to Hicksville, April 3, 1852, and cleared up a 100-acre farm which is now in a good state of cultivation, and Mr. Norick is both a good farmer and a good citizen. His sons are Jacob, George and Stephen H. The former enlisted, February 25, 1863, in Company E., Twenty-first regiment, and perished by sickness in the South, like so many other defenders of our country.

John M. Ainsworth, a merchant of the firm of Ainsworth, Bow & Bevington, is one of the most successful and respected citizens of Hicksville. He was born at West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio, September 10, 1835, and is the son of William and Susan Milton Ainsworth. He lived at West Jefferson till thirteen years of age, and in 1848, went with his parents to Van Wert County, Ohio, where he remained working on a farm till 1853, when he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and became a clerk in a mercantile firm in that city, N. B. Freeman & Co., by whom in 1857 he was sent to Hicksville to open and conduct a store of general merchandise. He remained with this firm till it closed out its business in Hicksville, when he established the firm of J. M. Ainsworth & Co., his partner being Hon. A. P. Edgerton. This firm, under the exclusive management of Mr. Ainsworth, did a successful business, and after two years he purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business on his own account. Mr. Ainsworth remained in Hicksville during its darkest business period, but by his energy, fidelity and foresight he kept the business of the country around at Hicksville which otherwise would have slipped away to competing points then having railroad advantages, while Hicksville had none till 1874. In addition to Mr. Ainsworth's business at Hicksville he formed the partnership of Payne, Ainsworth & Co., at Fort Wayne, which built a mill and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of staves. The firm continued in operation several years, and on its dissolution Mr. Ainsworth established the present firm of Ainsworth, Bow & Bevington. Mr. Ainsworth has always enjoyed the highest reputation for business integrity and capacity. In his business and social intercourse he is always the considerate gentleman, whose moral and Christian character could be followed to great advantage by the young men of the country. He is one of the men who make towns, and give them success and character. On the 29th day of December, 1859, Mr. Ainsworth married Sarah Parker, daughter of Allen Parker and Esther Osborn, whose marriage twenty years before was the first in Hicksville Township. They have four children– Carrie (Mrs Bassett), Nettie, Alda and Susie.

Simon W. Fish has especial pride in his military record in the late war, where he rallied "with the brave boys in blue" in defense of his beloved country. He was a resident of Hicksville at the time of his enlistment in Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteers for three years or the war. He was mustered into the United States Army at Toledo, January 18, 1864, but having become exposed to measles he was allowed ten days' furlough, and a few days after was taken ill, and having to rejoin his regiment before he was well, he suffered severely in consequence, the cold settling in his head and breast. However, he went with the boys when Sherman started on his great Atlanta campaign, and was in the battles from Ringgold, Ga., to New Hope Church, but on the first of June, he was sent back to Chattanooga Hospital, Tenn.; thence to Cumberland Field Hospital, Tenn.; thence to Totten Hospital, Ky.; then to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he got better, in September. He was then sent to Louisville, Ky., where he was one of Gen. Palmer's headquarter guards, remaining until his regiment returned, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Columbus, July 25, 1865, arriving home on the 29th of the same month.

L. R. Putnam is also especially proud of his patriotic record during the war. He enlisted at Lockport, N. Y., a private in the Twenty-third New York Independent Battery on February 7, 1864, for three years or during the war. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1865, by reason of compliance with telegram A. G. O., May 3, 1865.

Ephraim Butter, private, Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged by reason of expiration of term, June 20, 1865.

Dr. B. M. Rakestraw was born at Goshen, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 19, 1818, of Quaker parents, Levi and Rebecca Rakestraw. He was raised on a farm; what schooling he received being at the Quaker school at Goshen. In his twentieth year, he studied dentistry with Dr. Thompson, but did not long pursue this avocation, entering in his twenty-third year, upon the study of medicine with Dr. B. D. Williams, of Reedtown, Seneca Co., Ohio. In 1846, he removed to Hicksville in his twenty-seventh year. He has remained there ever since, chiefly engaged in the practice of medicine, at which he obtained a good reputation. Of late, his specialty has been the subject of cancer and its cure.

Politically, he commenced acting with the Democrats in 1841, but in 1852 transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he has acted ever since. The platform that nominated Pierce in 1852 at Baltimore, aroused his antagonism to the Democrats by coming in contact with his abolition instincts. The Doctor united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861, to which he still belongs.

Dr. Rakestraw's habits are exceedingly regular, he being strictly temperate, never having drank a glass of beer in his life. or offered or received from anyone anything that intoxicates.

He has been married four times. His first wife, Esther T. Hughes, of Berks County, Penn., to whom he was married July 4, 1840, died June 24, 1841. His next marriage was on May 14, 1846, to Carolina G. Taylor, of Seneca County, with whom he lived eleven years, when, like his first wife, she died of that terrible disease, pulmonary consumption, leaving four children—Berton W., Ann Viola, who both died in infancy, Eliza J. and Rebecca, both living. For his third wife he married Clarissa W. Ensign, of Lake County, on January 28, 1858, but March 6, 1859, she died leaving a little girl, four days old, now living at Clinton Junction, Wis. His present wife is Miss C. A. Alberton.

As a professional man, the Doctor has always been ready to give his time and skill to the care of the afflicted, and not being at all of a grasping disposition he has often failed to receive his proper reward. On January 9, 1879, he delivered the address before the District Medical Association at Hicksville, which is replete with noble and eloquently expressed thoughts.

Conrad Thoman was born June 5, 1838, in Germany. When nine years of age, he immigrated to America with his father, Conrad, Sr., his mother having died in Germany. His brothers and sisters were named Mary, Catharine, Laura and Henry, who are all living. His father came to Crawford County, Ohio, where he died in his seventy-sixth year. When twelve years old, our subject struck out for himself, and when fifteen he commenced to learn harness making at Liberty Corners, Crawford County. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on September 26, 1861. He was at Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Lovejoy, and was with the Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio when Jeff Davis was captured. He was honorably discharged August 4, 1865, having escaped without a scratch, his horse being shot down from under him at Stone River. He then returned to Crawford County and January, 1866, came to Hicksville, taking up his trade for a time, since which he has driven team and now a dray. He married, in 1866 Melissa J., daughter of Finlay and Margaret (Gardner) Britton, by whom he has two children—Effa Bell, born in 1867, and Charles Levi born in 1870.

John Lawson, farmer, was born in York County, Penn., in 1807, and is a son of Joseph and Magdalen (Baughman) Lawson, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German descent Joseph, father of our subject, died in Pennsylvania when John was seven years of age. His mother also died in Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on the farm by his grandfather, Francis Baughman, with whom he remained till he was eighteen years old, at which time he began learning the shoe-maker's trade, until he came to Ohio, in 1834, and the twenty years following he lived in Richland County, Ohio, and followed his trade. In 1854, he came to his present place, having bought 160 acres three years previous to his settlement. He then proceeded to clear up his land, on which he yet resides. He has been identified with some of the minor offices of the township, but has cared little for the honors of office. He was married in 1828 to Margaret, daughter of George and Lizzie (Gilnix) Snyder of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had fourteen children, of whom nine are living, viz., Amos, Emanuel, Leah, Henry, George, Julia A., Mary, Sylvester and William F. The deceased are Peggy, Elizabeth, John, Joseph and Lydia. Joseph, John, George and Emanuel were in the service during the late war, and did active service and were all honorably discharged. John was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, died at Knoxville, Tenn., March, 1864. Joseph was a member of an Illinois cavalry regiment; enlisted in the beginning of the war; passed through seventeen battles and died at Angola, Ill., July 8, 1865. George enlisted in an Illinois regiment near the close of the war. Emanuel served in the Squirrel Hunters' Brigade, enlisted in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are members of the Lutheran Church. George W. Batchelor, a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, resides with his grandparents and is a bright, intelligent boy.

Lucius Gale was born December 31, 1812, at Bridgeport, Vt., and received a common school education in his native town and also attended in 1829 the Academy of Shoreham, in the adjoining town. His preceptor was the Rev. Amzi Jones, Jr. In 1837, he immigrated to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he remained five years and then came to Milford Township, Defiance County, in 1842. He was married Dec. 31, 1839, to Mary E., daughter of Abner and Cynthia (Hall) Parmalee, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Three children were born to them, viz., Phineas A., Spaulding (died in infancy) and Sarah D. Mrs. Gale died March 20, 1853, and

Mr. Gale married for his second wife Mercy L., daughter of James and Sebrand Provines, of Huntington County, Ind., April 13, 1854. They have no children. Mr. Gale taught school three months in the winter of 1842, in the Chapman District, now known as District No. 2, Milford Township. His wife, Mary E., taught the same school in the winter of 1843 and again taught school in the same township in the winter of 1844. After this, school was taught in the cabin of Mr. Pierce, mostly for the benefit of Mr. Pierce and a neighbor. Mr. Gale says the first Presbyterian he recollects of being in Farmer Township was the Rev. Mr. Winters, but does not recollect the name of the Methodist Episcopal preacher who preached in Farmer Center. The pioneers who preceded him to the township were George W. Chapman, W. G. Pierce, J. Henry, J. Hulbert, E. Crary, D. Boyles and others. Mr. Gale kept an account of expenses for living when he came to the township in 1842, and for the year following the date of his settlement, the grand total of the cost of living for his family was $80. This amount was all that was necessary to furnish the necessaries for a family of three persons, which, when compared to the present rates for living, gives the reader an idea of the strict economy practiced by the early settlers. Ordinarily, three to four shillings per day was paid for hired help, but during the busy season of the year as much as $1.50 to $2 per day was paid, which always included board.

William J. Henry, farmer, was born in Marion County, Ohio. July 25, 1832, and is a son of Levi and Sarah (McWhirter) Henry. The McWhirters were natives of Virginia who settled in Pennsylvania and afterward in Marion County, Ohio. The Henrys came from Pennsylvania, and first settled in Marion County, Ohio, in about 1813, and a year later in Hancock County, Ohio, for a year or so, and then back to Marion County, where they made a permanent home. She died in 1866 in this county. He resides in Hicksville. The early life of our subject was passed in Crawford County, Ohio, after his sixth year. In the common schools he received a district school education. He was married in 1857, to Amanda, the daughter of Isaac Wartenbee, a pioneer of Defiance County, Ohio. He located in this township in 1852, and first purchased, northeast of Hicksville three miles, eighty acres, at $2.50 per acre. Here he lived until the war broke out, and August 29, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was immediately after transferred to the front in Eastern Kentucky. Under Gen. Nelson, the fall and winter of 1861, the regiment was engaged in Eastern Kentucky, and in the spring of 1862 the regiment was rendezvoused at Bacon Creek, where they remained, fighting the battle of Green River, when they became annexed to Gen. Mitchell's command, and participated in the capture of Huntsville, Ala., the summer of 1862. The regiment in Gen. Negle's division remained on garrison duty at Nashville. Tenn., until December of the same year, when they participated in the battle of Stone River; lay in camp till May of 1863, and then entered the Chickamauga Camp, at Mission Ridge fight and in all the fights that took place in and around that great stronghold, after which followed on in the Atlanta campaign, and he was in all the incessant fighting for five months, and followed Sherman to the sea. Was at Jonesboro, and present at the surrender of Savannah to Gen. Sherman's army, Christmas, 1864. Followed the fortunes of the army until Johnston's surrender, when the regiment was stationed on the Cape Fear River. It was moved to Richmond; then to Washington and participated in the grand review of the army. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1865. He then returned to his home and located on the old farm, and two years after went to Milford Township, in which he resided seven years; then located where he now lives. He now owns 140 acres of well-improved land. He was Justice of the Peace during the time he lived in Milford one term. To Mr. and Mrs Henry have been born two children, viz., Sarah A., born February 10, 1859, and William E., born March 13, 1861.

John A. Miller was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 14, 1814. His parents were natives of Washington County, Penn., who married in Jefferson County, Ohio, and removed from there in 1815 to Holmes County. Mr. Miller remained with his parents until of age, having little or no educational advantages. He married, May 31, 1836, Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Davison) Boon, and they have a family of five sons and two daughters, viz.: James M., who died from the effects of disease contracted while in the army; Samuel B.; Martha; Newton, who died in the army; Dorotha. William A. and John C. - They moved to Section 5, this township, October, 1845, taking up at first eighty acres of wild land, then eighty more. In 1856, he sold his farm and went in with Byron Works for two years, in the dry goods business; then he ran the tannery on the corner of Fort Wayne and Antwerp pike for six years. He bought the business of Ross & Boon. He then started the saw mill and shingle manufactory, and from December, 1873, till 1880, he was in the bakery business. He is now retired, enjoying the fruits of his labor and energy.

Ptolemy Edson was born in Genesee County, N. Y., December 19, 1818, and removed with his parents to Portage County Ohio, and settled in the town of Brimfield, and remained there till he was about eighteen years of age, and then removed to Henry County, Ohio, about 1857, when he settled in Hicksville Township. He married Miss Susan Y. Hartel March 4, 1850. His family is composed of four children—one boy, Samuel, and three girls, Mary C., Elizabeth J. and Arletta M., all living and married. Mr. Edson has a homestead of 120 acres. He cleared it up himself and did much hard work. His neighbors were William Babbage, David Greer, Charles Tustison, George Miller and John Ryan. These were all here when he came. At that time, milling was done at Brunersburg, Clarksville and other points. At that time there was yet plenty of wild game, such as deer, turkeys and wolves, although he was not much of a hunter. Clearing land was hard work and he worked at it with much zeal. He assisted his neighbors in the erection of many cabins and other work, such as rolling logs and the like. The game disappeared about 1865.

Mrs. E. R. Greer, widow of the late David Greer, was born in Rootstown, Portage County, Ohio, March 28, 1816, and came to Hicksville Township October, 1840, being married to David Greer in Portage County, October 16, 1838, and came with him to Defiance County, where he resided until 1862, when he died, aged about forty-eight years, being born in 1814. The children at his death were Samuel, Mary, A., James H., Charles H.—three boys and one girl. Samuel C. died in the army from a wound received at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. He died in Hospital No 3, Murfreesboro, Tenn. The rest are all living and married. Great changes have taken place since Mrs. Greer landed in this township. At that time the only house between the Six Corners and Hicksville was that of Buenos Ayres, now owned by John Clemmer, and resided in by him and family. Now there are many fine residences along that road. The United Brethren Church organized about 1850. The present brick church was built in 1875 and cost $2,500. The members number about seventy. The preacher was James W. Martin, who built or superintended the church. There were three trustees who caused it to be built. Rev. Joseph Brown is the preacher in charge, and the congregation is increasing. The present preacher is Rev. Joseph Brown.

George Warner was born November 15, 1818, near Hanover, Penn., and came with his parents, Charles and Catherine Warner, to Harrison County, Ohio, where they remained seven years, and then removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where he remained until 1848, when he removed to Hicksville Township. In 1841, he married Miss Amanda Heener, by whom he had thirteen children; their names were John, Mary Ann, Margaret Ann, Samuel, Alfred, Irena, C. E. William, Jacob, Amos, George, Sarah, Lauretta; of these six are dead—William, Jacob Amos, Sarah, George, Lauretta. Mrs. Amanda Warner, his wife, died April 13, 1864; after which he married Mrs. Elizabeth Wirt for his second wife, August 19, 1866, with whom he lived fifteen years; he died, August 4, 1881. He owned a large farm, was an industrious man and a good neighbor, and had things comfortably situated around him. Of his children, John, Mary Ann and Margaret Ann are married. John was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 1, 1842. He stayed with his father and helped to clear up the farm, now occupied by the younger children, until he became twenty-three years of age, at which time he came to Hicksville and engaged in the grocery business for some years, after which time he married, Miss Sarah A. Haller, February 11, 1875, daughter of J. F. Haller, Defiance County. She was born July 4, 1852; to them were born three children—W. Fletcher, Nellie E., Inez A. John Warner's present occupation is that of a farmer and real estate dealer, at which he has been quite successful. Like his father, he ranks high in the esteem of his fellow-men, he being a sober, industrious, hard-working man.

CHAPTER XXV.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—AYERSVILLE—CHURCHES—AYERSVILLE GRANGE—VOTERS OF 1845—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP was organized in 1842. The following is a duplicate of the first election on record at the Township Clerk's office in Highland Township, then Henry County:

"December 18, 1843, we met at the house of John Wiler, agreeable to the Commissioners of Henry County, Ohio, to elect township officers: John M. Sanford, Philip G. Hoeltzel and Henry Brechbill as Trustees; Brazilla Hendrix as Treasurer; Jacob Kraft, Clerk; William Boucher, Augustus Skiver and John Wiler, Fence Viewers; Jacob T. Peterson and David Skiver, Overseers of the Poor. "JACOB KRAFT, *Clerk.*

"April 1, 1844, we met at the house of John Wiler, agreeable to the Trustees of Highland Township, to elect township officers: John M. Sanford, Philip G. Hoeltzel and Henry Brechbill, Trustees; Brazilla Hendrix, Treasurer; Jacob Kraft, Clerk; Jacob Peterson, Assessor; William Boucher and William Harper, Constables; David Skiver and William Harper, Overseers of the Poor; Thomas Peterson, William Boucher and Augustus Skiver, Fence Viewers.

"JACOB KRAFT, *Clerk.*

"May 18, 1844, we met at the house of John Wiler, agreeable to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Henry County, to elect township officers: Brazilla Hendrix, Justice of the Peace.

"JACOB KRAFT, *Clerk.*"

The following are the present township officers: John W. Ramey and Jacob K. Myers, Justices; Nathan A. Boutell, Clerk; E. B. Mix, Treasurer; James Ashton, Henry Stone and Jerry D. Hall, Trustees; Jacob Wise and John Stock, Constables.

There are two sandy ridges extending through the township. The soil is generally good. The southwest part of the township is drained by Powell Creek. In the west of the township, the drainage is largely artificial. The southeast part of the township is but sparsely settled and quite heavily timbered, a great quantity of ship-timber is being taken from this part of the township.

AYERSVILLE.

Ayersville is not a laid-out town. It was named after Joseph Ayers. There was a post office there as early as 1849. A mail route was established about this time, running from Defiance through Ayersville, New Bavaria, Ridgeland, Madrid, Leipsic, McComb and to Findlay. The present mail route extends only from Defiance to Ayersville. Mr. Nathan A. Boutell has the contract for carrying the mail, and his wife, Mrs. Boutell, is the Postmistress. Ayersville contains one store and post office, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Boutell; one physician, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one school house, one blacksmith shop, one saw mill. The first physician who located at Ayersville was Dr. B. D. Ashton, about the year 1856, followed by Dr. Boutell in 1860. In 1878, Dr. I. N. Thacker located there, and remained about two years, and then removed back to Defiance. H. H. Ziegler is the present physician, and located there about the first of the year 1882.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ayersville was built in 1860, at a cost of about $700. The congregation numbers about seventy-five members Rev. Henry Boyer is their present pastor.

The Lutheran congregation have a church building which is located on Section 1.

The Presbyterian Church is located on Ottawa pike. Rev. B. W. Slagle, of Defiance, preaches every other Sabbath afternoon.

The New School Baptists have no church building, but hold services in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ayersville. The Rev. W. V. Thomas, of Defiance, fills the pulpit once every two weeks.

The Free-Will Baptists also hold services in the same church (Methodist Episcopal), Rev. Dr. Hosier officiating.

The Evangelical congregation hold services in what is known as Hills' Schoolhouse.

The Dunkard's have an organization and also hold their services in the same schoolhouse.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church. situated on the South Ridge road in Highland Township, about seven miles southeast from Defiance. The congregation of this church bear the name, German Evangelical Lutheran Saint Stephen's Congregation of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession. It was founded in the year 1853 by the following persons, viz.: G. C. A. Greenler, George Schall, George Nikol Troeger, Simon Kollrich, John Dietseb, Henry Dietseb, John Schatz, Henry Schatz, Adam Schatz, John N. Thieroff, Nikol Goller, John Goller, Jakol Hermann, Erhard Bauer, Jakol Roth, John Troeger, John Kohenberger, etc. The first pastor was Rev. A. Detzer from 1853 to 1873, then the Rev. C. Boese was called and has remained their pastor ever since. At the present time the congregation counts about forty families.

AYERSVILLE GRANGE, NO. 369.

This Grange was organized in 1873, with J. W. Tate, Master, and A. C. Henry, as Secretary. The organization numbers about thirty members. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at the residence of E. F. Palmer. A. T. Brechbill, Master; I. N. Brechbill, Secretary.

VOTERS IN OCTOBER, 1845.

Abraham Creamer, Jacob T. Peterson, Solomon McCollock, Thomas Peterson, John M. Sanford, Jacob Kraft, Henry Brechbill, Augustus Skiver, Isaac Skiver, Brazillia Hendrix, Phillip G. Hoeltzell, Joseph Wagoner, C. B. West, John Wiler, Daniel Clark, Charles Dellette, Robert Randall, Henry Wite, Albert Stites, Hezekiah Clark, Jefferson Warren, John McBernhill, William Boucher, Henry Stiles, John M. Sanford, Phillip G. Hoeltzell, and John Wiler, Judges; Jacob Kraft and Brazillia Hendrix, Clerks.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Henry Brechbill, and Mary (Lose) Brechbill, his wife, were Pennsylvanians by birth, and were born, the former in Dauphin County A. D. 1795, the latter in Westmoreland County A. D. 1799, and were married in 1818. They had a family of seven children, as follows: Susannah, Sarah, John, Elizabeth, George, Abraham Troxel and Henry K.; the two latter were born in this county, Defiance, the others were born in Westmoreland County, Penn. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Brechbill, with his family.

then consisting of his wife and five children, came to Ohio and settled on Section 3, Highland Township, on a farm of 400 acres of land, which he purchased from Dr. John Evans, then a resident of the village of Defiance. Said lands were entered by Brice Hilton, in the fall of 1832, for Dr. Evans, who had caused a small clearing to be made, and a log cabin erected previous to selling out to Mr. Brechbill, and was occupied first by Bazele Colwell. When Mr. Brechbill and family came to Defiance County, it took them about three weeks to accomplish the journey, which had to be made overland with teams, with covered wagons which formed a very convenient shelter from storms and ofttimes a lodging-place when they failed to reach some settlement or tavern for the night. Nothing unusual took place to delay their journey until they reached Napoleon, now the county seat of Henry County, Ohio, at which place they put up for the night, and in starting out in the morning, had gone about three miles when one of their wagons upset, causing quite a smash up, and the family were obliged to pitch their tent and camp into the woods, until they could rearrange matters, which took but a day or two; and they were again ready to resume their journey, and in due time arrived at the cabin of Benjamin Weidenhammer's, who lived at what is now Independence, situated on the Maumee River, distant about four miles below Defiance, who had been expecting their arrival for several days and received them very cordially and treated them with the greatest kindness. They remained but a short time at Mr. Weidenhammer's, when they shipped their goods across the Maumee in pirogues. and again loaded them on their wagons and started for their future home in Highland Township, which was about four miles distant from Weidenhammer's, who accompanied them, and after a hard day's work spent in cutting their way through the heavy timber arrived at their journey's end and their log cabin home in the dense and almost unbroken forest of Highland Township, being the second family to settle down within its borders. Benjamin Weidenhammer and Samuel Kepler with their families on one side, and John M. Sanford the first settler on the other, distant about six miles, were their nearest neighbors; and to the north of them, about the same distance, was Defiance. At this time there were no roads, only paths and Indian trails leading through the woods. Mrs. Brechbill departed this life August 28, 1859, aged sixty years. Mr. Brechbill, died November 1, 1863, aged sixty-eight years. John Brechbill, the third in a family of seven children, and the eldest son of Henry and Mary Brechbill, was born June 15, 1825, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was about ten years of age when he arrived here with his parents. The red men of the forest were their nearest neighbors, with whom young Brechbill soon got acquainted, and became quite a favorite, frequently visiting them evenings, enjoying their Indian stories, eating jerked venison, and occasionally accompanying them of an evening on a coon hunt until a late hour, but always felt perfectly safe and at home, as they were very friendly, and after a lapse of a few years often accompanied them on their hunting excursions, which he enjoyed very much, and never failed to return without being heavily laden with the wild game of the forest, more particularly a saddle or two of fine venison. The Indians often stayed over night at his father's house, and were very friendly, never molesting, anything. Mr. Brechbill, states that about the year 1837, the Ottawa Indians had an encampment or small village, on what is now known as the Davis farm, in Richland Township, and encamped at this point for a number of years in the winter season; the ashes of their camp-fires can yet be seen, also their signs cut on the trees are plainly visible. Many duties fell to John's lot, such as going to mill, to the blacksmith shop, to the grocery, etc. For their milling, they had to go to Brunersburg, distant eight or ten miles, which was accomplished on horseback, following the Indian trail through *via* Defiance, fording the Auglaize River, at what was known as "Shirley's Ford," near the old "Fair Grounds," and the Maumee at Defiance, at the foot of Clinton street, where now is the Clinton Street Bridge. He remained at home, helped to clear up the farm and was married, December 3, 1846, to Miss Susan Armel, of Westmoreland County, Penn. To them were born eight children, viz., Ann Maria E., Daniel A., Henry A., Ira N., Mary Frances, Lydia L., an infant deceased, and Henrietta, all now living except the infant.

At the commencement of the war of the rebellion—1861–65, Mr. Brechbill had commenced to build his present residence and had let the contract to Madison and Alexander Britton. At the call for 75,000 troops, he offered Alexander $20, in connection with the amount he might receive from the Government, if he would respond to the call, to which Madison objected by saying it would interfere with the contract, as he could not complete the job within the specified time. Mr. Brechbill replied that the country must be saved if the house was never built. Britton enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry April 26, 1861; served to July, the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted. Veteranized in October, 1861, and served his country faithfully to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged July, 1865.

At the call for 300,000 troops, Mr. Brechbill was in town (Defiance) and made the same offer to William Miller, who was at work at the saddle and harness business for William Draper. He accepted the offer and enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry July 31, 1862, and was honorably discharged on the 20th day of June, 1865.

At the time the National Guards, to which Mr. Brechbill belonged, were called out, he went in person to Sandusky, where they were examined and went into the United States service at Washington, D. C., doing guard duty for four months. On his return home, he found he had been drafted; he then reported immediately at Toledo, and was excused on account of disability.

After his marriage to Miss Armel, he moved into the old family home with his parents for one year, working the farm, and building, in the meantime, a house on that portion of the old home farm where Mr. Brechbill now lives, into which he moved the following year, and continued to work the farm on shares for about thirteen years; then purchased 157 acres of the same for $2,000, and afterward an adjoining fifty acres from other parties, making for him a homestead of over 200 acres now under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, surrounded with ornamental and fruit trees in great variety. Mrs. Brechbill departed this life May 2, 1869, aged forty-five years. Mr. Brechbill married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca A. Lambert (née Fouch), October 22, 1869. They have one child, Charley, who was born March 17, 1875.

The first schoolhouse (log) built in the township was built on that portion of the old home farm now occupied by Mr. Brechbill, in Section 4; was built for church and school purposes; the United Brethren denomination occupies it. The first school was taught by Miss Diana Daggart.

Sarah Brechbill is the second child and daughter of Henry Brechbill, who was born April 10, 1823, in Westmoreland County, Penn.; was about twelve years of age when she arrived with her parents in Highland Township. She was married, October 22, 1844, to Mr. William Rohn, and they had a family of eight children, as follows: Mary E., Margaret J., Rebecca, George H., Catharine M., Elizabeth F., Ida S. and Samuel Grant. Of this number, the following are deceased: Catharine M., Ida S. and Mary E. Mr. Rohn died September 1, 1880, aged sixty-six years. In excavating the earth on the hill where Mrs. Rohn lives, there have been found at different times several skeletons, thought to be those of Indians, and the supposition is that this was once an Indian burying-ground. The bones found were very large, and one skeleton was found buried in a sitting posture, with a small earthen cup on each side of his head. The supposition is, that they were of some tribe that lived here many years previous to the time when the white man first settled. At the time Mrs. Rohn came, this hill was covered with large poplar trees, showing many years' growth, one of them being not less than seven feet in diameter. Mrs. Rohn is over sixty years of age, having lived nearly half a century on that portion of the old pioneer home to which she came with her parents in her girlhood days.

Abram Troxell Brechbill was born July 18, 1836, in Highland Township, about one year after his parents were settled in their pioneer home of the West, and was the first white child born in the township. Here "Trox," as he is familiarly called, grew up, helping on his father's farm in summer season and attending the district school in the winter season. He was married, September 22, 1859, to Susan J. Tate, at Centerville, Montgomery County, and settled on the portion of the old homestead where he now resides. The fruit of this marriage was one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Brechbill died August 1, 1882. On July 5, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and in December of the same year was discharged by reason of sickness, and returned home and recruited in health until December, 1863; then enlisted in an independent company, called the Union Light Guards, or President's escort, being one of President Lincoln's body guard morning and evening, from the capitol to his country residence, until September 20, 1864, when the President moved back to the White House. He then returned to his company, remaining there until the 30th, at which time he was granted a voting furlough of eighteen days, and returned home, and cast his vote for President Lincoln for second term. Then returned to his company, and on the 5th of December, 1864, in company with four comrades of his company, went to Gen. Hancock's office as mounted messengers, remaining there until April 17, 1865, when the office was closed and Mr. Brechbill returned to his company again, where he was detailed as guard for President Johnson, who then made his home with Senator Hooper, of New York, and had his office in the United States Treasury building, until May, when Mrs. Lincoln removed from the White House, and President Johnson, with his family from Tennessee, moved in, and Mr. Brechbill remained on guard duty until October, 1865, when he, with his company, was mustered out of the United States service. Mr. Brechbill was in attendance at Ford's Theater, April 14, 1865, witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln. On March 1, 1866, Mr. Brechbill married for his second wife Lucy M., daughter of Samuel and Rachel Kepler, who were among the first settlers of Richland Township. The fruit of this marriage has been four children, as follows: Edward S., Laura E., Burton H. and Frederick C.

Susannah Brechbill, the eldest child of Henry and Mary Brechbill, was born as heretofore stated in Westmoreland County, Penn., and was married in this county (Defiance), in the spring of 1836, to William Rover; they had two children, John and Sophia. Mr. Rover died in 1842. Mrs. Rover married, for her second husband, Abraham Bottenburg, of Butler County; to them were born two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Susannah named the township Highland, believing at the time it was the highest grounds in the county. She departed this life A. D. 1849.

Elizabeth Brechbill was the third daughter, and married John B. Thacker, of Clermont County. Four children were born to them—Maria, Henry W., Hester, and John B. Mrs. Thacker died A. D. 1861.

George Brechbill is now a resident of Nebraska.

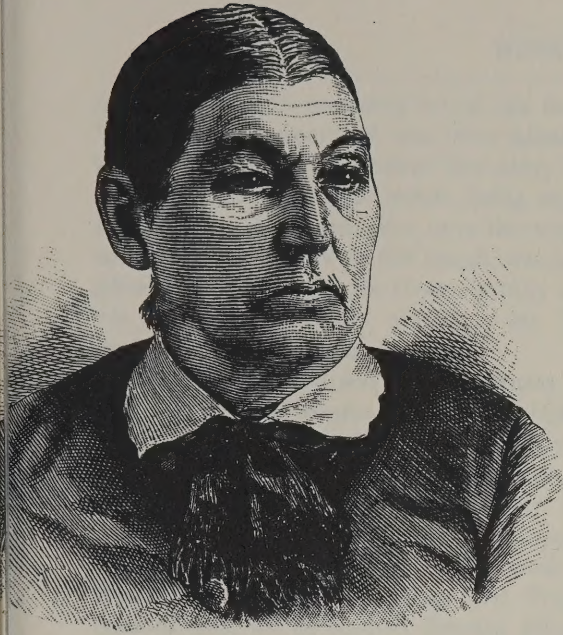
Enlisted in the late war, in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, November, 1863, and served during the remainder of the war. He was married in February, 1856, to Elizabeth F. Ashton, of Highland Township, and to them were born four children, three daughters and one son.

Henry K. Brechbill was born in November, 1842, and died in 1844.

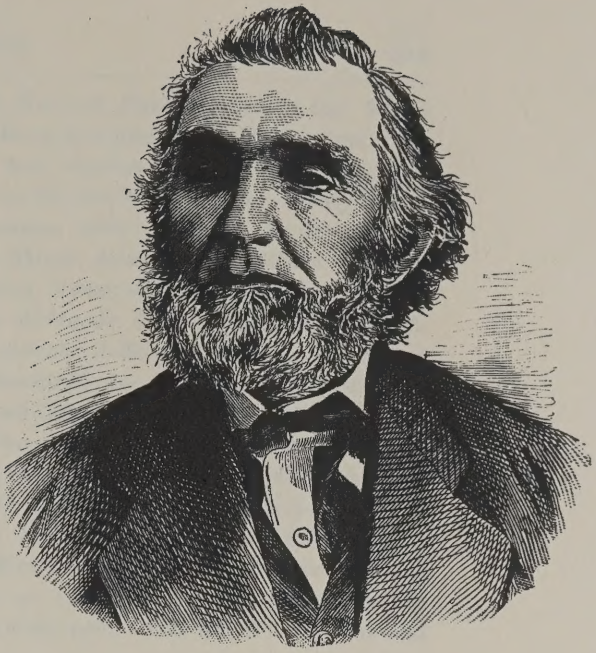
Joseph Prudden Ayers was born April 29, 1815, near Morristown, N. J., and in 1818 came with his parents, John B. and Jane (Prudden) Ayres, to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1826, to Warren County. March 3, 1836, Joseph Ayers was married to Miss Margaret Stites, of Rochester, Warren County, by whom he had two children—John Henry Ayers, deceased, and Eliza S.; his wife. Margaret, died in March, A. D. 1864. In 1845, Mr. Ayers came to Defiance and was engaged in the hotel business for four years with his brother-in-law, Mr. Greenlee, in the old Exchange. In 1849, he moved to Ayersville; kept store, and started an ashery at that place, and soon after, a post office was located there, with Mr. Ayers as Postmaster, and the place took the name of Ayersville. In 1857, he returned to Defiance, and was a clerk for his brother, Alfred A. Ayers, in his store for ten years. In December, 1864, Mr. Ayers was again married to Miss Mary J. Myers; they have two children, Ida M. and Kate A. After leaving his brother's store, Mr. Ayers, entered the dry goods store of Flickinger & Blair, of Defiance, as clerk, where he remained a number of years. Is now in business for himself again in the Russell House Block.

Jacob K. Myers was born in Clermont County, Ohio, December 27, 1821, and lived there until 1850, at which time he came to Defiance County and settled in Highland Township, Section 11, where he has since lived. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Wellman December 30, 1841. Their children are Benjamin F., John W., Harriet Ann and Sumner B , all of whom are living and married. Mrs. Myers died August 12, 1848. Mr. Myers married, for his second wife, with whom he is still living, Miss Elizabeth A. Wheeler; of this union were born four children, viz.: Orlando O., Alvaro P., Eliza Ada May and Willie Arnam Henry; all are living. Orlando and Alvaro are married. Benjamin F. and John W., of the first family, were in the war of 1861–65. Benjamin F. enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, September, 1861, and served about four years, being discharged August, 1865. John W. enlisted in the One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July, 1862. Discharged June 15, 1865. Mr. Myers has been connected with the Defiance County Agricultural Society ever since its organization; was one of its directors for six years; Vice President two years; was Postmaster at Ayersville three years, dating from November 5, 1868. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the last eighteen years. Land was cheap when Mr. Myers first came to the township in 1850; for his first purchase of 80 acres of good land, he paid $1,000.

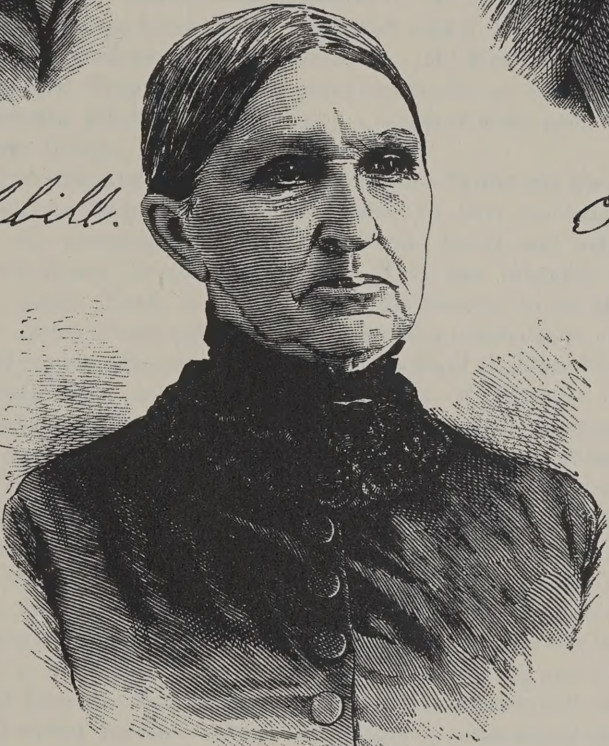
Harvey J. Hill was born April 5, 1818, in Orleans County, N. Y., and remained there until he was about sixteen years of age. From there he went to Pennsylvania with his parents, Thomas S. and Olive (Cole) Hill, at which place his mother died. His father died in New York. Mr. Hill then left Pennsylvania for Cleveland, Ohio, and from there came to Defiance County, arriving here in 1836. At the time of the building of the State dam across the Maumee at Independence, he assisted in getting out the timber, and helped to build the same, having had some experience in that kind of business, as he had previously helped in the construction of a dam at Providence, in Wood County, Ohio. He settled on the farm on which he now resides, in Section 10, of Highland Township, in 1849, where he had previously made a clearing and erected a log cabin. Mr. Hill was married January 1, 1840, to Miss Jane Peterson, of Highland Township. To them were born six children, viz., Mary L., Harvey J., William L., David, Nancy D. and Hannah E. Of these, Mary L., Harvey J. and Hannah E. are dead. Mrs. Hill died January 27, 1852. Mr. Hill married, for his second wife, Miss Matilda Ann Smith; of this marriage, two daughters were born—Clara A. and Hattie F., both deceased. Those who survive of the first are all grown up, married, and live in Highland Township. Mr. Hill had two sons in the army of the late war, 1861-65. William L. was wounded in the left hand at the battle of Winchester, Va. Harvey J. enlisted in Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861, and died in hospital, Rome, Ga., June 16, 1864. Mr. Hill's father was in the war of 1812. William L. married Libbie J. Moon. Their children are Clara J., James F., Ida, Charlotte, Henry and an infant son. At the time when Mr. Hill came to the township land was worth from 75 cents to $2.50 per acre. His neighbors were Samuel Case, Jacob Peterson, Henry Brechbill, Charles Gardner Ames, John M. Sanford, David Skiver, P. G. Hoeltzel, John Boucher, Jacob Kraft and Joshua Kaler Cramer. There were but few Indians here at the time Mr. Hill came to the township, they having taken their departure for their Western home in 1839. Mr. Hill speaks of an old Indian doctor by the name of Konkeyfoot, who remained here until his death in 1862. He was an herb doctor, and gave as his reason for staying, that it was the best section of country he had ever seen, to supply himself with his favorite herbs. He was quite successful in his practice, and especially in curing the bite of poisonous snakes, etc., and treated that loathsome disease, catarrh, very successfully, performing many permanent cures. He could read and write, and during his life-time distributed many of his receipts among his friends, which are yet used throughout the country with great success. He died at the Widow Egler's, on the Maumee. Mr. Hill does not claim any notoriety as a hunter, but thinks he killed the largest wildcat ever killed in



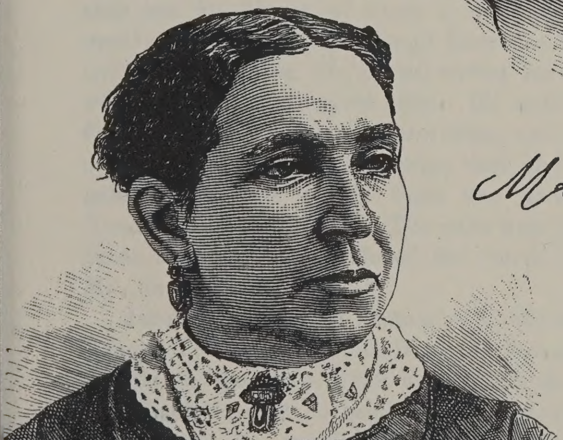
rs. John Brechbill.



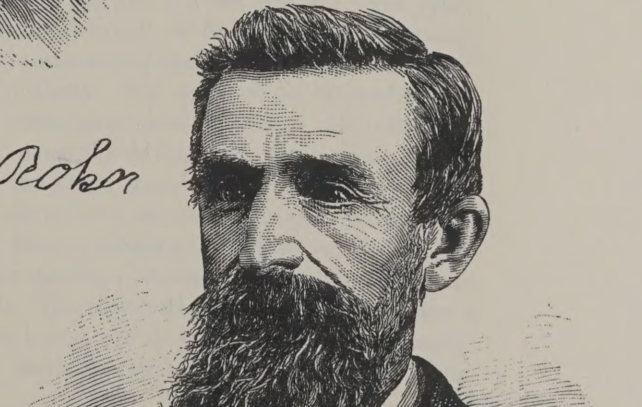
John Brechbill



Mrs Sarah Roher



Mrs A T Brechbill



A T Brechbill

this county, which measured about six feet in length. We have an account of one other killed by an old hunter and pioneer of Milford Township, J. J. Green, about the same time, its weight being eighty pounds, and its length Mr. Green gave us in this wise, that when held up so as to give its full length, was as long as he (Green) was tall, and Mr. Green is fully a six-footer; but as we have not the weight of Mr. Hill's we are unable to say which was the "boss."

John M. Sanford was born February 20, 1803, in New Jersey. His parents were John and Sarah Sanford. His father died about 1850, aged seventy years, and his mother died about 1865, aged about eighty-four years. Mr. Sanford married Miss Ella Cassiday, March, 1830, in Seneca County, Ohio, by whom he had eleven children—Jane, Rebecca, John, Eliza, Andrew, Samuel, Electa, Cass, Susannah, Volney and Franklin. Mrs. Sanford died, and he married Hannah Aderson, December 25, 1853. His children were George, William H. and Hannah. John M. Sanford was the first Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Brazilla Hendricks the second. Mr. Sanford was the first settler in the township, and Mr. William Boucher, David Skiver, Henry Brechbill, B. Hendricks, William Mansfield, Jacob Kraft, Richard Vanskiver, William Hoyt and James Greer were the other earliest settlers. The Wyandots, Senecas and Ottawas hunted in the township about seven years after Mr. Sanford came. Powell Creek traverses the township from the south to the northeastern part, where it empties into the Auglaize. It was so called because a man named Powell lived on the stream, and traded with the Indians, and sold deer skins and coon skins. Mr. Sanford was often visited by the Indians in his cabin, and shot at mark with them, and traded with them for skins, etc. The most noted hunter in the township was Mr. Skiver, of whom it was related that he could run a wolf track through leaves as readily as a trained hunting dog. He hunted wolves for their scalps, which commanded a good price. He could get about $6.50 for a wolf scalp—$4 from State, and $2.50 from county. He killed a good many deer, and sold their pelts. The time to kill them was about October, November and December. The pelts were good during those months, which produced the "short blue hair." Mr. Sanford died recently.

Jacob Kraft was born September 3, 1824, in Lancaster County, Penn., and came to Highland Township, Henry County, in the fall of 1839, and settled on Section 18, and finally located on Section 1, in 1850, and now has 180 acres. He married Miss Catharine White of Defiance County, October, 1841. His children are John, Oliver, William A., Eliza J., Jacob K., Elizabeth A. Frank M., George, Allen and Charles S. All are living. John, Oliver and William were in the army of 1861–65. Oliver was wounded twice—once at Chickamauga, and the second time at Jonesboro. This township was organized in 1842. Jacob Kraft was First Clerk, John M. Sanford, First Justice of the Peace P. G. Hoeltzel, Henry Brechbill, John M. Sanford, First Trustees. The first election was held at the house of Chancey Ames, on Section 9. There were twenty voters present; their names were John M. Sanford, P. G. Hoeltzel, David Skiver, John Wiler, William Boucher Richard and Isaac Vanskiver, John White, Brazilla Hendricks, John White, Jr., Henry White, Jacob Kraft. Solomon McCullouch, Jefferson Warren, Augustus Skiver, Henry Brechbill, Jacob Peterson, Samuel Case, Isaac Peterson and Chancey Ames; all of these except six are dead. The election seems to have been in 1842, One of the first, if not the first schools, was taught on Section 18, by "Grandpap Dunlap," about 1844 or 1845. Mr. Kraft says J. M. Sanford was the first settler in the township. Mr. Kraft has been Clerk for about fifteen years and served as Treasurer for some time. He has been a hunter of some note. Has killed many deer and coons.

Augustus Skiver was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 25, 1821, and came to Defiance County with his parents, David and Nellie Skiver, in the winter of 1837. They had intended to go through to Iowa, but found this country to be alive with game, and, being great hunters, concluded to locate here and settled down on Section 19, of Highland Township, at which place the parents died—Mr. Skiver in 1870, age sixty-seven years, and Mrs. Skiver (being very much older than her husband, yet she outlived him about ten years) February 23, 1880, age nearly one hundred and eleven years. Mrs. Skiver, was a resident of Defiance County, for over forty years, and was the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living. Although the old family record has been lost, it appears from evidences gathered from herself and others that she was born in Rockingham County, Va., on Easter Sunday, A. D. 1769. She was seven years old when the Declaration of Independence was made. She distinctly remembered many incidents of those early Revolutionary times. She removed to Ohio after the war of the Revolution, when it was an unbroken wilderness, and, notwithstanding the many hardships of pioneer life, has never known what it was to be sick. She lost the use of her eyes about twenty years previous to her death from a cataract, but otherwise has enjoyed the use of her faculties, her mind being clear to the day of her death. Her descendants, of whom there are a large number living, are residents of Defiance County. The funeral services were held at the house of Isaac Skiver.

James Ashton settled in Section 9, Highland Township, in 1851. At this date there were but few settlers between the Brechbill settlement and Powell Creek. There were two school districts in the township—one schoolhouse at what is now called Ayersville Cemetery, the other, a frame building, called the Hoeltzel Schoolhouse, where the brick now stands, near Augustus Skiver's residence. In 1852, a third district was formed, and a log cabin built where J. B. Good now lives, David Edy, a settler from Tuscarawas County being the first teacher. Mr. Ashton's grandfather (William Ashton), came from Lancaster, England, with a Quaker colony to Pennsylvania, under the supervision of William Penn. Some time thereafter he married a Quakeress named Hutchinson; from this marriage there were two children, a daughter and son. The son, Samuel, was raised by Dr. Edward Chatman, a maternal uncle by marriage. Samuel was born in February, 1771, and 1795 married a Quakeress named Hannah Johnson. They resided in Bucks County, Penn., until the fall of 1799, when they emigrated to Fayette County, Penn., and from thence to Washington County, Ohio, in 1807. There they remained until the spring of 1811, when they settled in Clermont County, Ohio, where the family underwent all the hardships, deprivations and incidents peculiar to and unavoidably encountered by the early settlers of Ohio. Their children were William T., Thomas H., Samuel, James, Zachariah, George, John and Lucretia. In September, 1822, James Ashton married Casandra Sly. whose father, Jacob Sly, was a native of Virginia. His father, Jacob Sly, was born on board a vessel, during its passage from Holland to Virginia, of Dutch and Scotch parentage. They settled near Lexington, Va. Mrs. Ashton's father, with a party of young Virginians, emigrated to Fort Washington, Ohio, in 1791. He subsequently joined Gen. Wayne's army and was with it in the campaign against the Indians on the Maumee. Soon after Mr. Sly's father, with his family, left their home in Virginia, and went to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. Here the Slys built a flouring mill, perhaps the first mill erected on Mill Creek. Jacob married the daughter of Mr. Prickett, who with his family had emigrated from Virginia and settled on a stream in Clermont County called Stone Lick. Mrs. Sly had two brothers (older than herself) stolen by the Indians, they were aged eight and four years. Their mother sent them to drive in their cows, the cow-bell being heard but a few rods from the house, when the boys were picked up by some skulking savages; subsequently, the elder made his escape, and returned to his home. All efforts to recapture the younger boy were unsuccessful; in fact nothing was ever known of his fate, until his voluntary return many years after. He stated that he had been carried away, and adopted by a chief, whose daughter he had married, had forgotten his name and never knew where his people lived, until the chief, upon his dying pallet, told him who he was, and where he would find his own people, whom he immediately visited, but was so thoroughly inured to the life, habits and customs of the people of his adoption, that he preferred them to those of his birth, although after obtaining positive knowledge of his identity, he educated his children, namely, two sons, who became civilized and good citizens. The fruits of the marriage of Jacob Sly and Miss Prickett were eight children—George, Joseph, David, Mary, Elizabeth, Casandra, Rebecca and Clara. The marriage of James Ashton and Casandra Sly was productive of nine children, as follows: Tolbert, Lucinda, Sarah Maria, Elizabeth, Mary, Clarinda, Isabella, Thomas H., James M. and William S. Thomas H. left the farm in 1860, went to select school, taught by B. F. Southward, and soon after commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. B. D. Ashton, at Defiance. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, also at the University of Nashville. In March, 1864, he formed a partnership for the practice of medicine with Dr. W. K. Winton at Wabash, Ind. Soon thereafter he received an appointment on the medical staff of the United States Army. During July and August, 1864, he was on duty in the Cumberland field hospital at Nashville. In consequence of the arduous duties, Dr. Ashton's health became impaired, when he was sent to Fort Rosecrans. Here he remained a short time, when he was ordered to report for duty in the hospitals of Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he remained until January, 1865. On the 1st of the following May, Dr. Ashton was assigned Surgeon, in charge of United States Army General Hospital No. 4, with a capacity of two hundred and eighty-four beds. Here he remained until the following November, when he received orders to transfer the patients North, and to dispose of the hospital property by returning all undamaged supplies to the United States Army Purveyor at Nashville, and to sell all damaged goods at public sale. Thus closed the last Government hospital in that part of Tennessee. Dr. Ashton returned to Defiance and entered into the general practice of medicine and surgery, where he now resides. July 20, 1865, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kiser. They have two children, Merrill, born on the 31st day of May, 1866, and Ethel, born on the 14th day of February, 1870.

Phillip George Hoeltzel was born May 3, 1803, in Alsace, France, and came to America in 1830, landing at New York, and proceeded from there to Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., where his parents had settled two years previous. Being a baker by trade, he settled down in Penn Yan at his business, which he continued for about nine years. October 27, 1833, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Wheeler (*nee* Moon), who had two children by her first husband, viz.: William and Mary Ann. She was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1807. By this union with Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Hoeltzel became the father of eight children, as follows: George Phillip, who married Miss Eliza Porter, who was killed while crossing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in East Defiance, in company with John Fullmer and his wife, Isabel. The engine striking the forward part of the wagon, separating the horses from the wagon and escaped unhurt, but killing the occupants instantly; Maria Saloma, who married Jeremiah Hall; Legin Helen; Frederick W., who married Naoma Myers; Josephine, married to Alvaro Van Skiver; Hannah, married to George Burkstrazer, and now living in Yates County, N. Y.; Naoma, who died while young; Jacob, the youngest, who enlisted in Capt. Gleason's company, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner and died in prison at Atlanta, Ga., A. D. 1864. In 1841, Mr. Hoeltzel came to Highland Township and purchased a farm of James Grear, on Section 19, a small portion of which was cleared, and on which there was a saw mill which had been built by Mr. Cummins, a former owner, from whom Grear purchased, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Hoeltzel has been Township Trustee for a number of years, and Supervisor several times. When he first came to the township, he found the following persons in Powell Creek settlement, viz.: John M. Sanford, Richard Van Skiver, William Boucher, David Skiver, John Wiler and George Basett. Brazilla Hendrix came soon after. Of the children of Levi Wheeler (first husband of Mrs. Hoeltzel), William married Maria Gill, and Mary A. married Isaac Skiver, and are residents of the township. At the time Mr. H. came in no one was living between his place and Defiance, and on the Bellefontaine road the other way, it was nine miles to the first settler, and five or six miles from there to the next. Mr. Hoeltzel was born a Lutheran in religious belief, and after his settlement here became a member of the United Brethren, and afterward united with the Christian Church, to which he now belongs. He owns 140 acres of well-improved land. He rented land four years; then bought. He had very little capital at the start, but is now surrounded by all the comforts and necessaries of life.

N. A. Boutell was born in New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., August 7, 1818, and is a son of John and Hannah (Winship) Boutell. The early life of our subject was passed upon the farm in Massachusetts until fourteen years old, and in the district schools he obtained the rudiments of his education. At the above age, he removed with his parents to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where he continued to follow the fortunes of the farm, with the family, until twenty-five years of age. September 15, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Annis daughter of Lewis J. and Mary Wheeler, of Cattaraugus County. For two years following this event, he remained with his parents, and then engaged in lumbering for two years, after which he removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where he rented a large farm, and in connection with it carried on a store business at Charleston, in the above county. In the fall of 1850, he settled one mile southeast of Ayersville in this township, on a farm of sixty acres, where he lived three years. He then sold out and purchased eighty acres where he now resides, of which he at present owns thirty-nine acres. At the time he located here, he took up the carpenter's trade, and although he never served any regular apprenticeship, his natural genius enabled him soon to become a skillful workman and leading mechanic. For fifteen years he plied his trade successfully, and in the fall of 1865 he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he found employment at his trade in the re-building of the above place, which had been battered down by the engines of war, and was followed by his family in 1866. Here his genius as a master workman soon became manifest, and it was not long until he was made foreman of other men, and given full supervision in the erection of some of the finest edifices in Atlanta, among which we mention the capitol building, the H. I. Kimble house, the Governor's mansion and the United States barracks. He was subsequently employed in a similar capacity at Savannah, Ga., in the erection of a school building and boarding house for the children of freedmen, and at Americus, Ga., he erected a church building for the Colored Baptists. While at Atlanta, he was chosen President of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Association, an organization he assisted to found. During the time Mr. B. was in the South, he received many testimonials from the people and press, which speak in glowing terms of his sterling integrity, his uncompromising honor as a man, and as an ingenious and intelligent workman. In the fall of 1870, he journeyed West through Missouri, visiting his children, and soon after took up his abode at his former Ohio home, and was joined by his family the ensuing autumn, since when he has been engaged in carrying on his farm, having abandoned his trade in 1879. Politically, he has been identified with the Democratic party during his life, and was the second Township Clerk elected in Highland Township. He was appointed Postmaster at Ayersville under Buchanan's administration, and resigned during Hayes' tenure of office, when Mrs. Boutell was appointed Postmistress to fill the vacancy. By his first wife, Mr. Boutell had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Adeline (Mrs. Rover, Lima, Ohio), Harriet (Mrs. Myers, Defiance, Ohio, and Mary (Mrs. Runyan, Boston, Mass.). The deceased were Lorency (Mrs. Kempf), who died in Goshen, Ohio, and Emma (Mrs. Gillespie), who died in Lima, Ohio. Mrs. Boutell died June 27, 1852. His second marriage was celebrated in Clermont County, Ohio, with Miss Rachel Osborne, daughter of Jesse and Jane (Leever) Osborne, who has borne him seven children three of whom are living, viz.: Georgia E., Estella C. and Carrie L. The deceased are Alice, George W. (twin brother to Georgia E.), Nannie and an infant daughter. July 7, 1881, Mr. Boutell met with an accident, which for miraculous escape from instant death has few parallels in the history of casualties. While hauling hay from his field to the barn, the rack on which the hay was loaded gave way and precipitated wagon and contents into a ditch. To avoid going in the same direction as the hay, he flung himself in the opposite direction, and fell, head foremost, against one of the wheels, and by the momentum of the fall, was carried to the hard ground. The shock dislocated the spinal column at the fourth joint, paralyzing his arms and shoulders, and totally depriving him of consciousness for a period of twelve minutes. When returning reason enabled him to realize his fearful condition, he made an almost superhuman effort to relieve himself, and, strange as it appears, the dislocated joint was forced back into its natural position, with a report like the crack of a whip, which was distinctly heard by his attendants. From this shock he has never recovered, and is a constant sufferer from its effects. Mr. Boutell has probably met with more accidents, and had more bones broken, than any other man in Defiance County. Since his fourth year, he has suffered twenty-one dislocations, embracing breaks in every part of his body. Of all, Mr. Boutell says, the last accident (breaking his neck) was the worst, and caps the climax of every ache and pain that he has endured during his long and peculiar life of continuous accidents.

John Boutell died at Atlanta, Ga., June 25, 1865, aged seventy-six years. Hannah Boutell is living with our subject, at the remarkable age of nine-two years, and although her frame is bent under the weight of long and eventful years, her mind is yet unimpared, and it is with ease that she recounts in a graphic way the stirring scenes and incidents that have transpired along her lengthy and remarkable journey through life. To Mr. and Mrs. Boutell, Sr., were born six children, three of whom are living—John, Nathan A. and Harriet; deceased are Charles, Mary and Emily.

Enos B. Mix, farmer, P. O. Defiance, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 14, 1826, and is a son of Levi Mix, of New York, who was a son of Amos Mix, a Revolutionary patriot, who fought in the struggle for independence. Levi Mix settled in Knox County, Ohio, and when our subject was ten years old settled in Allen County, which is now Auglaize County, where he made a permanent home. Our subject obtained only a common education in the subscription schools of that day, and before becoming of age, he enlisted in the regular army, for service in the Mexican war, and was assigned to Capt. McGruder's Battery of Flying Artillery. He arrived in Mexico soon after the capitulation of the City of Mexico, and was on duty in that place four months, and saw service in the above country till the fall of 1848—being there nearly one year. He received from the United States Government eighty acres of appraised land as a bounty for his service in the war. On this land he located in 1849, and has since purchased eighty acres, all of which is well improved land. He has been identified with most of the offices of the township, and by a careful discharge of the duties has proven himself possessed of good executive ability. He has also been the Republican nominee for Probate Judge and Commissioner, and was defeated only by greatly reduced majority. He is a charter member of Highland Grange, No. 879; was elected first Master and is now serving his fourth term. During the war, he served a short time as Lieutenant of a company of squirrel hunters. In 1849, he was married to Miss Loverna, daughter of J. Allen Randall, by whom he has had nine children, five of whom are living—Clarissa E., Sarah E., Allen and Levi (twins), the latter deceased, infant twins (deceased), Ella, Pearley, Ray and William (deceased).

A. Fullmer, farmer, P. O. Defiance, was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1809, and is a son of Philip Fullmer, a native of Germany. The early life of our subject was passed upon the farm in his native land. In 1832, he came to America, and after wandering awhile over various States, he finally settled in Washington County, Penn., in which he lived until 1836 or 1837, when he removed to Crawford County, Ohio, where he resided eleven years, and in 1849 bought 160 acres of land where he now lives, upon which he located at that time. At present he owns 200 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1843 to Margaret Jenner, of Germany, who came to this county in childhood. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are living—Jane, Jacob, Isaac, David, Margaret, William, Caroline and Anna; Mary and Sarah are deceased. Mr. F.'s first marriage was celebrated in Pennsylvania, with Susanna Simons, who bore him two children—John and Abraham. The former was a member of the One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisted in 1862, and was wounded near Atlanta, Ga. He was accidentally killed by a train of cars on a crossing in Defiance. Abraham was a member of the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at the first call for men. He was a Corporal of his company, and was killed at the battle of Corinth in 1862. Mr. F. is a gentleman well preserved for his age, and is one among the successful and respectable citizens of the county.

Hervey J. Hill, farmer, P. O. Ayersville, Ohio, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., April 5, 1818. His early life was passed in his native State, and when a man grown he removed to Erie County, Penn., where he lived until 1834 or 1835, at which time he came to Ohio and found employment on the canal, then in course of construction. On the public works of the State, he labored some years, and part of the time was foreman of a gang of men. He afterward lived seven years in Seneca County, Ohio, on a farm, and in 1849 located where he now lives. He entered 120 acres from the Government. He has been entirely successful, and since his coming into this county has owned and paid for 520 acres of land; has given his children good homes, and now owns 200 acres on the old homestead. Officially, Mr. Hill has held many township offices, and very satisfactorily discharged his duties as an officer. He is one of our self-made men, having begun life without means, but with the aid of willing hands and a strong heart he has accomplished the great object in life—made a good home. He has been twice married, first to Jane Petersen, January 1, 1840, who bore him six children, three of whom are living, viz., William L., David and Nancy J. The deceased are Mary L., Hervey J., Jr., and Hannah E. Mrs. Hill died January 27, 1852. His son William was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and did duty during the war, and was wounded in the left hand at Winchester, Va. Hervey J., Jr., was a member of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he died soon after enlistment in 1864, at Rome, Ga. Mr. Hill was married the second time to Matilda A. Smith, their nuptials being celebrated January 6, 1853. She has borne him two children, both deceased, viz., Clara A. and Hattie F.

Abraham Povenmire, son of John and Sarah (Wagner) Povenmire, was born and reared in Cumberland County, Penn., and was the father of eight children, viz.: Mary, Samuel, Susanna, Abraham, Nancy, Sarah, John and Michael. Abraham Povenmire, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 18, 1818, and at the age of seventeen removed with his parents to Hancock County. At twenty-five he was married to Mary A., daughter of George and Jane (Davis) Craig, who then resided in Wood County, and was born in Tuscarawas County October 15, 1821. After marriage, they lived on the farm with his parents for five years, and in the spring of 1848 moved to Defiance Township, where he entered 160 acres of land on Section 31, residing there thirteen years, and improving forty acres. He then bought a 120-acre farm in Highland Township, on which he now resides. Their family consisted of seven children—Luther, married Lydia Baringer, of Richland, in 1868; Minerva, married W. S. Snodgrass, of Richland, in 1862; Charity, married John W. Baring, of Richland, in 1868; C. Amanda, married John W. Remagen, of Lima, Ohio; Edson, married Frances A. Smith, of Ayersville, in 1883; Emma H., married Wilson H. Henne, of Reading, Penn., in 1882; and Hattie A., still at home with her parents. Mr. P. is a worthy and respected citizen, and after enduring pioneer toils and hardships, although somewhat broken down by reason of these, he still enjoys the fruits of his labor, with his children happily settled around him.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MARK TOWNSHIP—SCHOOLS—MARK CENTER—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

MARK TOWNSHIP is located in the southwest part of Defiance County, being Town 4 north, Range 2 east. Hicksville Township is on the west, Farmer on the north, Delaware on the east and Paulding County on the south. The surface is mostly low and wet, though in the northwest and southeast portions some fine farms are located. The soil is good, and when systematically drained the large unclaimed tract will become excellent for agricultural purposes.

The township was erected by the County Commissioners in 1850, on petition presented by Mr William C. Hutchinson. It was proposed to name the new township Kenton, in honor of Mark Kenton, who made the first improvement, having settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, and there engaged in hunting and trapping. This name was objected to for the reason that there was a post office by this name in the State and the title Mark was agreed upon.

The organization was completed by the election of township officers in April, 1851. At this election seventeen votes were cast. The voters were Samuel Smith, H. G. Luce, Samuel Fisher, Thomas Pope, W. C. Hutchinson, John L. Ginter, M. C. D. Campbell, John Kiser, Harrison Jenkins, Samuel Onstatt, Peter Frederick, George Hobbs, John Shafer, Martin Smith, Jacob Fisher, George Porter and John Garible.

The officers elected were W. C. Hutchinson, Assessor; Peter Frederick, Clerk; W. C. Hutchinson, Treasurer; Harrison Jenkins, Samuel Onstatt and H. G. Luce, Trustees; John Kiser and M. C. D. Campbell, Constables; Samuel Smith, Supervisor. This election was held at the cabin of a Mr. Bunnell who had taken a contract to build a bridge. At the next election, held June 17, 1851, Samuel Fisher and Samuel Onstatt were elected Justices of the Peace. The latter declined to serve, and William C. Hutchinson was elected the same year to fill the vacancy, and filled the office twelve years.

SCHOOLS.

In April, 1851, the trustees divided the township into three districts, and two years later into five districts. The first teachers in these districts were: No. 1, William A. Slough; No. 2, Mary J. Powell; No. 3, Oren L. Hulbert; No. 4, Oscar Works; No. 5 Jacob Bruner. Other early teachers were Isreal Baum, William Mann and James Evans. In 1853, it was decided to erect three hewed log schoolhouses, each 20x24 feet, with a porch over the door; one in No. 3, at a cost of $75; one in No. 4 and one in No.

5 at a cost of $150 each. The enumeration of youths returned in 1854 was 49 males, 34 females, total, 83; in 1864, it was males, 107, females, 107; total, 214. There are now nine schoolhouses in the township, seven frame and two brick.

MARK CENTER.

The only village in the township is Mark Center, an enterprising little place of 210 people. At the exact geographical center of the township, one-half mile north of the present village a little town sprang into existence, grew, and in 1874 contained a store, a grocery, a saloon, a schoolhouse, a blacksmith shop and a number of dwellings. In May, 1875, after the B. & O. Railroad was constructed through the township, Frederick Harmening laid out the present village just north of the railroad. The portion south of the railroad was laid out by Josiah Kyle and A. M. Anderson. The Van Wert Stave Company, under the supervision of Mr. George Holton, is the most extensive industrial concern in the place. The company located here several years ago, and have ever since been extensively engaged in the manufacture of hoops and staves. During the first year, it turned out 7,000 hoops and 20,000 staves daily, and at present this amount is more than doubled. Fifty hands are employed in the factory. The foreman is Mr. Z. T. Hilligas. There are also at the village two hoop pole shaving shops, one steam saw mill, a blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one hotel, two stores, a post office, millinery store, saloon, express office, a two-story brick schoolhouse and a church. The stores do a thriving business and keep in stock full supplies of general merchandise Josiah Kyle is the owner of one, and R. F. Hecht of the other. The latter is also Postmaster and express agent. Ludwig Klein is the village blacksmith and Joseph Kibler the shoemaker. The saw mill is owned and operated by G. W. Spealman. The church building is a neat frame edifice, recently erected. It is the property of a small but flourishing Methodist society. Other denominations also hold occasional services here. The only other church building in the township is a United Brethren Church, located on Section 25. It was built in 1878, at a cost of about $550.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

E. H. Devore was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 10, 1820. He removed when a child with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and from there he came to Mark Township in June, 1851, settling on Section 25. He built his cabin in the wilderness and cleared the farm upon which he still resides. He was married in 1843 to Rebecca White, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Devore died January 26, 1880, and Mr. Devore was again married, December 15, 1881, to Mrs. Elizabeth Traxler.

Samuel Onstott was born September 4, 1823, in Washington County, Penn. His father was a Pennsylvanian by birth. His mother a native of New Jersey. His father died in Wayne County, Ohio, to which place he had moved from Washington County, Penn., when Samuel was a small boy. Here the latter grew up to the age of sixteen, when he came to Richland County, Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah Reed, by whom he had thirteen children, viz., John J., William Wallace, Amanda M., Elizabeth A., Jacob B., Nancy E., Francis J., Susan E., Sarah M., Adoniram J., Lewis M., Harriet M. and Saretta M. Three of this number are dead—John J., Susan E. and Lewis M. His mother died in Indiana in 1881, aged about ninety-seven years. Mr. Onstott moved into Mark Township and settled on Section 33, where he has lived ever since June 6, 1850. He came from Crawford County, Ohio, with Mr. Thomas Pope, and they had to cut the road from the river road, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, to their several places of abode. He was one of the number who organized the township, and was elected Justice of the Peace and also Trustee at said organization. His wife, died September 18, 1881, aged about fifty-eight years.

Robert Haver was born in Greene County, Penn., February 20, 1814. Came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, when he was about fourteen years of age. Moved into Mark Township, Defiance County, in November, 1851. The township was organized prior to his arrival. His neighbors were Joseph Smith, Martin and Samuel Smith, Moses Johnson, Philip Oaks, E. H. Devore, John Kentner, Andy Kentner, Samuel Fisher, James Gribben, Mrs. Jane Young, Charles Koontz, Thomas Pope, Samuel Onstott, Christopher Thompson, Robert Allen, Joseph Breese, Samuel Oliver Harris, W. C. Hutchinson, was there acting as Justice of the Peace when Mr. Haver came into the township Robert Haver married Miss Mary Crea October 1, 1839. Their family consists of Thomas W., Moses M., James H., John, Godfrey E., George W., Isaac A., Levi C., Sarah C., Matilda J. and Robert A. Two of these are dead. John died a soldier at Ringgold, Ga, March 7, 1863; George W. died young. Had three other sons in the war of 1865—Moses M., James and Thomas.

William C. Hutchinson was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 20, 1817, and grew up and received his early education there. At the age of about twenty-one years, he moved to Knox County with his mother, and was married there to Maria Hobbs, August 15, 1839, by whom he had ten children—Leander R., Martha L., Maria E., James O., Louisa J., Mary E., Francis I., Narcissa J., Laura E. and William H. Of this number three are dead—Leander R., James O., and Maria E. who died in infancy. The two boys—Leander R. and James O., enlisted in the late war. Leander was promoted to First Lieutenant May 2, 1864, and was killed May 14, 1864, aged about twenty-four years. James O died in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., April 9, 1864, aged about twenty years. Mr. Hutchinson moved to this county into what is now Mark Township, in October, 1849. One Thomas Pope, from Crawford County, made a purchase of a lot the same time, but got onto it about three weeks ahead of him and got up his cabin, so that when Mr. Hutchinson, Samuel Harris and George Porter, with their families, arrived (all arriving on the same day), they found a stopping place with Mr. Pope until they could erect their cabins. In the latter part of November Mr. Hutchinson got his cabin roof on and floor laid, and moved in without being chinked or mudded, with no windows or doors except a quilt or blanket hung up. After getting his little family to their new home, he returned to Mr. Pope's for their little supply of household goods, and owing to the bad state of the road through the woods, Mr. Hutchinson was unable to get back to his cabin until quite late in the evening, when he found it surrounded by wolves, serenading Mrs. Hutchinson and the children with their melodious notes. Mrs. Hutchinson says she couldn't say she was particularly afraid of them, but did feel that a more substantial door would have been desirable. Mrs. Hutchinson's parents, James and Elizabeth (Congdon) Hobbs, were English people. To them was born seven children, five boys and two girls—Thomas J., John, Isabella, Maria, William, George C. and Oscar R. Mrs. Hobbs died in Devonshire County, England, A. D. 1833, from which place Mr. Hobbs emigrated with his children to Knox County, Ohio, in 1835, and died in Defiance County in 1853. Thomas J. was drowned in the St. Lawrence River on their passage. Mr. Hutchinson was Justice for twelve years and School Director most of the time during his stay in the township. Was Township Treasurer for several years, and was appointed by the Commissioners as first Assessor of the township. The first school was taught by Jacob Bruner in Mr. Hutchinson's district. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Hutchinson came to Defiance. In July, 1873, bought one-third interest in the William Lewis farm and proceeded to lay it out into village lots, calling the town East Defiance. He is now engaged in the grocery business with his son at Defiance, Ohio.

Henry Martin was born November 28, 1832, and came with his parents, Daniel and Mary (Caster) Martin, from Surrey, Engand, to Summit County, Ohio, in 1832, and to Defiance County in 1834. The children of Daniel were Eliza A., Henry, James G., Mary A., Amelia and Frances V., Mr. Martin (Daniel) died in Mark Township, April 24, 1866, aged sixty-four years. Mary, his wife, died in Mark Township, May 16, 1863, aged fifty-eight years. Henry Martin was married June 1, 1855, to Miss Eliza Dysinger, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Long) Dysinger, who was born in Seneca County, N. Y., September 29, 1835. The children of Henry and Eliza Martin are Angeline and Emeline, twins, Adelaide, Melinda, Harriet A. and Leonard. Mr. Martin lives in Crane Township, Paulding County, Ohio, but purchased eighty acres of land in Mark Township in Section 35, being the old homestead of his father.

John P. Frederick, the subject of this sketch, is a son of Jacob Frederick, who was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Esther Kingle, and immigrated to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he lived fourteen years, when he removed to Knox County, Ohio. Here, in 1835, John P. was born, and grew up to manhood, assisting his father in carrying on the farm and taught vocal music in the different districts. In the year 1864, he was elected Captain of the militia. He was married, October 11, 1866, to Miss Bell Heiple, the daughter of a pious widow lady, and settled on his father's farm, where he was born, and where he lived up to the time of his father's death in 1872. He then moved with his wife and little daughter to Williams County, Ohio, where he remained six months, and then purchased the farm on which he now resides in Mark Township. He was elected Infirmary Director in the fall of 1878 by a majority of 1070, and re-elected in 1881. He is the youngest of a family of twelve children—seven now survive. His family consists of four children, as follows: Lora Mary, Charley Heiple, Ona Alfred and Earnest Lamont.

Thomas Crawford was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 18, 1805. His parents were born in Maryland, were married in the same State and soon after removed to Pennsylvania as above stated, where they raised a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, all of whom are dead so far as known, except the subject of this sketch. He received a common school education and grew up in Westmoreland, where he married Miss Eliza Bird, March 1, 1827, by whom he had ten children—William, Polly, Matthias, Phebe, Samuel, Huldah, Sarah Jane, Lavina, Alice, and Johnnie, died at the age of three years eight months and twenty-two days. All the rest are married and doing for themselves. Mr. Crawford moved from Pennsylvania to

Wooster, Wayne County, where he remained eight years, then moved to Williams County, and from there to Mark Township in February, 1864, on to Section 26, where he now resides with his son Samuel at the age of seventy-nine years, enjoying as good health as ever, except crippled with rheumatism. His wife died November 23, 1880, aged about seventy-seven years, having lived with her husband over half a century.

Samuel Kleckner was born March 18, 1814, in Jefferson County, Ohio, remained in the county until seven years of age, and then moved with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio. His father entered a farm of Government land there, and Samuel remained helping to clear up the farm until twenty years of age, receiving but a limited education in the log-cabin school. At the age of twenty, he went to Harrison, Ohio, learned the plastering trade, remaining there about two years. He was there married to Miss Mary Ann Hilbert October 8, 1835; from there removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he took up his trade, remaining about four years. From there to Tuscarawas County, and from there to Defiance County in the summer of 1845 or 1846, living here some time before the organization of the township, and has been a resident of Mark Township ever since that time, residing with his family, who were small, on his farm in Section 6, which was then a dense forest, but by hard labor Mr. Kelckner has succeeded in making a fine farm, with good comfortable buildings. Mr. Kleckner's family consists of ten children, the first a boy, not named, Franklin, Daniel, David, William, James, Addison, Rebecca, Samantha Jane, Benjamin Burton and Mary Matilda. Six are living, five boys and one girl, who married Joseph Conley. They live in Hicksville Township. The first school for his children to attend was in Farmer Township at a place called Lost Creek. Mr. Kleckner's trade has been a source of benefit in his pioneer struggle.

Dr. Levi Colby was born June 15, 1817, in Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H., where he grew up. He had the advantage of district school education and then entered the academy in his native town, taking his first course of lectures at Dartmouth College in 1838. He removed to Defiance in 1839, and prosecuted his studies with his brother, Dr. Jonas Colby, and in the winter of 1840 and 1841, attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1841 at Defiance, as partner with his brother Jonas. He was married at Defiance, June 7, 1843, to Miss Harriet R. Phelps, who was born in Richville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and daughter of James and Dorotha (Snow) Phelps. Their children are Edwin B., born October 24, 1850, at Montpelier, Williams County, Ohio, dead; George C., born at Independence, Defiance County, July 29, 1853, dead; Frances J., born September 17, 1856, on farm, and married Loren S. Durfey and resides on a portion of the farm; Hattie M., born on farm, May 27, 1860, married Franklin Bernard and living with the old folks Colby at home; and Willis, born December, 1862, dead. Levi Colby, Sr., and Betsey (Clark) Colby, parents of Dr. Colby, were the parents of nine children—Sally, Jonas, Barak, Mary, Catharine, Benjamin and Levi, Jr., twins, Lucinda and Abigail. Four boys and four girls grew up and married. The oldest, Sally, died at the age of about fifteen. Joseph, Mary and Catherine have since died. The grandfather of Dr. Colby was in the Revolutionary war, and the father of our subject, Levi, Sr., was sent a substitute in the war of 1812. Mrs. Colby's father, James Phelps, was in the war of 1812 also. Mr. Colby has been a prominent and active man since he came to this county, having lived in this county (except with brief intervals spent in the adjoining counties of Williams and Paulding) ever since he came in 1839. At an early day, and soon after his arrival, we find him associated with the School Board as Clerk also Corporation Clerk, etc., and he has generally been in township offices all through his life. He is now serving this county as County Commissioner, having been elected in 1879 and re-elected in 1882. He was the first clerk *pro tem.* of Williams County as it now stands, having received his appointment by President Judge Patrick G. Good and his associates. He was also Deputy under Edwin Phelps, in Williams prior to organization of Defiance County in 1845, and Representative of Paulding and Defiance Counties in the Legislature, being elected in the fall of 1869 and re-elected in 1871, receiving the nomination by acclamation.

Peter Frederick was born September 11, 1821, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. At seven years of age, he removed with his parents to Knox County, Ohio, where he lived till the fall of 1845. He then took a trip through the Western States, fetching up at Washington County, Iowa, where he enlisted in the Mexican war, February 21, 1848, and served till June 27 of the same year, when he returned to Iowa and from thence to his home in Knox County. In December, 1849, came to Defiance County and in February, 1850, located his land warrant for 160 acres in Mark Township, where he now resides. Mr. Frederick was present at the organization of the township, and was elected Clerk. Remained till the fall of 1853, then returned to Knox County. Was married, November 30, 1855, to Miss Catharine Bolyas and has four children, viz.: Sarah J., Nancy E., Mary and M. H., who died at about four years of age.

G. W. Spealman was born in West Brookfield, Stark County, Ohio, September 10, 1835. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1805, and is now living in Stark County with his third wife. His mother was born in Holmes County, Ohio, A. D. 1809, and died February 7, 1851. Mr. Spealman was married November 15, 1857, to Miss Blanche S. Kirk, at Massillon, Ohio. Her ancestors were Scotch. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Spealman moved to La Salle County, Ill., and in the fall of 1863, came back to Stark County to take charge of a steam mill which he had left in 1858. While in Illinois, three children were born to him, viz.: Charles B., the eldest, born August 19, 1858; Alice Mary, February 16, 1861; Estella Tabitha, August 10, 1863, died November 18 of the same year; and Ella, born at Massillon, Ohio, May 30, 1866. In September, 1875, he moved to Holmes County and entered into saw mill pursuits. While there, his son James Alexander was born, August 3, 1876. On the 1st of May, 1880, accompanied by his son, he started for Defiance County for the purpose of manufacturing lumber (having shipped their portable mill previously), and located and erected their mill on H. and B. Horzer's farm, about one mile north of the village of Mark Center. November 3, 1861, his daughter, Eva Blanche, was born. He moved his mill the same fall to the village of Mark Center, where he continues to do business. November 15, 1882, his daughter Allie M. was married to the Rev. M. T. Ayres on the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Spealman.

George N. Rice was born February 26, 1829, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, ten miles above Cincinnati. In 1830, his parents, Payne and Margaret Rice, moved to Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio, and the next year moved to Logan County, into the woods, where they had to meet the hardships of pioneer life, going thirty miles for milling. They remained but a few years in this locality, and in 1835 moved to Union County, Ohio, and located in Liberty Township, where they remained till 1844, when they again returned to Logan County, and after getting settled, were burned out and the children had to go to school in winter barefoot. Mr. Rice was married, April 30, 1849, to Miss Sarah Ann Beighler, of Union County, Ohio, and located in said county for a time. Nine children were born to them, as follows: Sarah M. (dead), Jonathan D., Eliza J. (dead), Mary A., Celia R., George C., Ida Pearl, Hattie (dead) and Netta. He removed from Union to Logan County, and ran a cabinet shop there from 1855 to 1861. At the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Rice enlisted on the first call for three-months' men, and next on November 22, 1861, for three years' service as a Sergeant of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Camp Simon Kenton, in Hardin County, Ohio. Next January they were forwarded to Grafton, W. Va., and from that time Mr. Rice was in many bloody engagements, among which were McDowell, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run and Antietam. In December, 1862, he was one of a squad left at Fairfax Station to guard supplies, and while on their way to Fredericksburg, he was captured at Occoqua Ferry by Wade Hampton, and was obliged to march four days and nights without food on their way to Libby Prison, where 227 were put in one room. They were paroled out two months thereafter and were exchanged June 1, 1863. He was in the Gettysburg fight of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. He was transferred to Hooker's brigade. Was at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Was with Gen. Sherman at Knoxville, who raised siege in front of Burnside in 1864. He was in all of the battles under Sherman from there to Savannah, at which place he was disharged, January, 1865, and returned home to Union County and came to Defiance County in 1868 and located in Hicksville Township. In 1878, he moved to Mark Township and located on Section 29, and engaged in lumbering, carrying on his farm in Hicksville Township.

Josiah Kyle was born March 15, 1841, in Stark County, Ohio, removing from there to Hancock County, where he grew up, having only the advantages of a common school education. In 1860, he came to Defiance County, Ohio, and in 1861, August 27, enlisted in the cause of his country in the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company E. On account of disability, he was discharged November 22, 1863. About a year thereafter, he enlisted again in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company B, and served till the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge July 5, 1865. On July 19, 1866, Mr. Kyle married Martha Ellen Knight, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 25, 1843. Their children are as follows: Dollie, Jennie M., born February 9, 1873; and Howard, born February 1, 1881. The parents of Mr. Kyle were Peter and Elizabeth (Metz) Kyle, the former born in Pennsylvania, November 30, 1810, the latter in Stark County, Ohio, April 25, 1817. They were married in Stark County, Ohio, May 15, 1836. Their children were as follows: Anna, Cornelius W., Josiah, Reuben (deceased), Hiram (deceased), George W., an infant not named, Milton and Emma. They (the parents) came to Defiance County in 1860, settling in Milford Township. They are both living there at the present time. Josiah, subject of this sketch, was elected Justice of the Peace of Mark Township, April 10, 1875, and was re-elected in 1878, and resigned at the close of the second term, as he could not be troubled with it. He was Township Treasurer from the spring of 1873 to the present time. He is also the leading merchant of the place, keeping a general assortment of everything found in a country store, engaging in this business at the Center about the year 1875. Mr. Kyle claims no notoriety for war record, but wishes space given to his friend and comrade in arms, William J. Knight, who enlisted in this county at same time in same company and regiment. As to the capture of engine at Big Shanty, he was the man who ran it on its perilous expedition.

Lyman R. Critchfield, fourth child of Isaac and Nancy (Keifer) Critchfield, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 16, 1838, his father being a native of Cumberland, Penn., the latter of Clarksille, Va. Their children were Subra, Wyman and Oscar (both died in infancy) Lyman R., David K. and John P., who died in the service of his country at Bridgeport, Ala, August 2, 1864, having enlisted in Company F, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1863. Lyman R., our subject, enlisted April 18, 1861, on the first call for three-months' men, in Company K, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 26th of July, 1862, re-enlisted for three years and served till the close of the war, being discharged from Andersonville Prison June 9, 1865. He passed through many trying scenes, but none more so than parting with his dying father when his three-days' furlough had expired, and he had either to leave his father on the brink of death or be marked as a deserter. Stern duty determined his action, and receiving a parting kiss and benediction, he left the deathbed scene, his father's eye anxiously following him to the door, and with a sad heart turned his footsteps in the direction of his country's foes. Enlisting on the 8th of September at Toledo, he proceeded with his regiment to Kentucky against Gen. Bragg. Was at Knoxville, Tenn., when besieged by Longstreet. In the spring of 1864, he passed through the Atlanta campaign, but was captured on November 30, 1864, by Hood's forces below Jonesboro, Ga., and being stripped nearly naked, was thrown into that indescribable prison pen, Andersonville.

Mr. Critchfield was married December 6, 1868, to Mary C. Cole, who has borne him three children—Alonzo L., born August 28, 1868, died September 16, 1874; Delaphene M., born June 28, 1872, and Homer J., born April 8, 1879. Mr. Critchfield's parents moved to Henry County in 1849, and next spring moved to Mark Township, taking forty acres at $25, which recently changed hands at $1,100. They had to cut a road from the river road and another to Hicksville, six miles long. For a number of years there were no roads fit for teams; goods had to be transported by men. A man by the name of Ashton put up a saw mill and a corn-cracker in it, where they used to take corn on a hand sled and pull through the woods, distant about five miles. As Lyman R. grew up, he took after his father somewhat for hunting. His father settled in Knox County among the Indians when about ten years old and became a great hunter. Lyman R. used to hunt bear, deer, coons and turkeys. One day he ran a big bear all day with six dogs; night coming on, he camped on his track. Next morning routed him easily and treed him. Afterward he dropped to the ground, the dogs all pounced upon him and killed him nearly; one of the men ran up and, striking him on the head, finished him. At another time, late in the evening in September, he heard a rout among the hogs in the marsh on a little island. His brother, D. K. Critchfield, and himself started out. Taking the path to where they slept, discovered a bear lugging off a hog. On seeing them, he was attracted by Lyman's white shirt, dropped the hog, came at him and was within a few jumps of him when his brother shot him, after a pretty narrow escape of a bear's hug.

William J. Knight, a merchant, now of Minnesota, deserves a place in the history of the brave boys of Defiance who enlisted in the late war. He is about forty-five years of age, a native of Wayne County. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father also died when he was but three years old, so that his grandparents raised him. His father was a farmer who came to this county in 1853. Mr. Knight married at Bryan, about 1868, Miss Emma Oldfield. He was one of the Mitchell railroad raiders, whose adventures form one of the most thrilling episodes of the rebellion. Was a resident of Defiance County at the time of his enlistment in Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 27, 1861. The raiders consisted of twenty-four men from Gen. Mitchell's division, encamped about Shelbyville, Tenn. Their scheme, a most daring one, was to penetrate the rebel lines as far as Marietta, Ga., there secure a train of cars by fair means or force, and then run northward to the Union lines, burning all the bridges and otherwise destroying the road so effectually as to break all rebel rail communications over it. Four days were given them to reach Marietta. They left Shelbyville April 7, 1862, in small squads, all dressed in citizens' clothes, but did not reach their destination until the 12th, and the one day's delay frustrated the success of the well-laid plan. Only twenty of the men boarded the express northward the next morning, and at Big Shanty, a small station a few miles north of Marietta, the train was captured by the daring spies while the train men and passengers were taking refreshments. Then began one of the wildest and most intensely exciting races imaginable. Mr. Knight, the subject, took charge of the engine, and away it went, thundering toward the Union lines. Passing each station, the rails were torn up and telegraph wire cut. But great delay was caused by waiting at stations for an unusual number of trains going south. The chase commenced in a hand car, but the first engine met was turned in pursuit, a gang of track-layers were secured, and at last the pursuer succeeded in getting a message ahead of the flying train, and its doom was sealed. The raiders took to the woods, but they were near a rebel encampment, and a large force of cavalry was organized to capture them. One by one the fleeing men were run down, though some eluded their pursuers for days. Twenty-two in all, they were incarcerated in a loathsome den at Chattanooga, thirteen feet square and thirteen feet deep, where they suffered untold torments. They were afterward transferred to the jail at Atlanta. The brave leader, Andrews, was condemned as a spy and executed. Seven more of the unfortunate prisoners were soon after hanged. A last desperate effort for freedom was planned and carried into execution. The guards were overpowered, and then each prisoner took flight as best he could. Mr. Knight gave the following account of his escape: "We broke jail October 16, 1862, and scattered and scampered for the woods. W. W. Brown, E. H. Mason and myself, all of the Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, were together. The first night out Mason took sick, and we did not get far, but kept well hidden. We were three days within nine miles of Atlanta. On the third night Mason was so bad that we were compelled to go to a house with him, and began to despair of making good our escape, but he told us to leave him and save ourselves. Just as we had finished a hearty meal in the kitchen, three men came in at the front door to arrest us. They asked if we were not some of the prisoners who broke jail at Atlanta. We told them we were. They said they had come to take us back, and that there was no use trying to escape, as all the roads and bridges were guarded.

"Brown was mad in an instant, and ripped out a very blunt reply. We sprang out of the back door and ran around the end of the house and down a fence in the direction of some woods. They ran out of the front door with their shotguns and bawled out, 'Halt! halt!' as we were leaving them at a 2:40 run. They straddled their horses and galloped out on a by road from the house to the main road, while the man where we had stayed unloosed his hounds, and they were soon on our trail in full cry. We had changed our course to baffle the horsemen, for there was a hill to go down and another to ascend before we got across the plantation and to the woods beyond. The men could not see us, but the dogs told our course, and before we had reached the woods the whole pack were closing on us. The field was full of loose stones, and we hastily chose the best place we could and engaged in a savage combat with the dogs, in which we were victorious, crippling and driving away the whole pack in short order, after which we started again on full run.

"We could by this time see the horsemen coming round to head us off. We changed our course and threw them off again. The hounds followed at a long distance and by their howling indicated our course, but did not come near enough to molest us. We kept see-sawing and tacking in order to avoid the horsemen, who were doing their best to head us off, until at last we came to a little creek in which we waded for a couple of hours, and in this way caused the dogs to lose us. That day we reached Stone Mountain, eighteen miles east of Atlanta. After that, we traveled nights, going due northward, with the north star for our guide. From our hiding places in the day time we frequently saw scouting parties, patrolling the country, no doubt, for the jail fugitives. We crossed the Chattahoochee, October 26, on rails tied together with bark. From the house where we left Mason we were six days without food, except nuts and brush. On the seventh day we caught a goose and ate it raw, and on the same day found a few ears of corn left in the field by the huskers. A day or so later we found a tree of apples and filled up on them and carried away all we could.

Fortunately the same day we discovered a drove of young hogs in the woods. I hid behind a tree and Brown coaxed a confiding pig up near me by biting off bits of apple and tossing them to it, backing up meanwhile, until the young porker came within reach of my stick, when I murdered it. That night we found where some men had been clearing and burning, and we had a feast of cooked pork without seasoning, but we enjoyed it without complaint, for, except the goose and corn, we had eaten only five meals in twenty-one days. The pig lasted till we reached the Hiawasse River, near the corner of North Carolina.

"We traveled hard for four days over an intolerably rough country, and only gained eight miles. We were crossing a little old clearing which had a deserted appearance, when we came unexpectedly and suddenly out in front of a log house, where two men stood on the porch. They saw us and it was too late to dodge, so we tried to appear indifferent and asked if we could get dinner. We told them we were rebel soldiers who had been on the sick list and were trying to get back to our regiments. They said we could have dinner, and as we sat down to eat the woman of the house eyed us closely and soon accused us of being "Yanks." We soon found out each other, and they were loyal, true people, who sent us to friends and they to other friends, until we reached Somerset, Ky., about November 25, from which place we reached Louisville, and from there by railroad to Nashville, near which place our old comrades and regiment lay, and where our boys received us with three times three and a tiger."

CHAPTER XXVII.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP CHURCHES—ARROWSMITH MILL—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP was organized in 1837. The first settlers were William G. Pierce, George Chapman, Linus Clark, Ezra Crary, Thomas Slater, Thomas Green, Jacob Welden, Harrison Conkey, Elias Crary, Spencer Hopkins, John Henry and George Green and their families. These twelve were present at the first election. The officers elected at that election were Linus Clark, Justice of the Peace; Ezra Crary, George Chapman and Thomas Slater, Trustees; Linus Clark, Treasurer; Ezra Crary, Clerk, and W. G. Pierce, Constable.

The following were the Milford Township voters in October, 1845:

Ezra Crary, John Mochman, James Marshall, Abram Merser, Dennis Boyles, Ira W. Ladd, J. G. Thompson, A. W. Wilcox, Oliver Farnsworth, John H. Hopkins, Jesse Snow, Benjamin Furlow, Armenius Crary, Elisha Clark, Joseph Long, Henry Hulbert, Lucius Gale, William G, Pierce, James Pierce, Peter Beerbower, Charles W. Barney, Samuel Slater, Michael Upp, Ezra Grandey, Harry Hasting, William Brattone, Jefferson Wartenbee, G. C. Noble, B. F. Squire, John Henry, Clement Hulbert, Adam Casebeer, Chancy P. Lowrey, Peter Helwig, Daniel Coy, Hezekiah Arrants, John Halley, William Lewis, Harrison Conkey, Elias Crary, Andrew Wickerham, Joseph Wickerham. William G. Pierce, Daniel Coy, and William Lewis, Judges; Lucius Gale and Harrison Conkey, Clerks.

The first child born in Milford Township that lived to manhood was Luther Slater, November, 1835, and the first marriage was Jeremiah A. Ball to Malinda Slater, in August, 1836.

Milford has taken a due interest in the Ohio school system, as her schoolhouses fully attest, and has freely spent many thousand dollars to preserve a system that tends to perpetuate free thought and liberty of opinion.

Milford is a fine township, and very productive. Her lands will compare favorably, for productiveness, with other parts of the county. They do not need so much ditching and tiling as the wetter ones to prepare them for culture. They are very productive, and raise fine wheat, corn and grass.

By the census of 1880, the population was 1,460.

CHURCHES.

The Universalist Church of Logan, in Milford Township, was built in 1868, at a cost of $1,800. The services there have been maintained regularly by N. Crary, W. J. Chaplin, E. Moorefield, J. Merrifield and others. The removals and deaths, and other causes, have weakened the church, but the few believers are firmly attached to the church and its doctrines. The liberality of other churches has done much to soften old asperities against the doctrines of Universalism.

The Lutherans have a small frame church in Section 10, and a membership of some thirty. The second preacher was Ernest Stubnace. The church cost about $800. The former preacher was Adam Detzer, in 1845, still living in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Methodists have also a small church, in the northeast part of the township. The membership is small. It was built in 1872, and is a frame. The preacher is Adam Kruemling.

ARROWSMITH MILL.

The Arrowsmith Mill was not only one of the useful institutions of its day, but an institution of prime necessity to the neighborhood and country around. It served the purpose of supplying the simple needs of its patrons, when habits of living were plainer than now. But this mill, conditioned like all things else, was forced to yield to time and circumstances, and has finally passed away, its ponderous wheels ceasing to turn about 1846. It was located just north and a little west of the crossing of Lost Creek. A portion of the building was of logs, and for some years has been used for storing a lot of blacksmith tools.

In 1844, Mr. John F. Haller, though not a millwright, helped Mr. Arrowsmith, the proprietor, on the repairs of this mill. Mr. Arrowsmith, however, was a regular millwright, and also understood the business of grinding, and dressing buhrs, etc., etc. The repairs proper were chiefly confined to the water-wheel, and the tools employed in this undertaking were an inch augur, a hand-saw and an ax. The wheel to this mill was one of Mr. Arrowsmith's own invention, and was thought, by him at least, to be a very good one. When the repairs on the mill had about reached completion, and the dressing of the buhrs being the next thing in order, an old ax was added to the former stock of millwright tools, and with this instrument, whether it was called picking or chopping, the buhrs were dressed and the mills set to running.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

William G. Pierce was born in New Hampshire June 20, 1808. He was married, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 29, 1832, to Miss Ada, daughter of Oney and Amelia Rice.

Mr. Pierce is of English and Irish descent. While a boy, he attended school in Wentworth, N. H., where he resided with his parents until six years of age. His father then located in Chittenden County, Vt., in the town of Colchester, afterward removing to St. Lawrence County, N. Y. After his marriage, he came to near Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained about fifteen months, and then removed to what was afterward Farmer Township, Defiance County, in 1836. He helped organize that township in 1836. Mr. Pierce settled in what is now Milford Township in 1837, and was present at the organization of that township. The country was then very new and wild. The Ottawas, some Wyandots and many Miamis were yet in the township. They were a harmless people, but somewhat troublesome to the new settlers in consequence of their visits. They traded their pelts to agents at Defiance and other points, and used a good deal of whisky, and when under its influence were quite noisy and somewhat dangerous. They often camped near the settlers and ranged the forests in search of game. The Ottawas left some time prior to the emigration of the Wyandots in 1843. Mr. Pierce states that schools were taught in cabins built for the settlers at that time. The first school in the township was taught in his cabin by Margaret Brace, now District 3, in 1844. The next teacher was Harriet Ellis. Then followed Jerusha Andrews in 1846, then Uretta Hopkins and Sabrina Hopkins in 1847. There were but few scholars and a small fund. The schools were largely by subscription. At a later day, schoolhouses sprang up in every district in the township. The houses are very comfortable, and frame or brick.

Mr. Pierce states that the township was heavily timbered, and much hard work was required to clear up a farm. By the time a pioneer passed through such toil he began to show age and grow old. The diseases of the early settlers were fever and ague, bilious fevers and the like. The early doctors were distant, and the settlers had to travel through the forest many miles to get a physician. Preaching was generally in the cabins of the settlers, and each denomination had its teachers, who occasionally addressed the people.

Mr. Pierce was a noted hunter. Many very amusing anecdotes are told concerning his adventures with deer, bear and wild cats. He generally killed from twenty to thirty deer a year. Of wild cats, about forty or fifty. They were brindle, gray and spotted. They were very numerous and large, weighing from forty to fifty pounds. He shot many wolves and deer from the door of his cabin. Wolves were very destructive to sheep, and quite bold. Of bear he killed many. He states that on one occasion, after dark, he took his ax and went into the forest to hunt coons, which were very numerous. After passing into the forest, not far from his house, he heard the crushing tramp, as he supposed, of a cow or horse in the forest. His dog soon raised the usual howl. Mr. P., with ax in hand, sought the place, and to his surprise the dog had a bear, which was brought to a stand. Mr. P. rushed for the bear, ax in hand. The bear fled a few rods and seated himself, and commenced to cuff the dog. Mr. P. halloaed lustily for a neighbor to bring his gun, which attracted the attention of Mrs. Pierce, who hastened to his relief with a torch. Mr. P. told her to hold the light, so he could attack the bear with his ax. Mrs. P., finding it to be a bear, was much alarmed, and covered her retreat by getting behind Mr. P., which rendered the torch useless. Mr. P. urged his dog forward, when the bear retreated a few rods and began to fight the dog. Mr. P. felt confident if he could get a lick at him with his ax that he could kill the bear; but every attempt failed, and finally bruin made his escape.

Mr. Pierce had a fine lot of young shoats that fed on mast in the forest. One afternoon these pigs came up the path very much frightened—bristles up. He observed that something had happened the pigs. He took his ax and went down the path with his dog, who was a good hunter. It was not a great while till his dog raised a fierce yell. Mr. P. hastened to the spot, and found that his dog had brought a large bear to a halt, the dog seizing him in the rear whenever he moved. By urging his dog, the bear was made to climb a large tree, having two branches, or a fork. Bruin took a seat in the fork, and looked defiantly about. Mr. P. looked about to see if he could find a tree that would dislodge the bear, but no tree would reach his position. He made a careful examination, and found that the bear tree would reach a large sycamore, across which he proposed to cut the bear tree, so that the fork would strike the bear and dislodge it. This was done, and when the tree fell, unfortunately it did not impale the bear, but broke the fork and tore down a large number of trees, and during the fall bruin made his escape. Mr. P. found, on futher examination, that bruin had dined on his missing pig.

About that time, he had cleared a field near the forest, and sowed it in wheat. There was a bog in one corner, which was the receptacle of brush and other rubbish. The deer often came in to eat the growing wheat in the evening. Mr. P. adopted a plan to catch them while thus feeding on his wheat. He possessed an old hat with a wide rim, in the crown of which he cut large holes and securely placed a candle, which he lighted, and carefully, gun in hand, approached the deer. The deer stared at the burning candle, while the body of Mr. P. was shaded by the broad rim. He carefully raised his gun and succeeded in getting the game. On one occasion, a misty evening, he approached the bog, when a buck with a large pair of horns saw the light and approached it. Just as he got within a short distance of Mr. P., a drop of rain struck the lighted candle, when it commenced to hiss, at which the buck took the alarm, and hurried away at a hop, skip and jump, and entering the bog it commenced to flounder and struggle till it got loose and fled, which so amused Mr. P. that he could not shoot for laughing at the capers of the buck. The children of William G. and Ada Pierce are eight in number—William N., Hiram W., Fanday H., John B., Mary A. and Charles G., living, and Zelma D. and Malinda M., deceased. William N. and Hiram were in the late war of the rebellion. Mr. Pierce has held most of the township offices, and is now the posesssor of 210 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

Jacob Green, Jr., was born August 21, 1825, in Licking County, Ohio, and resided near Johnstown, and removed with his father, Thomas Green, a Virginian, and family to what is now Milford Township in 1835, where his father died in 1845, June 7, aged forty-six years. His mother, Mary (Willison) Green, died June 8, 1853, aged about fifty-two. She was born at Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Green married Lovina Green January 17, 1847. She died October 31, 1870, aged forty-two years. She was daughter of George Green, of Milford Township. The father of Mr. Green settled on Section 5, near the St. Joseph River, the present homestead of Mr. Green, which contains 160 acres. When his parents landed in Milford Township, the forests were quite dense, and very heavily timbered. His father was the second settler in the township, Mr. Slater being the first. Thomas Green, Sr., helped raise Mr. Slater's cabin, in August, 1834, when there to select his land. The cabin of Mr. Green was next put up, in October, 1834. Thomas Green's children were Diadema, Hester, Jacob, Mary, Mahulda, Rosalinda, Ira, David, Jeremiah and Thomas. Mr. Green and his father killed great numbers of deer, and Mr. Green, Sr., killed as high as sixty deer, for five or six years, each autumn, and became somewhat noted for his skill and success in taking bruin. The Pottawatomies, and some Miamis, often camped along the St. Joseph River and hunted. Mr. Green frequently joined them in shooting deer by candle-light from their canoes. They killed large numbers by such means. The deer, except an occasional one, all disappeared about 1850. The bears ceased to appear earlier. Wild cats, of which there were great numbers about the swamps, left about 1870. The remarkable number of wild cats in this region seems to give strength to the old tradition that the tribe that gave name to "Lake Erie," the "Cats," actually existed in this region. Mr. Green and Mr. Pierce say that wild cats existed here in vast numbers and size, and of almost all colors—brown, brindle, spotted and black—and of immense proportion, generally weighing from forty to seventy pounds apiece, and when cornered and incapable of retreat, quite ferocious and sometimes dangerous in self-defense. Mr. Green states that he killed a "cat" that weighed eighty pounds, the largest one ever caught in the township, which was stuffed by Green, and went to Barnum's museum. Milling, in 1835, was done at Edgerton, on Fish Creek, in Ohio, and at a little mill at Clarksville, and occasionally at Brunersburg. The first school remembered was in Williams County, and the teacher was John Sawyer. The first blacksmith was Robert Carr, and a man by the name of Zedicar. The first carpenter was James Weight. The first cabinet-maker was Jeremiah A. Ball. The first shoe-maker was Thomas Olds; the next was John Poper. The first Methodist meeting was at Col. Samuel Lewis', in St. Joseph Township, Williams County, in 1836. The Revs. Brock and Willson were the preachers on the circuit. The Lutherans came in subsequently. Their first preacher was James Carther, about 1843. He had a little church at Clarksville. The road to Hicksville was cut about 1835, and subsequently improved as the township became more compactly settled. The first Justice of the Peace in the township was Elisha Clark. The present Justice of the Peace is C. W. Barney. Farmer Center and St. Joseph, in Williams County, were joined for the election of a Justice of the Peace prior to the erection of Defiance

County. The family of Mr. Green consists of nine children, six boys and three girls, all living. Their names are Thomas Jefferson, George W., Eli, Charles, Levi, Leroy, Caroline, Lucy and Arabelle. Three sons are married, also one daughter.

Ava Gingery states that the Universalist Church at Logan Corners was built about 1872. It is of brick, and cost about $1,400. A schoolhouse at the Corners was built in 1878, in District No. 9. Mr. Gingery was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1842, and came to the Corners in 1861. His family consists of three children. Mr. G. married Miss Eliza Hopkins January 8, 1872.

John Henry was one of the earliest settlers of the western part of Defiance County, having emigrated from New York in 1836, and located on the St. Jo, then the home of the red man, where he continued to reside, witnessing the gradual change of the wilderness to fertile farms, and increasing his fortune with the increasing wealth of the country until his death, April 28, 1856, aged fifty-four years. His children were Maria, Dwight, Elizabeth, Francis and Albert.

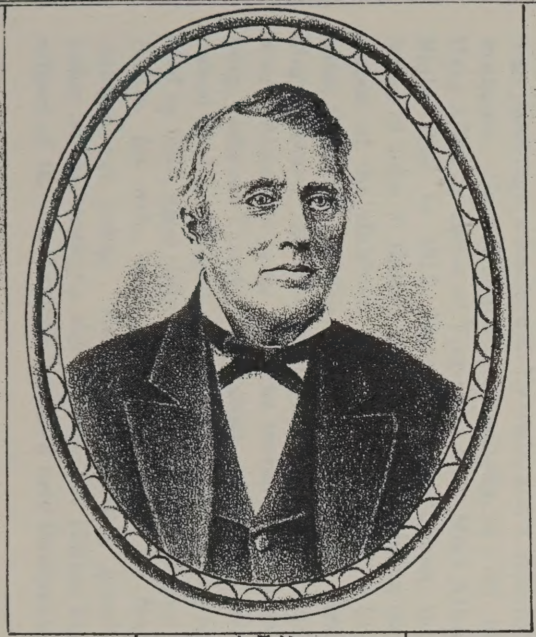
Jacob D. Serrill was born in Darby, Delaware Co., Penn., August 28, 1811, and came to Milford Township in 1850, directly from Delaware County, Penn. When he arrived, there were William G. Pierce, Sidney Aldeman, Samuel Deihl, Frederick Lane, William Wilcox and others in the township. Mr. S. helped to make the early roads. The first schoolhouse was a cabin, and the first teacher Dr. James, in District No. 7. Preaching took place, generally, in the schoolhouses or private cabins. The preachers were old Mr. Chapman, for the United Brethren, and Nathaniel Crary for the Universalists. The Methodists had an occasional discourse. They have a small church on Section 10, and a few members. He was not an adept in the hunting business, and consequently did not follow it up. He attended the mills at Clarksville, which was then quite a business village. The village then contained two taverns, two stores, two doctors, Ladd and a student, and perhaps eighteen houses, and a grist mill. It has now about twenty-five inhabitants, and has gradually gone to decay. The post office is now at George W. Chapman's and named "Milo," and one at Cicero Corners, called "Cicero," which has been in existence since 1861. J. D. Serrill had the office at his house, and was Postmaster from 1853 to 1861. It was removed to the house of Reuben Hyde and then to Mr. Chapman's, and he appointed Postmaster. Mr. Serrill has been Treasurer of Milford Township, Trustee and Postmaster a number of years. He has in his homestead 120 acres of land, under good cultivation, with a good brick house and frame barn. He resides in an old style log cabin, which he is loath to give up. He possesses many relics of other days, that are both curious and interesting. Among these is a family Bible published in 1628, in London, containing the old family record at that time! He also has an almanac printed by the celebrated Dr. Ben Franklin in 1748, at Philadelphia; a Bible published in 1773, and the family record of his aunt Pearson; an almanac of 1811; a prayer-book of his mother, bearing date 1800; a silver ladle and punch-bowl of his grandfather, used before the American Revolution; a silver set, used at the same time, before 1775, by his grandmother; an old silver tea pot, and pot, a sugar bowl, etc., used by the same parties before 1775. Mr. Serrill, for reasons best known to himself, has remained single. He is a gentleman of fair abilities, and a man of some culture. The right lady has not been found to make an impression on his heart and render his declining years happy. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and possesses good social qualities.

Nathaniel Crary was born July 27, 1823, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and came to Milford Township with his parents in the spring of 1837, where he remained until his marriage, in 1848, to Miss Mercy Wartenbee, with whom he lived twelve years, when she died, leaving three children--Doraliski, Celestia and Austin B. Mr. C. married, for his second wife, Mrs. Arilla Kemble, on the 8th of April, 1855. She had two girls, Alice and Arilla, whom Mr. Crary adopted, and changed their names to Crary. His children by his second wife are five—Mercy, Madison N., Demerest H., Gracie and Laura Genevra. The farm Mr. C. now owns is in Milford, in Section 35, and earned by him, in chopping acre for acre, in 1849. The first settlers were Dennis Boyles, J. Hulbert, Daniel Coy, Peter Beerbower, Isaac Wartenbee and Miller Arrowsmith. In March, 1876, said Crary removed to Hicksville, where he now resides. During the last twenty-seven years, he has, in connection with farming, been engaged in preaching the doctrines of Universalism, as taught by Winchester, Mowery, Ballou, Whittemore and others. He has engaged in many oral discussions with the opponents to a world's salvation, and is yet alive. He met in discussion with Elder Holmes, of the United Brethren, and Elder Chubb, of the Methodists; John Sweeny, of the Disciple Church, from Chicago; John Mayham, a Methodist preacher from Logansport; W. M. Lord, of La Porte, Ind., and others. Mr. Crary marked the line through the forest with a hatchet, known in his neighborhood as the "Crary road," to Hicksville, and his mother and two other women who had socks to trade, in exchange for groceries, followed the trail of the footmen, by the blazed trees made by Mr. Crary, to the village. Hicksville was a place of resort for several years for those who wished to meet to amuse themselves at playing base ball. Among those who were experts were A. P. Edgerton, Elias Crary, A. Crary and others, who used to meet every few weeks for the purpose of playing ball. Mr. Crary, in an early day, ran an old-styled threshing machine. The horse-power and cylinder were all one machine, and conveyed on one wagon. For three years he threshed every job from Farmer Center to the State line on the Fort Wayne road. He would drive into the field where the wheat was stacked or unstacked, and drive down some stakes, and put up some boards to keep the wheat from scattering all over the field, and after the grain was threshed off the straw he left the man who owned it to clean up and report the quantity. We give, in Mr. Crary's own words, the following:

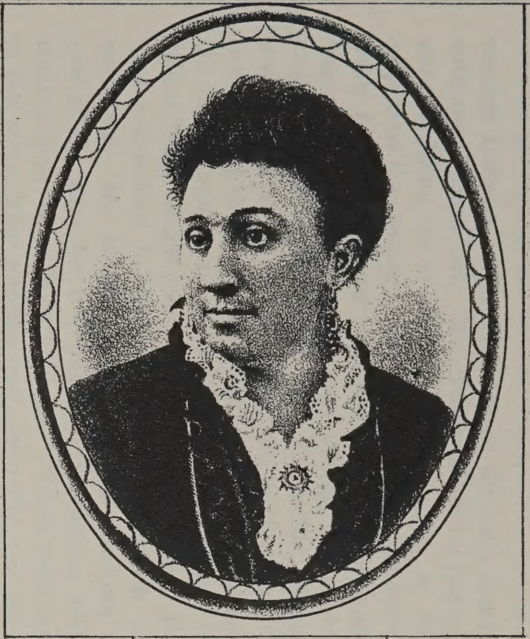
"When my father removed to this county from Canada, in 1839, we landed at Defiance, and there, for the first time, I saw some of the Ohio dent corn, and it being such a novelty, and as my father had bought a piece of land in Milford Township, at the northwest quarter of Section 36, I thought we would need some of the new but strong corn to plant the next spring, so we took the liberty of lodging two of the large ears in our coat pocket, and carried them through the wilderness out to Farmer Center, driving a number of cows through the mud and swamps, and when we stopped over night at Farmer Center, with one Jacob Conkey, and behold! we found our host had a large crib full of the same kind of corn which we had brought in our pockets, and we have admired that kind of corn ever since.

"When my father commenced on the farm where the Widow Crary now lives, we soon found ourselves in want of provisions, especially meat. In the month of June, after a hard day's work, hoeing corn among the logs, father proposed that we would go down two miles south and watch a deer lick, and try and kill us a venison (as we called killing a deer in those days). We found the lick then in the wilderness (but now on the farm owned by Ray Maxwell, Esq.), and as the lick was an open piece of springy ground, father perched me up in a tree to watch that end of the lick, while he stationed himself at the other end. I had not sat but a short time before I heard the step of something in the dry leaves, and as I turned myself around I saw a deer walking directly toward me. I took a dead aim at him, resting my old shotgun across a limb, which was loaded with one ball and nine buckshot (we always put in odd number of shot for luck), and when I pulled trigger out went the ball and nine buckshot, and down went the deer. I screamed at the top of my voice, 'Father! father! I killed—I have killed him!' Father soon came to my relief, cut the deer's throat, and we drew him at little distance, where we dressed him. I remained with the dead deer all night, while father went back and watched the lick, but saw no more deer. My eldest brother, Elias, while once chasing some deer on horseback, found a bear's track, and found, also, that old bruin had been back-tracking himself; he had heard that the bear, just before burrowing up for the winter, would turn and follow his back track, to avoid detection of his winter quarters. So brother came home, and reported what he had seen of the bear's track, and he thought he was in a hollow sycamore, not far from where he left the tracks. The next morning, brother and Uncle Royal Hopkins and myself, with dogs, ax and guns, started for the tree. We followed him but a short distance from where brother left his track the night before, when we found he had gone into a large hollow sycamore tree. The tree forked about twenty feet from the ground, and right in the fork of the tree was the entrance into the trunk. The bear was in the tree, down next to the ground. After deliberation, we decided to fell a small elm tree which stood in the right place to fall into the forked sycamore, thereby closing up the hole that admitted the bear into his retreat. Uncle Royal chopped the little elm, while brother stood with cocked rifle to his face, so if the bear should undertake to come out of the tree he would shoot him. The little elm, instead of falling down into the fork of the sycamore, caught on one of the branches of the sycamore, about six feet above the entrance into the bear's house. We heard a mighty scratching in the tree, and out came the bear. As he looked around, brother fired, and we supposed he had shot him, for he fell to the ground like a puff-ball. The dogs went for him, but the bear commenced rolling over and over, and finally freed himself from the dogs, and away he went; he soon got out of our sight, and soon the dogs came back. Whether brother hit him or not we had no means of knowing, and started for home feeling the truthfulness of the old adage: 'There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.'"

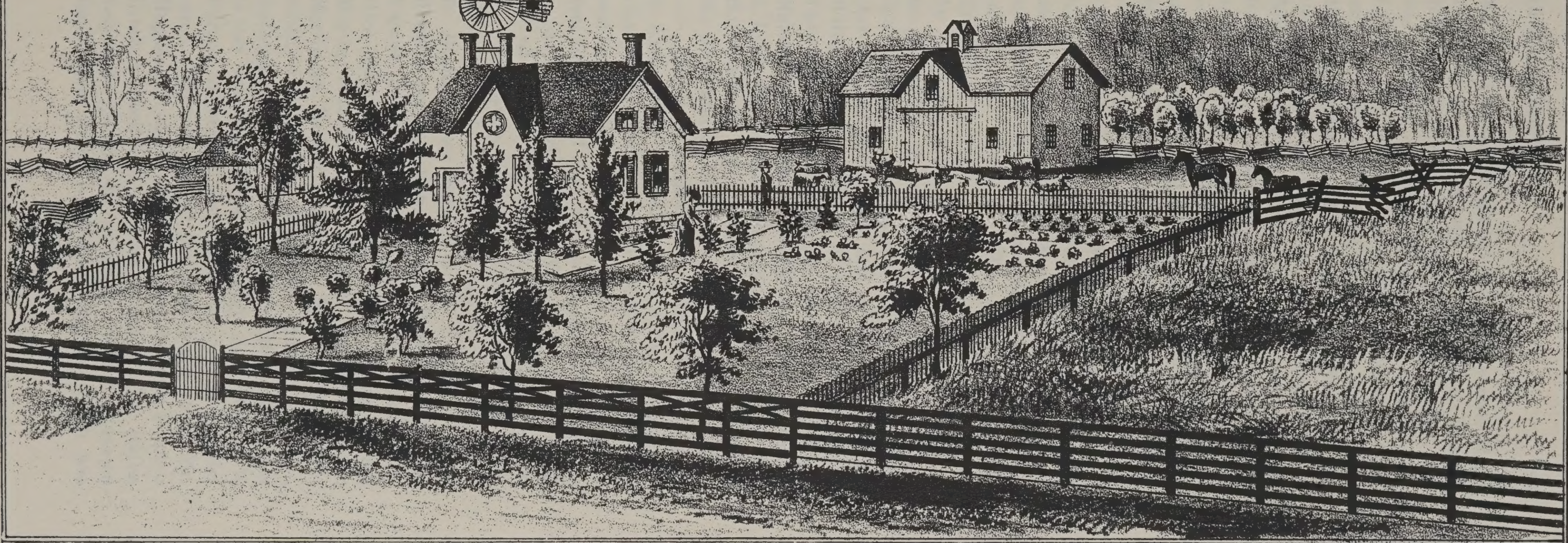
John F. Haller, the eldest of the family of William and Sarah (Arrowsmith) Haller, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 17, 1826. Mr. Haller realizing, as all ambitious young men should in setting out in life, that it was his duty to make a living in an honorable way, with this purpose in view, concluded to look around the country, and see what the prospects were. Consequently, on the 24th day of December, 1844, he took up his line of march with $2.50 in cash, and after a three days' march



MR. J. F. HALLER.



MRS. J. F. HALLER.



"LONGWOOD FARM". RES. OF J. F. **HALLER**, MILFORD TP. DEFIANCE CO., OHIO.

reached Defiance on the 26th day of the same month with some money left. Mr. Haller makes no pretensions to being one of the first settlers, but at the same time the country was very new, and comparatively few people living here, and they had but small improvements. Wild game was plenty, of various kinds common to a new country. But as Mr. Haller was not cut out for a hunter, he paid the business of hunting and shooting wild game very little attention. He chose, rather, to teach the young idea how to "shoot," and taught school the following winter. He also commenced to improve the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Haller followed school teaching a part of the time for five years, in connection with making improvements on his farm. Wages were low at that time; labor commanding, generally, not more than half the present prices. The first settlers of this country were very poor, as men of means don't choose to expose themselves to the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. February 13, 1851, Mr. Haller married Miss Ellen Bassett, of Paulding County, Ohio, daughter of Elias and Fanny Bassett, who were born and married in the county of Kent, England, and emigrated to this country soon after their marriage. Mrs. Bassett died at Independence, this county, at an early day. Mr. Bassett died in Iowa in 1872. Their daughter, Ellen, was born in Huron County, Ohio, October 23, 1831, and died September 20, 1874, leaving four children—Sarah A., William E., Clara E. and Jesse R. November 27, 1878, Mr. Haller married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary A. Hollon, daughter of David and Sophia House, of Oswego County, N. Y., who was born in the same county January 8, 1841. John Haller, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Haller's Gap, Penn., on the Schuylkill River. Mr. Haller emigrated West in 1796, and after exploring a part of Ohio, finally settled in Kentucky. He was of German parentage, a blacksmith by trade, and a superior workman. He was married in Kentucky, in 1797, to Mary Allen, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Mary Allen Haller died in 1811, leaving seven children, the father of John F. Haller, mentioned above, being the second of the children. In 1812, he moved to Urbana, Ohio, and in 1815 was again married, to Mrs. Mary Weaver. By this marriage they had eight children. About the year 1833, he moved to Brunersburg, Defiance County, and settled on the farm now owned by his youngest son, H. R. Haller, where he died in 1835, aged sixty-five years. Mary (Weaver) Haller, his wife, died in 1849. There are four children yet living. Ezekiel Arrowsmith, grandfather on the mother's side of John F. Haller, the subject of the above sketch, was born near Baltimore, Md., in 1770, and emigrated to Kentucky when about twenty-three years of age, and soon after married Elizabeth Kenton, daughter of William Kenton, who was a brother of Simon Kenton, the noted Indian fighter. The Kenton family went to Kentucky at an early day, and landed where Louisville now stands. Mr. Arrowsmith moved to Ohio about 1801, and settled on Mad River, four miles west of Urbana. Their family consisted of ten children; three only are now living. Mr. Arrowsmith died in 1849, where he first settled in Ohio. His wife, Elizabeth (Kenton) Arrowsmith, died in 1866, at the advanced age of ninety years. William Haller, father of John F. Haller, was second son of John Haller, and was born in Kentucky in 1801, and was married in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1825, to Sarah Arrowsmith, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Kenton) Arrowsmith, and who was also born in Kentucky in 1801. There were three children by this marriage—John F., Benjamin L. and Emily J. Mrs. Sarah (Arrowsmith) Haller died in 1835. Mr. William Haller married, for his second wife, Miss Jane Arrowsmith, sister of his first wife. By this marriage there were two children—Sarah A. and Lavina. In 1852, Mrs. Jane (Arrowsmith) Haller died, and for his third wife Mr William Haller married in 1856, Myrtilla Bishop. They had but one child, a son, William A. William Haller died in Champaign County, Ohio, December 2, 1880, aged about eighty years. At the time Mr. Haller moved into Defiance County, there lived in the north half of Hicksville Township Joshua Hall, —— Tannehill, Benjamin Kimball, Luther Loveland, B. Ayers, Isaac Wartenbee, D. M. Grier, Thomas McCurdy, Cass Ginter. On the Fort Wayne, Newville and Spencerville roads there were a few, and only a few, settlers, and there were but a few families living in the town of Hicksville at that time. On the south half of Milford Township were living A. W. Wilcox, —— Thompson, Harvey Hastings, Daniel Coy, C. M. Hulbert, M. J. Hulbert, William Pierce, E. Crary, D. Boyles, Peter Beerbower, E. C. Crary, Royal Hopkins and Benjamin Forlow. In the south half of Farmer Towwnship were living Jacob Conkey, Dr. Rice, David Allen, William Powell, James Fisher, Martin Johnson, James Durham, Ira Brown, John Mortimore, Nathan Farmer, L. Bronson, M. Arrowsmith, Jesse Haller, Alexander Tharp, A. Bercaw, Anthony Huber, R. M. Kells, Jared Hulbert. What is now known as Mark Township was attached to Farmer for judicial purposes at the time Mr. Haller came to the county. At that time there was a Mr. Hughes and one or two of his sons living on Sulphur Creek, on Section 13, in that township. Mr. Haller helped to get out the timber to build a house on lands then owned by Edward Bassett, which was probably about the third house built in the township.

C. M. Hulbert was born January 14, 1820, in Summit County, Ohio, and remained there until sixteen years of age, and then came to Farmer Township, Defiance County in 1840. His father, Jared Hulbert, subsequently moved to Mark Township, where he died in February, 1876, aged about seventy-seven years. His mother died the same year, five days before, in the same township, aged about seventy eight years. The family of Mr. Hulbert consists of Clement M., Harvey R. Sanford P., Malissa, Warren S., Minerva (dead), Pheba (dead), Celesta and Timothy. The rest are all grown and married. Clement M. married Miss Ellen Farnsworth January 20, 1851. His family, Wesley N., Rilie L., Ida M., Edna C. and Frank E., are all living. The first school was on "Lost Creek," in Farmer Township, and taught by Fletcher Hueler. In this township, Milford Schoolhouse was on Jared Hulbert's farm, Section 25, southeast corner, and taught by Caroline Powell. Church services were in private houses and in the schoolhouse. The first settlers were Ezra Crary, G. W. Chapman, Dennis Boyles, James Fisher, Isaac Fisher and William Wartenbee.

Rudolph J. Battershell was born September 9, 1844, at Berlin, in the county of Holmes, Ohio, and came to Milford Township in September, 1850, with his parents, William and Elizabeth Battershell. Mr. B. married Miss Libbie A. Clarke. His family consists of Charles C., Allen P., Arthur C. The parents of Mr. B. are yet living in the township, Mr. B. is a merchant, and resides in Cicero, which is a sort of village, and has two blacksmith shops and one shoe store, in a fine farming country.

John Jackson Hootman was born June 23, 1815, in Washington County, Penn. He removed with his father, John Hootman, to Wayne County, Ohio, Mohican Township, now in Ashland County, in October, 1826 John J. learned the blacksmith trade from his father, with whom he worked until he was twenty-four years of age. He married Miss Mary Eichelbarger, of Wayne County, May 9, 1839. Their children are John B., Charles (deceased), George B. and Mary E. John B. was elected and served as Sheriff of Defiance County. Mr. Hootman was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850, from the district composed of Wayne and Ashland Counties. In 1852, he went to California, and was absent nearly three years, and from 1856 to 1860 was Sheriff of Ashland County. He settled in Milford Township, Defiance County, January, 1860. He has a homestead of 120 acres, with fair improvements. Upon his arrival, he started a shop in which he worked at his trade, making edge tools, axes, etc. He was nominated for Representative for Williams, Paulding and Defiance Counties in 1862, but was defeated because Republican excitement ran very high on the war Mr. H. has been very industrious all his life, and is a man of unflinching industry and honesty.

John Hootman, father of John J., survived to a remarkable age, and during his long residence in Mohican Township, Ashland County, was an industrious citizen, whose moral and business integrity was never questioned by his neighbors or the community. He was noted as a mechanic, and made hundreds of axes, at which he was thought to be hard to excel. He was born in Brooke County, Va., March 3, 1786, the third son of Christian Hootman, who was one of the Hessians captured at Trenton, and who served the remainder of the war in the American army. In early life he worked his father's distillery. Leaving home, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, serving three years, in that time becoming one of the best workmen in that section. In 1811, he married Jane Childers, an aunt of Mrs. President Polk. About the year 1826, he moved to Wayne (now Ashland) County, Ohio, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Defiance County, having bought 520 acres of land. His children soon gathered around him, and that which was covered with an unbroken forest is now seen as beautiful farms. He was a man of iron will and indomitable energy, never swerving from what he believed to be right, Physically, he was one of the strongest of men; his heart was as tender as a child's, and ever responded to the wants of the poor and needy. Religious excitement running high in 1819 and 1820, and never having learned to read and write, he concluded that he would then commence, that he might read the Old and New Testaments. With the aid of the country schoolmaster he soon accomplished both, and memorized a great portion of the New Testament. He was baptized by John Secrest, going sixteen miles to have the rite performed, uniting with the Church of Christ (or Disciples), and remained a faithful member until his death, a period of fifty-two years. He filled the place of Elder for many years. His hospitality was unbounded. Conferences always found a home for their ministers, for the time, irrespective of denomination. In politics, he was a Democrat of the strictest kind, and took great interest in the same, never missing an election. He cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson for President, and voted for every Democratic nominee since for President, except Horace Greeley. Mr. Hootman became blind about five years before his death, but there was always a silver lining in the dark clouds that surrounded him. He lived and died, an ardent patriot and a faithful Christian, beloved and respected by all. He was the father of eleven children, fifty-eight grandchildren and seventy-three great-grandchildren, 130 of whom are now living. Surviving the death of his wife thirty-two years, he died the 23d day of February, 1880.

Christopher Hootman was born March 10, 1818, in Washington County, Penn., and came to Ashland County, then in Wayne, to Perry Township, in 1826. He married Miss Sarah A. Winbigler, sister of John J. and daughter of John and Mary Winbigler, November 11, 1841. He removed to Rowsburg in 1843, and from thence to La Grange County, Ind., in 1846, where he remained one summer, and then returned to Jeromeville, Ashland County, in the fall of 1846, and worked in company with John J., his brother, at the blacksmith business for three years, and then went to Montgomery Township, in the same county, where he remained one year, and then returned to Jeromeville, where he remained until 1859, and removed to Milford Township, Defiance County, where he now resides. The settlers at the time of his arrival were quite sparse; Mr. W. G. Pierce, N. Z. Stone, N. Larabe, N. T. Smith, C. Irish and others were his nearest neighbors. At that time, game had not entirely left the forests. There was an occasional bear, a few deer and many wild turkeys. The remaining forests were heavily timbered and hard to clear. For milling, he generally attended the Webster Mill in De Kalb County, Ind.

Alpha Stone was born May 15, 1797, in Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., and Rhoda Orton, his wife, was born December 1, 1800, in Willsboro, N. Y. to whom he was married September 6, 1818. They had a family of nine children, all of whom lived to become men and women, but one. Mr. Stone removed with his family to Milford Township in 1846, and in 1856 to Farmer Township, where he died three years later.

Isaac Wartenbee was born in Brooke County, Va., January 24, 1794, and came to Morgan County, Ohio, with his parents when three years of age, and removed from there to Muskingum County when twelve years old, and to Farmer Township, Defiance County, in 1834. Was married to Miss Mercy Robinson, of Brooke County, Va., in 1817. He settled on Section 30 in Farmer Township, on lands now owned by Miller Arrowsmith, and helped organize Farmer Township in 1836, being one of the voters of the first election, and was the third family who settled in the township. Mr. Wartenbee died in March, 1860, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Wartenbee died October 20, 1838, aged forty-four years. Their family were Angelina, Aaron R., Jane, Mercy, Mary, Amanda and Mergeline. These children all grew up and married. Amanda married William Henry, of Hicksville; Mergeline married Stephen Strong, of Newville, Ind.; Mercy married Nathaniel Crary, now of Hicksville; Angeline married Daniel Coy, of Milford Township, who died June 22, 1857, aged forty-three years. The family of Mr. Coy consisted of Albert, Mercy, Flora, Frank, Eunice, Daniel and Edith. These are all living but the last named; Albert served fifteen months in the late war and returned all right. He served in Kentucky and Virginia, and was discharged at Alexandria December 8, 1865. Mrs. Daniel Coy was the first person married in Farmer Township, September 6, 1838. The death of Mrs. Wartenbee, as before stated, was October 20, 1838, and was the first death in the township. Mr. Arrowsmith furnished the lumber for her coffin. The first Methodist preaching was at the funeral of Mrs. Wartenbee, by George W. Chapman. Mr. Wartenbee served as Justice of the Peace in the township of Hicksville. Was also a member of the Disciples Church.

Charles W. Barry was born in Milton Township, Chittenden County, Vt., January 9, 1823, and attended district school in his native place until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Erie, Penn, there attending the academy three years, and for six months teaching mathematics in Room 2. In October, 1840, he came to this township, traveling on foot from Maumee City to Defiance, and there being no bridge at Defiance, he was ferried over by Mr. Strait. At that time people had almost a horror of the black swamp, consequently there was little emigration here at that time, whereas now there is no better spot in the country than this. Mr. Barry taught school at $10 a month, and received over $5 a month from the State funds, the balance being raised by parents in proportion to the number of children sent. He taught school eight winters, and as there was no money in those days, deer hides and coon skins were a legal tender. He has in his possession a grindstone received from Rev. N. Crary, 1843, for a school bill, which has done service ever since. He went to Defiance in 1843, twenty-five miles distant, with an ox-team and twenty bushels of wheat, which he sold for $10, and bought a barrel of salt for $18. He married, April 2, 1845, Miss Uretta C. Hopkins, who came from St. Lawrence County, N Y., to Farmer Township. Their family consists of Zoviah, born April 23, 1846; and Wesley O., born August 23, 1848. Mr. Barry has resided on the same farm since 1845. In 1846, he was elected J. P., and has held the office twenty-four years. His first case was in the summer of 1846, without law books or previous experience. The plaintiff came in the morning, stating that defendant had taken some of his corn stalks in the division of a field of fodder. He issued a summons about 9 o'clock. and made it returnable at 3 o'clock the same day. The parties appeared, and plaintiff obtained a judgment about 6 o'clock, and if that day had been one hour longer, he would have collected the debt by execution.

A. W. Wilcox was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 4, 1817. His parents were from Connecticut. In the fall of 1840, Mr. Wilcox came to Milford Township and entered a farm of 200 acres. He was married, March 24, 1842, to Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret (Collins) Fee, who came to St. Joseph Township, Williams County, in the fall of 1828, there being then but two other families in the township, those of Dicas and Avery. Mr. Fee had twelve children, who all grew up and were married. But six of them now are living, two in this county—Mrs. Wilcox and her brother Samuel, both in Milford Township, Samuel on Section 21. Mr. Fee died the same year he came to the county, in 1828, while from home to enter land for a future home, leaving Mrs. Fee to struggle through with a large family. Mrs. Fee entered a farm near what is known as Edgerton, in Williams County, where she raised her family. She died at her daughter's, Mrs. Wilcox, in Milford, September 29, 1876, aged about eighty eight years. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 11, 1824; was seven years old when she came with her parents to Williams County. Her brothers, Thomas and John, had to go to La Grange County, Ind., forty miles, for grain for the family, and on their arrival there had to thresh the wheat and husk the corn in the fields in the snow, as the people there were generally sick at that time, of ague and bilious fever. After being gone three weeks, on their return they got within ten miles from home and came to a stream partially frozen, so the team could not cross, and Thomas shouldered a sack of meal, arriving home on foot at midnight, John remaining with the team. For their trading they had to go to Defiance as their nearest point, twenty-five miles distant.

George W. Chapman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Gill, Mass., on the 29th day of September, 1803, at which place he resided till the year 1821, when he removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y. On the 31st day of December, 1822, he married Miss Narcissus Hopkins, of the above-named county. Here Mr. and Mrs. Chapman began a life which proved to be one of toil and hardship, yet withal a most interesting and useful one. Mr. Chapman being a skilled carpenter, found no lack for work, but in the hope of finding a more desirable location, he moved with his family to Canada in the year 1828 or 1829. There he resided till the fall of 1837, when yielding to the ambitions of their young natures, they resolved to emigrate to the West and choose them a home from the forest lands of Western Ohio. No sooner was the resolution formed than preparations were begun for its execution. Such of the household furniture as could be conveniently carried was loaded on a wagon, and Mr. Chapman, with his wife and several small children, started with a single team of horses and heavy loaded wagon upon a trip that at this day would seem impossible to accomplish. They proceeded directly to Geauga County in this State, where they stopped for a short time to rest up their horses and decide upon a place to locate. Leaving his family, Mr. Chapman proceeded upon horseback to Milford Township, where he entered 240 acres of land, a part of which was the farm upon which he now resides. He immediately returned to Geauga, and having purchased a yoke of oxen and another wagon, he again set out with his family for his chosen home, where he arrived the 1st of February, 1838. The trip from Canada to Milford Township was one of hardship and fatigue, having been made during the fall and winter months through a new and unimproved country, a great part of the road being through dense wood, with nothing but blazed trees to indicate where the road was. It is almost a wonder that the journey was accomplished at all. After arriving upon his land, Mr. Chapman proceeded at once to erect a log cabin and prepare for the comfort of his family. Chancy P. Lowry, Dinnis Boyles and Eli Coy were about the only neighbors, and each man had to depend upon himself alone to do his work. The roads had at that time been mostly surveyed, but with the exception of now and then a fallen log removed or a standing tree blazed, there was little else to indicate the line of a road. Mr. Chapman went upon the line of road passing through the center of Milford Township, and, unassisted, felled the trees, removed the logs and cleared a wagon track from his farm west to the St. Joe River, a distance of four miles. Mr. Chapman continued to work at his trade, doing a great part of the building in that section of the county. He also worked at masonry and brick work, and, as well, that of cabinet-making. The first schoolhouse in that district was built upon Mr. Chapman's land, and the first school taught was by Harriet, his eldest daughter. This schoolhouse was burned down in a short time, and until another one could be built Mr. Chapman's carpenter shop was converted into a schoolhouse. Like most of the pioneers, Mr. Chapman was very fond of hunting, a vocation in which he frequently indulged, and as the woods were infested with game, such as turkey, deer, raccoons, wolves, and all smaller game, he was quite a successful hunter, having killed forty deer in one winter, the fore-quarters of which he kept for his own use and gave to neighbors; the hind-quarters he carried to market and sold for from 2 to 2½ cents per pound. One day as Mr. Chapman was walking along the road on his way home from Farmer Center, he came upon a small, pale-looking man, sitting upon a log by the roadside. Mr. Chapman approached him and inquired rather abruptly why he was sitting there. The stranger replied that he was sick and had sat down to rest, and that he did not believe he could travel any farther. "Get right on my back," said Mr. Chapman, "and I will carry you." This was said by Mr. Chapman as a joke, but the stranger after looking at him for a short time, arose and said he believed he would act on Mr. Chapman's suggestion. Now this was rather more than Mr. Chapman had expected, but he determined not to be backed down. He allowed the stranger to get upon his back, and taking hold of him as a father would his small boy, if he were carrying him on his back, Mr. Chapman started off upon the road, nor did he get relieved of his load till he had carried him in this manner for nearly a mile, when the stranger said he would go south from there and asked to be let down. After thanking Mr. Chapman and saying that he felt much better and believed he could easily walk home from there, the two men separated, the stranger going south and Mr. Chapman proceeding toward his home. Now this stranger turned out to be none other than Mr. Jesse Haller, a man afterward very well known throughout the county as Squire Haller, he having served for several years as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Haller and Mr. Chapman having never met before, neither knew the other party to the strange meeting. The matter was nearly forgotten when the two men chanced to meet a year or two afterward, and each recognized the other. The matter was spoken of and Mr. Haller, by way of explanation said, " When you came up to me and asked me to get on your back, I looked at you and concluded you were crazy, and I was afraid to refuse your offer for fear of offending you; besides, I thought it would be safer on a crazy man's back than any other place." Mr. Chapman and Mr. Haller were always afterward very warm friends, and often visited each other, but they never met without having a laugh about the latter's ride upon the back of (as he supposed) a mad man. Mr. Chapman has been an active member of the United Brethren Church since 1840, having helped to organize the first society of that denomination ever organized in Milford, and for which society he labored as local preacher for many years. Mr. Chapman's children consisted of four boys and five girls, viz.: Royal, Lyman, George, Ervin, Harriet, Jemmia, Huldah, Roby and Mary Jane, two of whom are now dead, the others married. Mrs. Narcissus Chapman departed this life August 27, 1870, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Chapman married Miss Dolly Crary, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on the 5th day of February, 1877, with whom he is now living on his old farm in Milford Township. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Chapman can truthfully be called one of the most interesting characters of pioneer life in Defiance County; having come here when our county was one vast wilderness, he has lived to see it developed into a rich county; has seen nearly the whole of the first generation of its people pass away and the second grow to old age, and although he is now upward of eighty years old, yet with the exception of a crippled limb caused by an injury received while moving to this county, he is enjoying comparatively good health, and still works at the carpenter bench.

Merrill Otis. Jesse Otis, father of Merrill, was born in Vermont; Charlotte Davey, his mother, was born in Maryland. Merrill, their second son, was born March 4, 1820, in Wayne County, Ohio. He lived with his parents until twenty-one years of age, receiving a common school education. On March 4, 1841, he was married to Margaret Saltzman, daughter of George and Mary (Cook) Saltzman. Some time during the same year, they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they remained until 1843, then returning to Wayne County. In 1847, he made himself a permanent home on a quarter-section of land in the then wilds of Milford Township. Here he still resides, carrying on his farm, and also an agricultural store in Hicksville. Two years of this time—1867 and 1868—he lived in Bryan, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his children. Merrill Otis has served four years as County Commissioner, one year by appointment and three by election. The names of the children are as follows: William D. was born December 14, 1841, in Stark County, Ohio. He served three years in the civil war, after which he entered college, graduating in the classical course from Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Then entered the Medical College at Cleveland, graduating from there in 1873. The same year, he was married to Miss Hattie Howe, of Granville, and is now a practicing physician in Hicksville. George K., born March 11, 1844, in Wayne County, Ohio. He also entered the army with his brother, but health failing, he was obliged to return home after serving his country ten months. He took a commercial course at Cleveland. In 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah Hilburt. November 27, 1882, she died, leaving two children. He is now engaged in the real estate and agricultural business in Hicksville. Eliza E., born December 14, 1846, in Wayne County. Was educated at Bryan, Ohio, and taught six years in the public schools of Hicksville. Jesse, born August 17, 1849, in Definace County. He lived at home, working with his father on the farm until 1874, when he was suddenly stricken with pneumonia, and after a few days' severe illness, died, March 17. Mary C., born June 24, 1853. She has received a liberal education at Oberlin, Ohio, paying special attention to music. Amanda J. was born February 21, 1855. Received her education at Oberlin, Ohio. She was married to Mr. R. F. Kerr, of Hicksville. Salathial, born December 12, 1857; died when seven weeks old. Tryphena M., born April 26, 1859. With the exception of one year, when she was from home attending school, she received her education at Hicksville. Ida O., born May 4, 1863, was educated at the public schools of Hicksville, Ohio. With the exception of Mrs. Kerr, the girls are all at home.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THIS is the only inland township in Defiance County. It is bounded on the north by Tiffin Township, on the east by Richland, on the south by Defiance and on the west by Delaware. It is the smallest township in the county, embracing nearly all of Town 4 north, Range 4 east, which lies north of the Maumee, a little more than twenty-two sections. The Maumee forms a part of its southern boundary and the Tiffin River flows south through its territory. Brunersburg, the only village in the township, containing about 300 people, was laid out by Daniel Bruner and Henry Zeller in May, 1834. The original plat consisted of only twenty-eight lots, but five additions have since been made to it.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Brice Hilton, one of the few remaining pioneers of Defiance County, was born March 13, 1808, the son of Joshua and Hepzibah (Hilton) Hilton, both of whom were born in Starks, Somerset Co., Me., the former June 17, 1780, the latter July 2, 1785. His grandfather, Benjamin Hilton, was a resident of the same county and a miller by trade and occupation. Joshua and Hepzibah Hilton were married in Somerset County, Me., October 10, 1805. Joshua was a miller, like his father, and made milling his life pursuit. His children were Mary, born August 2, 1806, married Clark Philbrick March 15, 1827, and the same spring moved with her husband to Geauga County, Ohio; Brice, the subject of this sketch, born March 13, 1808; Thomas H., born June 25, 1810, died September 6, 1826; John, born October 14, 1811, died February 9, 1838; Ezra, born June 4, 1813, died September 28, 1846; Horace, born August 31, 1815, died in Osborne County, Kan., December 28, 1874; Eben, born August 21, 1818, died September 16, 1848; Benjamin and an infant daughter, deceased, born September 10, 1820; Benjamin died November 5, 1865; Richard, born September 18, 1823, died August 17, 1848. In September, 1817, Joshua Hilton with his family emigrated in a three-horse wagon from Maine to Ohio, reaching the town of Reading, Hamilton County, December 2. The following April he moved to a farm in Butler County, paying a cash rental of $100 for one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Carthage, and in the fall of the same year (1819) moved to Miami County, where he remained till the fall of 1822. In January, 1822, he made a journey afoot to Defiance and vicinity, having with him maps of the surrounding townships, for the purpose of selecting a farm. While here he stopped at the tavern of Robert Shirley. Mr. Hilton returned home, then went to Piqua, where the land office was located, and entered 140 acres on the south side of the Maumee, immediately above the plat of West Defiance, where he removed with his family, December 3, 1822. In the spring of that year, he had come with his son Thomas to plant a crop of corn, but having no land cleared, Judge Shirley permitted him to put out as much corn as he wished on the land opposite the old fair ground on an old Indian improvement. With his ox team he broke the blue grass sod and planted six acres, which yielded enough corn to last the family one year. Mr. Hilton erected the first log cabin between Defiance and Fort Wayne on the Maumee, except one, built by a Mr. Rodger, five miles below Fort Wayne. Mr. Hilton also built the first brick house in the county, except two at Defiance. He was a Whig, and died August 15, 1835. His wife died September 24, 1850. Brice Hilton spent his youth in working for his father and attending what schools were then available. During the winter of 1820, he attended school in Cincinnati, remaining about nine months. After he reached Williams County with his father, his educational advantages were indeed meager, but he had already mastered Stephen Pitts' Arithmetic, Bonnicastle's Algebra and Greenleaf's Grammar. He studied surveying and practiced it to some extent. From 1824 to 1830, he cleared land, boated on the river, split rails, hunted and worked on the farm. He then went to live with Dr. John Evans; read medicine with him, and after practicing it six months, abandoned the profession. In May, 1834, he went to Brunersburg with a stock of goods, having formed a partnership with Foreman Evans. At the end of twelve years, he sold out to his brother, Benjamin Hilton, and bought a farm adjoining Brunersburg. He has ever since followed farming, but in connection with it has been engaged in other pursuits, among them stock-dealing, taking contracts for building bridges, cutting out and piking roads, building embankments, etc. In 1850, he purchased the Brunersburg Mill property and in 1854 erected a grist mill, which he still operates. In 1855, he built a saw mill just opposite, which he ran till recently. In 1844, he bought the Brunersbrug Tannery and operated it for thirty years in connection with a shoe shop. About 1863, he built, on Lot 182, Brunersburg, mostly with his own means, a Universalist Church, which now has a membership of sixty-two. Mr. Hilton was married, December 4, 1836, to Sophia Umbenhour, who was born near Winchester, Va., July 29, 1821, and emigrated with her father's family to Williams County in 1835. Of their two daughters and ten sons, but five sons survive—Walter, born February 12, 1845, a merchant of Defiance; Ezra, born January 7, 1847, now a merchant at Pioneer, Williams County; Gilmore, born August 9, 1850, now living at Brunersburg; Lyman, born January 20, 1860, at home; John, born September 2, 1862, at home, teaching school. Mr. Hilton in early life was a Clay Whig, and is now a Republican.

John Perkins was the first settler in Noble Township, and moved from near Chillicothe to the Maumee Valley as a surveyor in 1816. He assisted in surveying the lands of Northwest Ohio, under the contract taken by Gen. Riley. He purchased the lands upon which the Brunersburg Mills now stand; soon moved on and commenced building a saw-mill and built a dam. In 1828, he built a grist mill at the end of the dam opposite the saw mill and continued to run both until 1833, when he sold out, moving to La Fayette, Williams County, where he built a mill. He was one of the first Judges of Williams County. He raised the first wheat in the township in 1826.

James Partee came with Perkins to help to build the mill, married a daughter of Mr. Perkins, bought lands just above Brunersburg, cleared up a farm and lived with his family thereon until his death a few years ago.

John Plummer also came with Perkins, helped build the mill, bought land in Tiffin Township, and cleared up a farm. The next settlers were William Buck, W. Kibble, John Partee, John Lawrence, O. Webb, Enoch Partee, and S. Hughes, who came here as a millwright.

John Partee was born May 15, 1812, in Ross County, Ohio, and came with his parents, John and Nancy Partee, to Defiance County in 1823. Their route was by Sidney and Wapakoneta and by the Auglaize River, to old Fort Amanda and Fort Jennings; thence down the river to old Fort Defiance, which was yet partially preserved, as well as old Fort Winchester, which at that time was a "stockade," not far from the present site of the Russell House, on the west bank of the Auglaize River. He staid all night at Brunersburg. Mr. John Perkins had a mill at that place. It is now the "Hilton" Mill. At that time there were but two houses on Bean Creek, in which the town of Brunersburg is located. These houses were occupied by John Perkins and Joseph Partee. Mr. Perkins sold the mill to Daniel Bruner in 1839. Perkins removed to Pulaski, Williams County, and built another mill. From what is now Brunersburg, Mr. Partee says he cut to the place where he now resides. At that time there were large numbers of Pottawatomie and Ottawa Indians in the county on what was then called "Bean Creek," now the Tiffin River. He says it was called that name because many French and Indians resided along its bottoms and raised great quantities of beans and corn, which were grown in patches along the rich bottoms and eaten by the Indians and French for food. The old chief, Occonoxee, often visited him. He also became acquainted with an old Indian by the name of "Shane," who stated he was born under the "old apple tree" across the Maumee River, opposite Defiance. There were then but few buildings. Old Fort Defiance and Fort Winchester were then used as houses. David Hull, a relation of the General, built the first ferry-boat across the Maumee River at Defiance. Mr. Partee states that large numbers of bullets were found on the banks of the Maumee when he first came to the county, and sometimes brass kettles were found hid in hollow trees, no doubt left by the Indians during the campaign of Wayne in 1794. Mr. Partee married Miss Mercy Brown, October 10, 1839. Their family consists of Alvaro (dead), Reuben (dead), Sirena, Mahala, Frank, Clara I. and Warren A. Alvaro was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, in the war of 1861–65. The first settlers were Obadiah Webb, William Travis, Peter Blain, Thomas Carr, John Perkins, Joseph, Enoch and James Partee, Sr., John Lawrence, Enos Partee, William Buck, William Graham, Brice Hilton, William Doty and John Whistler. Deer, bear, wolves, wild cats and smaller game were quite plenty; wild honey was abundant. Mr. Perkins found three bee trees in one day. At the time of the excitement about the line of Ohio and Michigan, when the citizens of Defiance expected war, he remembers that the line was surveyed by Miller Arrowsmith and Sydney Sprague and others, and of a great charge upon them and their retreat, which proved quite a rich joke, and was told with many exaggerations, at the time, but the excitement died out and no harm was done. Mr. John Partee died on the old farm owned by his son John, about 1844, aged about eighty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; James and Joseph Partee were also soldiers in the war of 1812. The first school was taught by W. W. Sellick in a double log cabin where Enoch and Joseph Partee's families lived. Mr. Brice Hilton was also an early teacher. Cannot give the number of schools taught in the township. There are two Methodist Episcopal Churches, one United Brethren and one Evangelical Church, which cost about $1,000. Rev. Bechtol is the United Brethren pastor. Mr. Partee attended school when taught by Mr. Brice Hilton.

Barnett G. Statler was born in Danville, Knox Co., Ohio, March 2, 1822, son of Mathias Statler, who was born in Hagerstown, Va., December 28, 1787. Mathias Statler, Sr., Barnett's grandfather, when a boy fourteen or fifteen years old, in 1764, ran away from his home in Berlin, Germany, and concealed himself in a vessel which sailed for America, landing at New York in November, 1764. He served during the Revolution, and for a gallant act, whereby he saved an officer's life, he was given a farm near Hagerstown, Md. He had determined to return to Germany and wed, if possible, a young woman, Katie, the playmate of his youth, but shortly before sailing, a German emigrant ship arrived with his mother and Katie on board. Mathias and Katie were married and settled on the farm near Hagerstown. Of their four children, Mathias was the eldest. At seventeen, he left home, went to Pittsburgh and there learned the blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty, he removed to Stillwater, Belmont Co., Ohio, and worked at the trade. January 1, 1811, he married Nancy Groves, a daughter of Capt. Groves, a Revolutionary officer. She was born April 25, 1793, the eldest of a family of thirteen children. Her father was English and her mother Irish. Mathias was drafted in the service in the fall of 1814 and left Stillwater with twenty-five others for Fort Meigs. They arrived just in time to assist in burying the dead, and soon after went to Fort Defiance. When they reached it, peace was declared, and they returned home. Mathias soon after removed to Danville, Knox County, where he engaged in backsmithing and keeping tavern. Shortly after, his house was destroyed by fire and the eldest daughter, Rebecca, perished in the flames. Of their thirteen children, ten grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these, Barnett learned the blacksmith trade. He traveled about a great deal, and at Lima, Ohio, met Laura E. Slayton, whom he married December 29, 1845. She was of Scotch and English descent. After marriage, they removed to Kalida, Putnam County, where he worked at his trade eight months. He came to Defiance August 1, 1846, and blacksmithed for William Warren a short time at $20 per month. He then built a shop on the site of P. Kettenring's machine shops, and later further down the canal near Green's printing office. He followed this trade here for thirteen years; then traded his property and removed to the farm in Noble Township where he now resides. He has since followed farming very successfully. Mr. Statler has five children, three daughters and two sons.

William Travis, one of the early settlers of Defiance County, was born in Adams County, Ohio, February 1, 1800. His parents were formerly from Kentucky, moving from there to Adams County, Ohio, and remaining until March, 1809, when they moved to the county of Delaware, remaining in this county until 1819, when Mr. Travis left his father's house and came to Fort Defiance. He returned to Delaware County the same year, remaining until the summer of 1822, and on the 23d of July, 1822, was married to Miss Mary C. Swartz, of Delaware County. Mr. Travis, his wife and one child, accompanied by David Perdue, his wife and one child, on the 1st of March, 1824, started from Delaware County to come to this county. They loaded their goods and effects belonging to both families on a big wagon which was drawn by two yoke of oxen and one horse. They came across the country through the woods, cutting their way a part of the time, the woods being thick and the roads narrow and not much traveled. The timber would fall across the road and would have to be cut away by them before they could pass on their way. Passed through the counties of Delaware, Union, Champaign and Miami, then turned to the St. Mary's River. On arriving at the river, they met with Oliver Crain, who had a large dugout, a boat made out of a large tree. He, too, was coming to this county, and they made arrangements with him to bring their families and goods on this boat down the river to Defiance; they helped manage the boat on the way down as a compensation to him for bringing their families and goods. Before they reached Defiance, they bought the boat of Mr. Crain, he stopping off in Crain Township, Paulding County. They brought their goods on to Defiance, landing here on the 1st day of April, 1824. Mr. Travis then settled on the Auglaize River, south of Defiance, about one mile up the stream on the east side on what was then called the Shirley farm, where he raised a crop of corn, which he fed to stock cattle; he took them to Detroit, Mich., and there sold his cattle at $4 net weight and took his pay in leather; came home and disposed of the leather as best he could and purchased land on the river at Delaware Bend. He lived there for a few years, sold out and purchased land below on the river in Delaware Township, now known as the Elias Bruner farm. From there he moved to Defiance, bought property and kept hotel for a short time; also bought other property in the neighborhood, then sold his property in Defiance and purchased the land in Noble Township that he afterward cleared up and made his home till his death, which occurred March 3, 1882. His wife died February 11, 1872. Their children were eleven in number, of whom the following survive: Permillia (Armstrong), William C., an attorney of Defiance, Nancy A. (Swartz), of Defiance; Foreman E., of Defiance; David, of Noble Township; and Martha E. (Williams). The deceased are John, who was lost on the ill-fated Central America, on his way home from California, in September, 1857; and Mary Harriet Gilliman first, and Gilliman second, who died young. By the fruits of his labor, Mr. Travis saved a sufficiency for himself and family during his life, and at the same time contributed to the relief of the poor whenever the necessities of the case required it, and also contributed to public improvements. He was an active business man, always prompt to meet any engagement that he would make or any demands brought against him, and was considered by all that knew him to be a straightforward and upright business man, energetic and determined in anything that he undertook to do. He was a great reader in his day, and a man of a wonderful memory and of good mind, the latter of which he retained up to the last moment of life.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES.

BY LYMAN LANGDON.

I was born September 9, 1809, at South Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. My father was born in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; my mother was born in the town of Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt. My childhood was spent in going to school three months in summer and to school again next winter, to relearn what we learned the season before, and helping on the farm, except on Saturdays, where we fished for brook trout and were very successful. At the age of eighteen, I commenced teaching common school—taught for nine winters. At the age of twenty-three was married to Fannie Marie Sanford, then living in the same neighborhood, who was born in Bridgeport, Addison Co., Vt., July 7, 1811. We have had ten children, four eldest and the youngest are deceased. Those living are Lucia A., at home; Adeline A., married to J. M. Bridenbaugh, living in Toledo, Ohio, in the provision trade; Emma B., married to J. A. Sheffield, farmer, in this (Noble) township; Ruth Almira, married to Oren A. Sisco, of this county, now in mercantile trade in Augusta, Butler Co., Kan.; and Grace E., married to J. W. Reid, of this county, and now in business with J. M. Bridenbaugh. In 1835, farming in Northern New York was at a low ebb; most of the farms were purchased on time, of the Harrisons and Van Renselaers, and some on Brown's tract. Settlers had all they could do to clear up the forests, make roads and build necessary buildings, extinguish the debt on their lands, and, as a consequence, they were obliged to deal with them as best they could. The proprietors were liberal, often throwing off interest, giving new contracts, many selling out their betterments, as it was called, moving West. In 1835, in company with Dr. Oney Rice (who had married Miss Lydia Barrows, a cousin), John Rice, E. Lacost, Jacob Conkey, who then lived in Warrensville, Ohio, came to the then Williams County, for Government lands; at this time buyers had to go outside the canal reservations. We left Cleveland in October, 1835, with wagon; found dry roads through the black swamp, forded the Maumee at Maumee City, drove around tree-tops, through ravines, up and down the bluff banks, without working, reaching Defiance, a town of about 150 inhabitants; found some of our acquaintances from St. Lawrence County. Among these were John W. Moore, Erskine Perkins, Edwin Phelps, William A. Brown, Amos Stoddard and Mr. Blackman. Left the team and went on foot to Centertown, passing through Brunersburg (the town at that time had been purchased by Samuel Sargeant of Mr. Bruner, the proprietor), kept possession five or six years, moved the mill down below the erected dam; got it running. First, high water washed the dam away; nothing more was done with the new mill, only moving back some machinery to the old mill. In 1836 and 1837 was built a small steamboat to run on the Maumee. Lacked power, and was only used in comparatively still water. It made its way to Fort Wayne, wintered in Rochester, fourteen miles above Defiance. In the spring of 1838, it came down with the ice; it was boarded by several men who tried to save it, but of no avail; it landed several miles above Maumee City; it was gotten off and run between Maumee, Perrysburg and Toledo. We followed the road or trail, not seeing a house till we got to Centertown; there we hired Mr. Overlease and Mr. Skinner to show us land. Stayed over night; next day followed section lines and our guides. Found lands at Farmer Center, where we located our lands, which some of the descendants now occupy. Dr. Rice and Jacob Conkey located at the center; I located south one-quarter mile, eighty acres. There were three settlers in Farmer Township at that time. We came back to Defiance, counted out our Land Office money (only certain banks and specie were receivable) and sent Mr. Jacob Conkey to the Land Office at Wapakoneta to get our certificate of entry. For several years it was customary to send packages of any amount by the mail carriers (boys). We never heard of lost money. How different now. At that time J. W. Moore had a store in the Parker Tavern, with E. S. Perkins, clerk. There we parted company. I took my way down the Maumee on foot, passing through Napoleon, a village of a few log houses. Stayed over night at Patrick's; next day called on our former townsman, Dr. Darius Clark (still living in Toledo), in Vistula, two miles below Port Lawrence (now Toledo). Took steamboat for home; it took about a week from Defiance to Ogdensburg. The next spring being cold and backward, with seven inches snow-fall on the 13th of May, accompanied by heavy freezing, I caught the Ohio fever in earnest. During the summer, I sold out my effects, and started for Defiance September 16, 1836, with horses and wagon. Had wife and one child sixteen months old, with my wife's brother, Seneca A. Sanford. Stopped two days in Eden, Erie Co., N. Y., with friend Barnum, who afterward became an honored citizen of Defiance. We reached Defiance after being twenty-two days on the road. We stopped with Mr. J. W. Moore a week; meantime, I went to Farmer Center to make arrangements for moving. Found I could take provisions with family and live with Dr. Rice until we could build a cabin. During my travels from Farmer to Defiance, I fell in company with Payne C. Parker at Mr. Craig's, in Georgetown. I then got his terms and rented his tavern from the 25th day of January, 1837, and made arrangements accordingly. During this time, I had underbrushed two acres and rolled up the logs for a house. Houses were built in those days without nails or boards, with puncheons, clapboards, mud hearths and stick chimneys. Then settlers were neighbors miles away, and it was customary to go fifteen or twenty miles to a raising. In taking charge of the hotel, I paid quarterly for two years at the rate of $500 per year. At that time, Horatio G. Philips and myself went on horseback to Maumee and purchased of Gen. John G. Hunt the four lots fronting on Clinton street, between Front and First streets, for $3,000. During our stay in the hotel, we soon had the satisfaction of hearing that we kept as good a tavern as any on the river, but it was hard enough. With all the improvements we were able to make, the house, the country and everything in its primitive state, sometimes without help, and especially during the summer and fall of 1838 and 1839, the most sickly time in the year, and during the making of the Erie & Wabash Canal. There were no bridges, and travelers have been delayed for weeks. Then tavern-keepers had to lay in supplies when they could. It was hard for the early settlers to get to the river over almost impassable roads for provisions and other necessaries of life. I have often heard the remark, they had rather pay than go for them. As an incident of early settlers' life, I will note of being in Dr. Rice's family with only a few acres cleared about the house; had raised a few shocks of corn. Without barn or stable or protection of any kind, horses turned loose in the inclosure. On the 18th of December, 1836, it had snowed the night previous, it commenced raining and rained steadily all day without melting the snow, which was ten inches deep. At dusk, the wind from the northwest, with a heavy black cloud and a few flakes of snow in the air. It was the lot of Mr. Osborn, of Hicksville, to go to mill on Little St. Joe River, with an ox team. Coming home, the oxen gave out, and he being wet with walking in rain and slush, ice frozen to his clothes and limbs, his cries for relief were heard and assistance lent. Both limbs had to be amputated. He was known to be an upright, honest man. On the morning of the 19th, our pity was excited to see our horses standing on balls of ice a foot high or more, with icicles hanging from their manes and tails, eyes and noses—the coldest day within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. That season, and for years after, it was common to go to sleep by the music of the wolves. I shall leave the hunting and trapping stories to those who have the bow-and-arrow blood in their veins. I can vouch for anything they will say. But to return. I can hardly picture how the Maumee country looked to me with its original inhabitants, its virgin soil, its stately oaks, the river with its islands, the home of the Pottawatomies. I have in mind the assembling of the Indians at or near the rapids of Rush-to-Bean. Just below the battle ground of the fallen timbers, there were gathered together nearly 800 Indians, preparatory to moving west of the Mississippi. While going by, they were congregated at the top of the ridge and around a large bowlder on which a turkey foot is engraved, said to be where chief Turkey-Foot fell. Robert Forsyth and Isaac Hull had the contract, and our townsman, James Colby, as Surgeon. Among the business men in Defiance were, as merchants, Dr. John Evans, Forman and Albert Evans, and Benjamin Brubacher, all doing business at the foot of Jefferson street, and

John and William Seamans in the brick house owned by L. Davidson, Esq. E. C. Case had a small store on the corner of Front and Wayne streets. Had two groceries, one by George Hickox, one by Waterhouse & Goodyear on Front street. Our lawyers were Horace Sessions and John and William Seamans. William C. Holgate was studying. Justices of the Peace, Sydney S. Sprague and William Seamans. County officers were John Lewis, Treasurer; George T. Hickox, Clerk; Bishop Adams and Payne C. Parker were County Judges. I was elected as Trustee of the township, and one of the Council in 1838; was appointed County Judge in the place of Bishop Adams, removed to Henry County. Among the citizens were Robert Wasson, Mr. Purcel, plasterer; Amos Zellers, tailor; Walter Davis, cooper; Peter Bridenbaugh, Thomas Lewis, Jacob Kniss, shoe-maker; John Oliver, Stoddard & Blackman, keepers of the ferry, Jehu Downs, etc. The brick building now occupied by Henry Hardy was the court house and schoolhouse; a log jail on the court house square. The old fort built by Gen. Wayne and the stockade built by Gen. Wilkinson were objects of curiosity. They were then much dilapidated; the spoiler had put in his work. The timbers of the block-houses are doing service in some of the old barns, and the earthworks were plainly visible, the bastion, the moat, the entrance, the covered way to either river for water, the line of pickets, as also the stumps of the pickets of Fort Winchester. The place was admirably chosen, well built and would defy the combined attack of all foes. There must have been some belligerent practice by the citizens, fishing up shells before the fort. It is related that a shell having been brought out of the river by the old warehouse, on the bank and center of Jefferson street, John Lantz and several others, speculating on its bursting after being in the river so long, Lantz thought, with others, that the powder had become wet and would not burn, and in order to prove it, touched it off with his cigar, and it went. None were hurt, but one piece four inches in length went through a double battened door and lodged in the ceiling on the opposite side of a store. While living in Defiance, we got up a dinner on the 4th of July, 1837, and had a dancing party at C. C. Waterhouse's in the evening. Frequently horseback parties would ford the Auglaize at the Shirley farm, pick whortleberries on the openings, or cross the Maumee for peaches at the Hiveleys. The young people had their rides, their socials, parties and dances if in a new country. Langdon became quite a resort, as we kept the best of boarders. The latter part of 1837, the engineers on the canal boarded with us. The canal drew paymasters to our house. At the time of holding court, the Judges and bar were at home with us. I may name some: Hon. E. D. Potter, Higgins, Coffinberry, Young and Waite; later others. I must add, to show how the bench and bar traveled, about 1839, two-thirds or more of the business for the courts originated in Defiance, was taken on horseback to Bryan, our new county seat, tried, brought back and settled. There were farmers and townsmen living in a few miles of each other, or else there would be no need of Justices, Judges, courts and juries, and it is to be hoped that farmers may become so educated that all questions of difficulty may be settled among themselves. When that time comes won't it be millenium year? I will mention a few of the farmers: Five families of Shirleys, four of Hudsons, five of Evans, three of Travis, two of Branchers, Hiveleys, Warrens, Lewis Downs, Davis, Keplers, Rhons and Dunn. Travelers from the Wabash and Fort Wayne, in going east for goods and on various kinds of business, were our guests, and occasionally were prevented from traveling by running ice, freshets, etc. Mr. R. Waite, returning from Bryan, was thrown by accident off his horse tripping into one of those slashes, covering himself, horse, saddle and portmanteau with mud; he looked rather sorry. It is said that Chief Justice Waite made his maiden speech in our old brick court house. Late in 1841, the canal was nearly completed, and travel slow. I sold my property to Samuel Rohn and C. I. Trude, and bought the farm where we are now living, of Addison Goodyear, and moved in April, 1842. Before leaving Defiance, I wish to add that leaving that place, 25th of October, 1836, with team and load of 600 pounds for Farmer, stayed at Mr. Gardenhires tavern, in Brunersburg, for an early start next morning. Had corn bread, venison and coffee, without sugar or cream, for supper and same for breakfast. Started next morning before sunrise, drove half way, seven miles. At noon, rummaged our victual chest for scraps for dinner, watered and fed our horses by the side of the road, started again for Farmer, drove as fast as we could through mud, banging over roots, around tree-tops, till 9 o'clock that night. Had to go on foot forward of team to find the trail; saw no house on that day. Mr. Boyles started with us at Brunersburg; he having a heavy load, I was forced to leave him at Kibble Run. On the third day, he drove through Farmer, lost his way, and laid out two nights. We could buy neither crackers, bread, nor provisions of any kind in Brunersburg. Such were some of the difficulties farmers had to contend with. We think at some seasons we have it hard now; our blood ran faster then than now. Before leaving Defiance, I learned from old Mrs. Shirley that when they came into the fort the block-house was in a good state of preservation. At that time, there was a row of apple trees on each bank of the river from the point, standing far enough back from the rivers to admit of a wagon road between them and the river. They stood thirty feet outside of the pickets to the fort. In 1836, the trees stood on the edge of the bluff of the river and were bearing fruit to-day; and for years the rivers have undermined the trees, the land has all left up to the very pickets of the fort. The fur trade was the principal part of the profits of the merchants. The different families of Indians, loaded down with peltries, stopped off with squaws and papooses, were met with deputations of boys in the interest of each merchant. The Indians were taken in the store, the skins assorted and the price agreed upon, specie paid, then the whisky passed around. Before they left, all the money was paid back, and frequently were trusted some on the next pack. We have prepared supper and entertained the Indians over night; they were very civil. It was common for the different fur buyers to hire young men to canvass the different districts, embracing a circuit of fifty miles from home, or more, often leaving money with pioneers in advance, sometimes at a loss. The Ewings of Fort Wayne and Lafayette constituted one company, the Hollisters, the American Fur Company; opposition then as now. The buyers were C. L. Noble, Mr. Brigham, of Maumee, John Fury, of Perrysburg, and a half-breed by name Clark, who was quite a gentleman and educated at the Mission on the rapids, C. Frygine, Gen. Curtis, Daniel Ridenhauer and others. After the removal of the county seat to Bryan, the subject of a new county was agitated, and Defiance County was formed from the two south tiers of Williams County, three townships from Henry and Putnam Counties, and a half township from Paulding County. Noble Township was formed from the north part of Defiance Township, after having the one-half township added from Paulding. In the latter part of 1849, formed a partnership with Horace Hilton in merchandising and buying produce at the north end of Maumee River bridge. Purchased an acre of ground where Joseph Ralston now lives, cleared the grounds, built a house and lived in it. Sold to Mr. Ralston. Sold my interest in the store to Mr. Hilton, my partner. In 1851, moved back on the farm; built the house I now live in, in 1852. Before the Wabash Railroad was built through Defiance County, I kept a country tavern, as all Northwest and some of Indiana and Michigan were tributary to Defiance for market. September 13, 1882, the fiftieth anniversary of our wedding was celebrated. Our relatives and friends were in attendance, numbering about eighty guests. We were the recipients of some valuable gifts to cheer us in the down-hill journey of life. With all its hardships, toils and trials, we have managed to experience more pleasures than ills; have formed extensive acquaintances that no money could purchase. Was where all the early settlers were obliged to stop and lay in supplies. Among all the inmates of our home, hired help, travelers, and especially boarders and townsmen are remembered with esteem. We have endeavored to live on good terms with neighbors and friends, so that the world would be no worse off for our living in it. The latch-string is always hanging out.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—THE VILLAGE OF INDEPENDENCE—VOTERS IN 1845—FORT DEFIANCE GRANGE, NO 267—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP was organized in 1824, as a part of Henry County. It is located in the extreme eastern part of Defiance County, bounded on the north by Adams Township, on the west by Noble and Defiance and on the south by Highland. Henry County bounds it on the east.

THE VILLAGE OF INDEPENDENCE.

This village was laid out about 1838, by Foreman Evans, of Defiance. It prospered greatly for about one year. The west part was laid on by Edward Hughes. Both proprietors are now dead. The village continued to grow during the building of the dam, making slack water for navigation across the Maumee River, and then gradually went to decay, and is now an open field, and has probably thirty houses in it. The first business men were C. J. Freedy, who built the hotel, and a merchant, Mr. Benjamin Weidenhamer.

The canal—Wabash & Erie—was excavated, commencing in 1837, and completed in 1842. The first boat was run by Capt. McMahan, in the fall of 1842. The dam was built in 1838, 1839, 1840. It is about one mile below Independence; cost the State about $130,000. The State appropriated every alternate section of land to pay for it, along the route of the canal, and sold it at public sale, from $8 as high as $14 per acre.

VOTERS IN 1845.

The following is the list of voters in the township in October, 1845.

Michael Morthlane, Gibbons Perry, James Liniber, Jacob Handshaw, Charles Rohn, William Lewis, James Cheney, Pierce Evans, John Wilson, Thomas Garrett, Horace Morse, Austin Hauser, William Rohn, Hezekiah Wilson, John Shaw, Josephus Rose, Ishmael Wilson, John L. Groves, Noah Groves, Jeptha Groves, Joshua Wilson, Samuel Rohn, Benjamin B. Abell, Arthur M. Dunbar, Hiram Scovill, James Morehead, Robert Boyles, St. John Wilson, James McCaine, Lewis Gilson, Solomon Shaw, Edmond Shasteen, James Lewis, Jonathan Craig, Daniel A. Craft, Mathias Albert, Christian Matt, Martin Mitter, David Halterman, Christian Halterman, Jacob Halterman, Henry Halterman, Robert Terry, Thomas Elliott, Jonathan Lee, Jacob Van Wormer, Benjamin Weidenhamer, Samuel Keplar, Delase Morse, Isaac Hiveley, Abijah Groves, Jacob Hiveley, Amos Shirley, Jacob Durham, William Durham, Christopher Braucher, Anderson Holley, Thomas Hiveley, Isaac Braucher, Henry Egeller, John Shull, Adam Hiveley, John Matzel, Henry Wilson. Pierce Evans, Samuel Rohn and Benjamin B. Adell, Judges. Hezekiah Wilson and Isaac Braucher, Clerks.

FORT DEFIANCE GRANGE, NO. 267.

This grange was organized at Independence December 13, 1873, by Deputy State Master W. F. Williams, with forty members, an equal number of each sex. Albert Elliott, the first Master, served over two years, and was followed by W. Willeman, J. B. Elliott, F. H. Rohn and O. U. Woodward. G. P. Seiple was the first Secretary, followed in the office by O. U. Woodward, A. Elliott, P. Young, E. G. Woodward and Nettie Elliott. This grange is the oldest in the county, meets weekly and has between forty and fifty members.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Mrs. Mary Braucher was born March 14, 1807, in Adams County, Ohio, the daughter of John Washburn, who died in Highland County, Ohio, August, 1828, aged fifty-three years. Hannah (Burk), his wife, died in 1851, aged about seventy-five years. Their children were as follows: Margaret, Christina, Ann, Mary Ann, Benjamin Burk, Ellen, John Collins, Richard Burk, Elijah Parker. All are deceased except Mrs. Braucher and John C. Mrs. Braucher was married to Isaac E. Braucher December 10, 1824, and to them were born eight children—Almira, Alphonso L., Adeline L., America R., Annie M., Harriet Augusta, Benjamin Franklin and Isaac F. The first winter after their arrival they lived in one end of a double log house, and the Indians, as they came to town on their trading expeditions, frequently camped in the other end. Mr. Braucher helped to build the first schoolhouse of Defiance, which stood on the east bank of the Maumee, at the foot of what is now Perry street, and William Semans was the first teacher. Mr. Braucher was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at his trade about one year in Defiance, and then bought a farm of thirty acres, where Mrs. Braucher now lives, about two miles below Defiance. Their neighbors were Pierce Evans, Eli Markle and Samuel Rohn and Hiveleys. Here Mr. B. carried on blacksmithing, in connection with his farm, and used to do some work for the Indians, sharpening some of their tools, etc., and the old Indian chief, Occonoxee, was quite a frequent caller. Here Mr. Braucher lived up to the time of his death, February 8, 1878, aged about seventy-five years. His widow, Mrs. Braucher, who survives him, is living on the old homestead. In early days, Mr. Braucher was identified with most of the township offices, and was among the first Commissioners of the county. In after life, he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived a zealous Christian life. He was a self-made man, having, when he came here, no means. By economy and enterprise, he gathered together a handsome property, which consisted in three hundred acres of excellent land. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, and was a son of Frederick and Nancy (Earl) Braucher. The former from Pennsylvania and the latter from either Ohio or Kentucky. Mrs. Pierce Evans was a sister to Mr. Braucher, who settled here with her husband before Mr. B. came. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was raised, and has been a consistent member during her long life.

Pierce Evans was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and came to Williams (now Defiance) County, from Fayette County, Ohio, in the fall of 1822. He settled in what is now Richland Township, where he resided until January, 1862, when he died, aged sixty-nine years. His family consisted of Orlando, Rinaldo, Helen, Nancy, Horatio, Alvin, Allen, John Newton, Alphonso and Mary. These are all deceased except Rinaldo and Nancy, in Nevada, California. Rinaldo lives on the homestead, one mile and a quarter from Defiance, down the north bank of the Maumee. Pierce Evans was with many of Winchester's soldiers in the war of 1812. The troops of Winchester were shot near the apple trees. There were no Indians in the trees, but were behind the banks. The Shawnees, commanded by Blue Jacket, owned the present site of the farm. The island just opposite

Mr. Evans' was the site of Indian cabins; peach trees and apple trees planted by the French. James Cheny, when cultivating a field in 1855, plowed up an Indian silver cross, worth $6, that had been carried by an Indian chief probably two hundred years ago. The Delawares were on his farm; Pipe and Buchongahelas. The Ottawas encamped there; the Pottawatomies, too. Mr. Evans, Sr., married Mary Braucher in Highland County, Ohio, in 1815. She died in January, 1862, three days after Mr. Evans died. Rinaldo Evans was born December 17, 1819, in Washington, Fayette County; married Miss Mary Shaw, of Saco, Me., September 28, 1858; was in California in 1863, and returned in 1866; was in Iowa in 1855, and returned in 1863, or went from Iowa to California. His brothers were successful, and remained in the State of California. His children, Rinaldo P., born October, 1859 (died young); Manning S. died June 16, 1864, aged two years., His archæological collection is very fine, especially the pottery of the Mound-Builders. His farm being the site of an Indian village, many Indian relics are found there. Many guns from Wayne's expedition have been found. Wayne passed over his farm in 1794.

Samuel Rohn was born May 18, 1812, in Northampton County, Penn., and came with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Landis) Rohn, the latter a daughter of Samuel Landis, to Ohio in 1821, and located in Miami County, in the town of Piqua, where he remained until 1822; when they removed to Camp No. 3, of Gen. Wayne, in Richland Township, Defiance County, where he found the pickets of Wayne's army still standing, covering about forty acres. In 1813, an Indian chief, called " Turkey Foot," was killed, and the name of " Turkey Foot" is cut on the rock in honor of the chief. Camp No. 3 is on Section 23, in Richland Township, the home of Mr. William Rohn, father of Samuel, and his wife, who died on this farm, and was buried in the home cemetery. William Rohn was born in 1773, and died February 24, 1855, aged eighty-two years. His wife died October 2, 1846, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Rohn married Miss Charity Hughes, of Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1833. Their family consists of Telitha, Joseph, Nancy J., Margaret Jane, Martha C., Helena, Adelia, Orisabelle, Samuel W. and Frank H. Of these, Telitha, Joseph, Nancy J. and Martha C. are dead. Mrs. Charity Rohn died September 15, 1878, aged sixty-five years eleven months twenty-eight days. Mr. Rohn states that Richland Township was organized in 1824, in Henry County. The first Justice of the Peace was probably Pierce Evans. The Trustees were Pierce Evans, William Rohn and Isaac Braucher. He thinks Eli Markel was the first Clerk. The first school that Mr. R. remembers was taught by Peter Tittle about the winter of 1828, on Section 23, this township. There are now nine schoolhouses, and of these there are seven brick and two frame houses. There are three churches—one Methodist Episcopal, built in 1824. It was the first in the township. It had a class organized in 1826. The first preacher was Mr. Pettit. The Methodist Episcopals have a church on Section 21. The Lutherans built a church, which they occupy jointly with the United Brethren, about 1877, which was divided by the Maumee River, into a north and south congregation. When Mr. R. came to the county, he found a great many Miami and Ottawa Indians, with many Wyandot and Shawnee hunters. They often came to the village of Independence, to trade their furs and make sugar, baskets, etc. They made their sugar in bark troughs, boiling the water down in brass and copper kettles. The Indians were very fond of "fire water," and would pay a high price to get it. The Ottawas left about 1838, and the Pottawatomies went West, to the Rocky Mountains, at the same time. The agents were Maj. Stickney and Gen. Dodge. Mr. R. knew the chief, Occonoxee, the " Ottawa," who resided at the Indian village of Chartoe, now in Paulding County. The chief was very repulsive in appearance, and high-tempered in disposition. He went West with the rest in 1838. " Blue Jacket," the Shawnee, probably died in his village on the bank of the Maumee River. The Delawares quartered on the north bank of the Maumee, in what is known as " Sulphur Hollow," half a mile above the farm of Mr. Rinaldo Evans. They also had a camp at "Delaware Bend" that has attracted many inquiries. Here it is suspected that the old chief, Captain Pipe, " Hobcan," that caused the death, by burning at the stake, of poor Col. William Crawford, at the plains of Upper Sandusky, finally died. The old trail that extended from Adrian, Mich., ran through Independence, and passed near Upper Sandusky, keeping upon high ground to the home of the Wyandots and Shawnees. Mr. R. has often followed the old trace through Richland Township to its passage across the Maumee, where it continued south. The trace passed through Fulton County, by Wauseon, keeping on high ground to the head of the Scioto, in Hardin County. Mr. R has found a good many Indian brooches, tomahawks and arrow-heads. He also found blacksmith tools, formerly used by the soldier of Gen. Winchester in 1813, wagon tires and the relics of wagons used by his army in 1812. Mr. R. has found in Defiance a ball weighing one ounce, fourteen inches from the surface, in a tree three feet in diameter. Mr. R. states that previous to building the State dam, great quantities of fish came up the Maumee. The principal fish were pike, pickerel, sturgeon, white and black bass, muskalonge and smaller varieties. Some of the larger ones weighed from fifty to two hundred pounds. Up the Tiffin, at Brunersburg, there were formerly vast quantities of fish; could be easily taken by a net or seine. Mr. R. had two brothers and one sister. They were Charles, William and Mary. Charles and William are both dead; Mary is the wife of Arthur M. Dunbar. Mr. R., in company with C. J. Freedy, in the fall of 1842, bought the old "Exchange Hotel," in Defiance. Mr. Rohn sold his share of the hotel to Allen Braucher in 1843. He afterward moved to his farm, where he has remained nearly ever since. He has a fine farm and is now in good health.

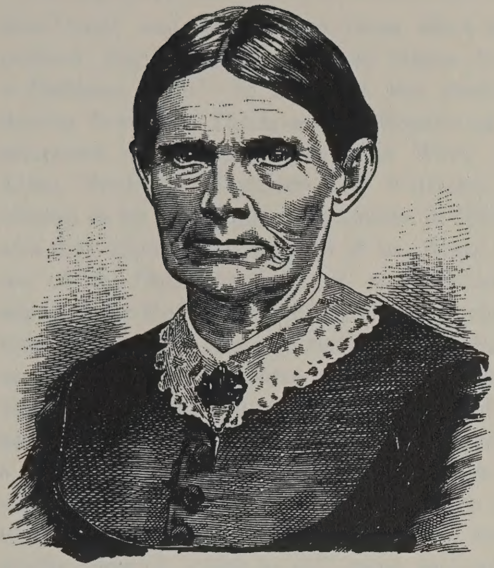
Thomas Elliott was born May 1, 1822, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and attended school there. He came to Richland Township, Henry County, and settled on Section 8, where Charles Elliott now lives, in 1843. He now lives in Section 19, where he has 160 acres of land. He at one time had 1,140 acres of land, which he gave to his children, reserving but a homestead. He married Miss Mary Williams, daughter of Mathew Williams, of Holmes County, Ohio, February 20, 1842. His family consists of James, Mathew and Sarah (twins), Lany, Fanny, Hester, George, Fanny, Thomas C., Hannah and Mary. Of these, Hester, George, Hannah and Mary are dead. Mathew and James live in Richland Township. They were in the war of 1861–65. Mathew served eight months, and was discharged in consequence of illness. James served over five years, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, having been detained one year over his time. Sarah married John W. Robinson, and lives in Hardin County. When Mr. E. settled in the township, in 1840, there were but few settlers. He remembers a few on the north part of the township. Among those that settled at first were Samuel Rohn, Arthur Dunbar, Benjamin Weidenhamer, Israel Braucher, Christian Braucher, Rinaldo Evans, Pierce Evans, John Whiting, Joshua Wilson, Hezekiah Wilson, John Wilson and their father, Thomas Wichel, Adam and Isaac Hiveley, Sylvester Blackman, Benjamin and Galen Evans. Dr. Gibbens Perry was at Independence at this time. At the time Mr. E. settled in Section 8, there was no one living between that place and "Bean Creek." His neighbors were all down the Maumee River. Mr. E. cleared up his many acres by hard work and constant toil. He is well-preserved in body and mind, and is quite active and vigorous

Benjamin Weidenhamer was born in Berks County, Penn., December 30, 1803, a son of Adam Weidenhamer. He was raised on the farm, and was married, March 31, 1833, to Elizabeth Kershner, a daughter of John and Christina Kershner, of Berks County, Penn. July 11, 1834, they landed in this township, and settled on the site of the village of Independence; bought eighty acres of wild land, which he cleared up and improved. They kept a hotel in this place about six years, during the time the canal was built About eight years after the first settlement, he sold his farm, and moved a mile below where John Spangler now resides. In the latter years of his life, he located in Independence, where he died on the night of the 13th of April, 1880. His death was sudden, having passed away during the night, unknown to his aged wife, who occupied a bed in the same room. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he had been raised. To Mr. and Mrs. W. were born six children, of whom only one is living—Ellen, wife of Mathew Elliott. The deceased are Albert, Frank, Mary, John and Emaline. John was a member of Company G, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861. Saw active service during three years. Exposure of camp life disabled him, and he died of rheumatism in 1867. Mr. Weidenhamer was successful during his life, and always enjoyed good health. His aged wife is in good health and strength, with memory clear, and with ease she recounts the experiences that were incident to pioneer life. Mrs. Weidenhamer states that prior to the removal of the Ottawas, they often came to the hotel, but were quite peaceable in their intercourse with the whites, but were quite fond of "firewater." The post office is now named Jewell. It was removed from Independence in 1866, and named in 1878, and located at the cross roads that pass from the Wabash Railroad.

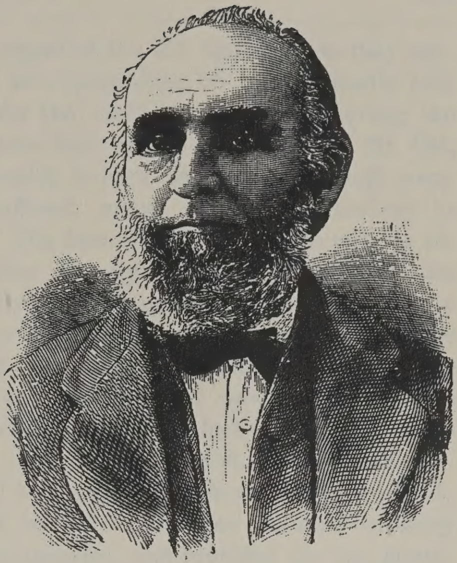
John Hill was born April 22, 1800, in Westmoreland County, Penn., four miles west of Mount Pleasant, of Scotch descent. Here he grew up and attended school. Upon reaching manhood, he learned the trade of carpenter and house-joiner. About 1822, he married Miss Catharine Grandstaff, of Marshall County, Va., and removed to Muskingum County, Ohio. Miss Grandstaff was of German descent, her people emigrating from Hamburg, Germany, about 1777. Mr. Hill resided in Richland Township, Muskingum County, until the fall of 1830, when he removed to near Brownsville, in Licking County. He remained there until the autumn of 1834, when he removed with his family to Hartford Township, in the same county, and settled on a new farm, where he remained until the spring of 1856, and then sold his land and removed to a farm at the foot of the Welch Hills, near Newark, and resided one summer. Here his wife was taken sick with fever, and after some weeks of illness died September 26, 1834, aged about thirty-six years. Mr. Hill returned, with his children, to his old home in Muskingum County, about 1838, and during the slack-water experiment on the Maumee, he engaged in trade at Independence, Defiance Co., Ohio. That region was very sickly at that time, and many were carried to their graves. Mr. Hill was much afflicted with pleurisy nearly the whole of the winters of 1839 and 1840, and finally died on the 26th of March, 1840. The disease was aggravated by malarial poison, no doubt. He was buried in the midst of strangers, with none to sympathize with him in his afflictions. Mr. Hill was a man of liberal education, and was a fine conversationalist, and took much pleasure in dwelling upon the border history of the Ohio tribes, of whom no man in the Northwest was better versed. He possessed fine historical taste, and delighted to detail the adventures of captives and others during the war of 1812 and of the war of the Revolution, along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Samuel Kepler, of Richland Township, was born in Bedford, Washington Co., Penn., March 3, 1793. At an early day, his father sold out and settled in Franklin County, Ohio, where he bought quite a large tract of land in and around where Columbus now stands. Soon after he died. their goods were swept away by a flood; their stock sickened and died, and one calamity after another befel them until they became poor. Then they removed to Delaware County, Ohio. Notwithstanding all their afflictions, the widow and her helpless orphans struggled on, enduring all the hardships of an early pioneer life. Mr. Kepler stayed and cared for his mother and family until he saw them comfortably situated. At the age of twenty-eight years, he left the parental roof, penniless, to do for himself. In 1822, he came to the Maumee Valley, and entered 110 acres of land four miles east of Fort Defiance, on the south bank of the Maumee River, which is well known as the Kepler farm. Here Mr. Kepler, by the use of his gun-flint and tinder-box, built his camp fire at the foot of a large black walnut tree, and spent his first night in Defiance County. The stub of the old walnut is still standing, and is carefully protected by the family. December 2, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel McKinnis, of Hancock County, Ohio, being the first white couple ever married in that county. Two weeks after their marriage, they moved to their new home—a few scattering whites and the wild Indians of the forest their only neighbors. Their family consists of eight children, viz., Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Nancy, Robert, Josiah, Rachel, Sarah and Lucy. All are living except the youngest, Josiah M., who enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry August, 1862, and was killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 5, 1864. Mr. Kepler served through the war of 1812. He ran a ferry-boat across the Maumee, at Independence for a number of years, commencing shortly after the State dam was built across the Maumee, and continued until about 1849. Mr. Kepler died December 10, 1872, aged seventy-nine years nine months and seven days. Mrs. Kepler survived her husband about eight years, and departed this life February 25, 1880, aged about seventy-six years

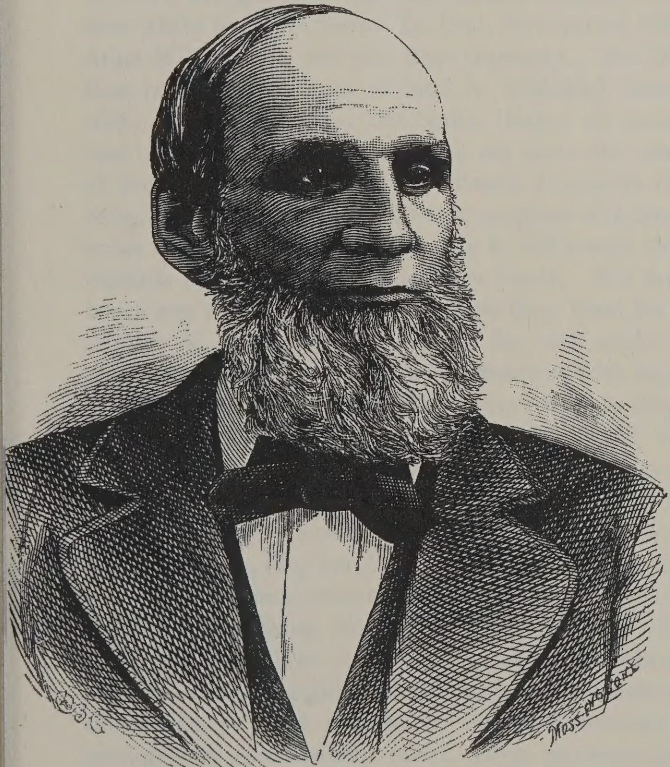
John Taylor, Jr., was born in Shenandoah County, Va., December 25, 1796. His parents, John and Barbara (Strucker) Taylor, immigrated to East Tennessee in 1799, and remained there until October, 1807, when he removed with his family to Ohio and settled in Champaign County, Mad River Township, being six weeks on the road. On their arrival at their new home, Mrs. Taylor, necessarily, had a large washing to get out, but found they had no clothes line. The boys having noticed some wild grape vines not far distant, in due time had their mother amply supplied with the necessary clothes-lines, which were soon filled by Mrs. Taylor, as the result of a hard day's washing, and were left remaining on the lines over night; but in the morning she beheld the clothes-lines torn down and the clothes torn to shreds and mostly destroyed by a pack of wolves during the night. They had a family of ten children, four boys and six girls. Here Mr. and Mrs. Taylor both died. Mr. Taylor, Jr., subject of this sketch, had no advantages for an early education, and, to use his own language, "he never had any." Mr. Taylor, before he was twenty-one years of age, chopped over three hundred acres ready for logging. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected Constable, and afterward was elected Justice of the Peace, and served two terms. November 6, 1817, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Anna McAllister. They had seven children—William, James, David, Benjamin, Polly, Nancy and Sarah. William enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August, 1862, and was discharged in A. D. 1864, and died at home from disease contracted in the service. Maj. David Taylor was also employed in the United States service, as Paymaster in the regular army. At the breaking-out of the late civil war of 1861–65, he was appointed to that position, which he held up to the time of his death, A. D. 1878. He died at Leavenworth, Kan., February 21, 1878, at which place he was stationed as a Government officer. Mr. Taylor, after serving two terms as Justice, was appointed by Gov. Lucas, Associate Judge to fill a vacancy. The Legislature then elected him for six years, making in all nine years' service in that capacity. He was appointed Assessor of damages caused by breaks on the Miami & Exten-



Mrs. Samuel Rohn.



Samuel Rohn



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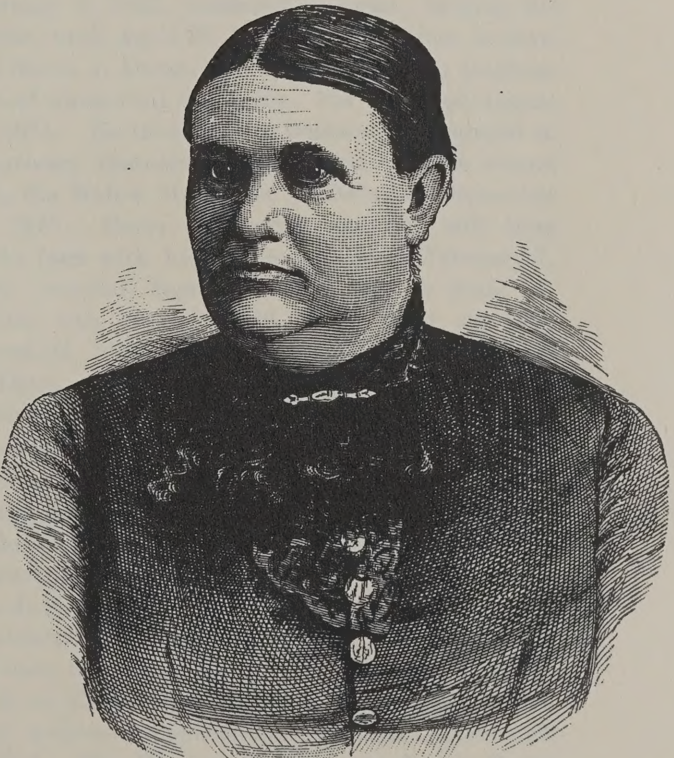


M J Woodward

sion Canal, and served three years, when he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Defiance, Ohio. In 1851, he was elected to the Senate from the Thirty-second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Van Wert, Auglaize, Allen, Paulding, Defiance and Williams, and reelected as an independent candidate in 1852–53. He was then appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, and served in that capacity for three years, at the close of which he retired from public life, and settled on his farm of 160 acres, situated about three and a half miles south of Defiance, which he had previously entered at $1.05 per acre; $1 being the Government price per acre for a homestead, and the half cent per acre to cover expenses at the land office. Mr. T. then proceeded to build a cabin and clear up his farm for a home, eighty acres of which he still owns, and on which he lived until 1870, when he moved to Defiance on account of ill health of his wife, who died December 21, 1875.

Henry Ort was a native of Germany, and was born in Linsengen Kur Hessen, Germany, November 29, 1813. When twenty-six years of age, he emigrated to America, coming directly to Defiance. Mr. Ort, being a tailor by trade, made that his business while living in town. In 1841, he married Miss Anna M. Ott, who was also from Germany. Mr. Ort then bought forty acres of land in Richland Township, on what is called the South Ridge, six miles east of Defiance, and immediately set about the work of hewing out for himself and family a home in the unbroken wilderness. His nearest neighbor was three miles distant. His first work was to cut a road to a suitable spot whereon to build a house. His first house was a small log cabin, where they lived for a number of years, working almost day and night to clear up the farm and surround themselves with some of the comforts of civilized life. From time to time, as they, through industry and frugality, earned the money, they added little by little to the former purchase, and finally built themselves a larger and more comfortable house. When Mr. Ort first moved into the woods, they received frequent visits from the Indians, who came around their cabin in search of their ponies, making themselves quite familiar with their new neighbors. Wolves, too, were numerous, and exceedingly neighborly, not unfrequently making their calls at what seemed, to the unsophisticated immigrants, unseasonable hours, often arousing the family from their sweet slumbers in the dead hours of the night by their unearthly howls; making it necessary for Mr. Ort, in compliance with the rules of etiquette in such cases, to leave his bed, and, with his old flintlock, to salute them from the door of his cabin. The report of the old Queen's arm they usually accepted as a recognition of their friendly call, and retired for the night, accordingly, leaving the family to resume their repose undisturbed. Mr. Ort, as may reasonably be supposed, passed through many hardships—suffered many privations incident to pioneer life. His first grist he carried to mill on his back, a distance of eight miles, and returned the same day. By his unflagging toil, he cleared up a farm of heavy timber land, made a comfortable home and secured a fair competence for those that might come after him. He died of consumption in the spring of 1863, at the age of forty-nine years; since which time, Mrs. Annie M. Ort, now in the sixtieth year of her age, being born April 8, 1824, has succeeded, by her more than common industry and good management, and provided for her household, though some of her children were quite small at the death of their parent. The farm now contains 246 acres, and is counted among the best farms on the South Ridge, which is unequaled for productiveness by any portion of the county. The family consist of nine children—William, Henry, Mary, Catharine (died in infancy), George, John C., Katie C., Minnie and Adam S. William, the eldest, born February 6, 1842, remained at home, helping his mother, until April 26, 1866, at which time he married Sarah J. Davis, and by her had two children, both of whom died in infancy. His wife died August 29, 1874. He then came to Defiance and engaged in the grocery business. He married, for his second wife, the Widow Marcellus, of Defiance, September 15, 1875. Henry, the second son, who still lives on the farm with his mother, was born February 7, 1844; married September 20, 1868, to Sarah A. Heister, who died June 16, 1880. Mary was born August 24, 1846; married, August 8, 1868, to Jacob P. Davis. Catharine, born October 20, 1848, died October 5, 1849. Hattie, born January 9, 1851; married, April 11, 1872, to John H. E. Sebatz. Minnie, born March 1, 1853, died June 22, 1876. George, born May 17, 1855, married May 18, 1878, to Catharine Hire. John K., born February 18, 1858; married, June 9, 1879, to Elizabeth Hahn. Adam L., born July 3, 1860.

Orestus U. Woodward, farmer, P. O. Defiance, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1832, and is a son of Eleazer and Henrietta (Ingraham) Woodward, natives of Connecticut. He died in New York in 1843. Mrs. W. came to Ohio, and died in Henry County in 1855. Nine children were born to them—five are living, four of whom reside in Henry County, Ohio. Our subject was reared on the farm, and obtained a good academic education. In 1856, he came to Defiance County, and in 1858, purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he located in 1859, the same place being his present home. He is a member of the first Defiance Grange, which was organized December 16, 1873, and is the present Master. He was appointed Deputy, and organized the Granges of the county Mr. W. began teaching in the public schools in New York in 1852, and afterward taught in Pennsylvania. He has likewise taught in the schools of Henry and Defiance Counties since 1855. In 1858, he was married to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Samuel Rohn, by whom he has had four children, viz., Clayton, Rollin, Grace and Gertrude.

J. B Elliott, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Defiance, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 5, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Seward) Elliott. He (Samuel) was born in Ireland in 1800, and in 1817, accompanied by his mother, brother and two sisters, emigrated to America and settled in Ohio. They were preceded in this county by two sons, and after the mother came two other sons. Samuel Elliott was a son of John Elliott, who died in Ireland. The children of John who came to this country were James, Moses, Andrew, Charles, John, George, Samuel, Jane, Thomas, Fanny and Simon. All originally settled in Holmes County, Ohio, and afterward a part of the family removed to Coshocton County, Ohio. Samuel was an Associate Judge of the latter county, and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He located in this township in 1855, in which he bought 480 acres of land, all of which, excepting sixty acres, is owned by his children. He died September 12, 1859. He was married in 1826, and was the father of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Simon, Phœbe, John B., Albert, Nancy, Sarah, Samuel W. and Hester A. The deceased were Eleanor and Eli. Mrs. Elliott is living, at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the district schools he obtained a good practical education. September 8, 1861, he was married to Miranda, daughter of Philemon and Rachel Dodd. He first settled in Adams Township, and in 1864 located where he now resides. To them have been born eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Nettie, Emma, Sarah, William F., Ruth and Rachel. Ellen and Charles deceased. In October, 1862, Mr. E. enlisted in Company G of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served till August, 1863. Philemon and Rachel Dodd, parents of Mrs. J. B. Elliott, were natives of New Jersey, and located in Adams Township, this county, in 1842, in which both died, he in 1859, aged sixty years; she departed this life December 2, 1875, aged sixty-seven years.

A. Elliott, farmer, P. O. Defiance, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 27, 1839, and is a son of Samuel Elliott, of whom mention is made above. His boyhood was passed upon the farm, and obtained the advantages of a common school education. November 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; served under Gens. Burbridge and Stoneman; saw active service until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged November 25, 1865. Upon his return to civil life, he settled on the farm where he now resides, owning 200 acres of land, 100 acres of which are well improved. September 22, 1868, he was married to Henrietta, daughter of John and Anna (Wolcott) Emory, of Fulton County, Ohio, by whom he has had three children, viz., Samuel, Flora Belle and Albert Wolcott.

Isaac F. Braucher, the only surviving son of Isaac E. Braucher, was born where he now resides December 1, 1848. He was married, March 21, 1872, to Rose, daughter of John Parrott, of Knox County, Ohio, who has borne him four children, viz., Gertrude, Alice, Earl and Mary. His brothers, Alphonso L. and Benjamin F., were members of Company G, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which they enlisted in September, 1861. The former was mustered into service as Second Lieutenant; he died at Somerset, Ky., January 2, 1862, aged thirty-three years. The latter died at his home August 6, 1862, at the age of nineteen years.

Samuel Rohn, farmer, P. O. Defiance, was born May 12, 1812, in Northampton County, Penn. He was reared on a farm, and was nine years old when his parents settled at Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio. The following year, he came with his parents to Defiance County. He remained with his parents till about twenty-two years of age. In July, 1833, he was married to Miss Charity Hughes, daughter of Edward Hughes, of Adams County, Ohio. He and his wife settled in this county quite early, in which both lived until they died. Mr. R. purchased land in his present vicinity, in which he first settled. At present he owns 370 acres of excellent land, highly improved. He has held some of the petty offices of the township, but has never had any aspiration for political honors. To Mr. and Mrs. Rohn were born ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Margaret, Helena, Adelia A., Orisa B., Samuel W. and Frank H. His deceased children were named Joseph, Telitha, Nancy J. and Martha E. Mrs. R. died in September, 1878, aged sixty-five years eleven months and twenty-eight days. He has been quite successful in life, having accumulated a good property, and is spending his declining years amidst the comforts of life.

CHAPTER XXX.

TIFFIN TOWNSHIP—EARLY VOTERS—VILLAGE OF EVANSPORT—EVANSPORT LODGE, F. & A. M., NO. 511—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THIS township was organized in 1832. The first election was held at the house of Ephraim Doty, and the following are remembered as first voters: Ephraim Doty, Enos Purtee, Lewis Purtee, Samuel Russell, Oliver Conrad, Peter Knipe, Jacob and George Hall, Jacob, John and Adam Coy, John and Thomas Holmes and John Snider. The officers elected were Jacob Coy and Ephraim Doty, Justices of the Peace; John Snider, Constable and Treasurer; James Guthrie, Clerk; Jacob Coy, Ephraim Doty and probably Enos Purtee, Trustees.

The first school in Tiffin was taught by Ephraim Doty, in a double log cabin, which stood on his farm in the northwest quarter of Section 21. Hester Ann, George and William Partee, Caleb, Andrew and Polly Coy and Houston Russell and Kitty, Rachel and Abner Doty were the pupils. One end of this double cabin was used for a blacksmith shop. The first schoolhouse was afterward built near the old Evansport Cemetery. John Arnold and John Cameron were early teachers in that shop. There are now ten schoolhouses in the township, six of them brick. Ephraim Doty was the first settler in the township, coming about 1825 and settling on Tiffin River, then called Bean Creek. Enos Purtee followed soon after; also Lewis Purtee and William Graham. Samuel Russell and John Acus came in the spring of 1831, and in the fall of the same year the Coys, Sniders, Halls and Mrs. Conrad. Mr. Hollingshead and James Guthrie settled soon after, but did not remain long.

The first sermon was delivered at the cabin of Enos Purtee by Rev. Prior. There are now six churches in the township, two at Evansport, a Methodist Episcopal Church on Section 33, which cost over $1,000, a German Methodist Episcopal Church on Section 15, which cost about $700, a United Brethren Church on Section 15, which cost over $800, and a Catholic Church on Section 31, which cost over $3,000.

Tiffin River was the only public highway open to the first settlers, and canoes and pirogues the only means of conveyance or transportation. About 1847, a boat called the Experiment plied between Evansport and Brunersburg; its capacity was 600 bushels of wheat.

Ephraim Doty, the first settler, died in 1845. He built the first saw mill in the township, on Doty Run, on the old up and down style; he also had the first brick kiln in the township, from which the settlers got their brick to build the chimneys of their cabins. About the year 1834 or 1835, Lewis Purtee built a saw mill on Webb Run in Section 34, and had a small run of stone to grind corn for the early settlers, but it has long since passed away. Mr. John Plummer, an old hunter, trapped in the township several years before any settlement was made, and settled in the township about 1835. Mr. Frederick Von Beron erected a tannery about 1842, in Section 16, and carried on quite extensively until about 1866, when he sold his farm and moved to Iowa. About the year 1847, there was a small distillery carried on by Jacob Kintigh, which disappeared about 1855. About the year 1852, a great wolf hunter named Skiver came through the township, and was so well skilled in hunting wolves that he rid them all out so they have troubled nothing since. He could track them better than a dog. About the year 1837, came the Toberons, Hockmans, Biderwells, Shermans, Rumkeys, Wisemiller and Miers; all German families, and settled on the east side of Tiffin River, forming what is called the German settlement, but now mostly English.

The soil of Tiffin Township along the river was covered with walnut, poplar, beech, sugar, white ash, huckleberry, dogwood, wild cherry, white and red oak, making farms when brought under cultivation equal to gardens. Away from the river, the timber was mostly burr oak, white oak, black ash, elm and hickory, with some beech and sugar ridges, making it more difficult to bring under cultivation, but with proper drainage it brings good wheat and corn, clover and timothy, all kinds of fruit do well, but apples and pears do the best. As an agricultural township, Tiffin is second in the county in wheat and corn, with plenty of good pasture land to rear horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, there being some fine stock in the township.

EARLY VOTERS.

The following were the voters of Tiffin Township in October, 1845: Reuben Brown, Permenus Kible, Frederick Ingle, Henry Graham, Wesley Brown, Isaac H. Huyck, Isaac W. Gibbs, William Purtee, James Purtee, Henry Brown, Lewis Purtee, John Collins, Jr., Andrew Sellinger, Jacob Coy, Lawrence Purtee, Patrick McCauley, Mordecai Cameron, William Stinger, Robert Kibble, John Snider, David Strauser, Henry McCauley, Israel Denman, John Sellinger, Christian Thurmburg, Thurston Russell, Daniel Kintigh, Levin Porter, Simon Figley, Philip McCauly, E. F. Lindenberger, William C. Porter, Jacob Hall, Henry Hockman, Henry Toberian, Jacob Smith, Stephen Squires, Daniel Martin, Aaron Bennett, Alonzo C. Barber, Dederick Biderwell, George K. Kendal, Frederick Tobrian, Solomon Snider, John Donaldson, Samuel Russel, Jacob Dieden, Enos Purtee, Coonrod Rumka, George Purtee, Frederick Van Beron, Caleb Sellinger, Rolle Sellinger, Michael Justic, John Plummer, John R. Cassel, Isaac Evans, Elihu Taylor, Thomas Churchman, Ely Johnston, Solomon Wisler, Coonrod Myers, George Hall, John P. Winters, Henry Shearman, Thomas Winters, Nathaniel Mitchel, Efferson Toel, John Wisler, H. B. Hall, John A. Garber, William S. Kintigh, David Myers, Jacob Kintigh, Simon Kent and E. W. Fuller. Patrick McCauley, John Donaldson, and Solomon Snider, Judges; Daniel Martin and Henry McAuley, Clerks; election held at the residence of Jacob Hall.

VILLAGE OF EVANSPORT.

The town was laid out by Jacob Coy and Albert G. and Amos Evans, December 14, 1835. The original plat consisted of 122 lots. It has a population of about 350. It has two churches, one Methodist Episcopal, brick, built in 1874, and cost $2,800 and one United Brethren Church, frame, cost about $800, and built in 1876. There is one Masonic and one organized Odd Fellows hall. The Masonic hall was built in 1875, The Odd Fellows built in 1871. They have about fifty members each. The school buildings are frame, but have two departments, with about eighty scholars in attendance. There are two dry goods stores, one drug store, one hardware store, five cooper shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe-maker shops, one wagon shop, three millinery and dress-making shops, one harness shop and one post office and two hotels. The grist mill at Evansport is the only one in the township. It was built in 1836–37 by Jacob and John Coy and John Snider. The saw mill was built about the same time and by the same parties. Both have been running continuously up to the present time. The mill is now owned by Fribley & Kimball, the latter purchasing an interest in December, 1882. It has been remodeled and rebuilt by Fribley & Co., and does an extensive business. This first mill was built by Coys & Snider, and ceased to grind in 1868. In 1872, Daniel Fribley and Abram Coy built the present mill on same site, or nearly so, where the old pioneer mill stood.

EVANSPORT LODGE, F. & A. M., NO. 511.

This lodge was organized under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, October 17, 1875, the charter members being as follows: Enos Kimble, Abram Coy, William B. Showman, John S. Cameron, Samuel Donaldson, Robert B. Cameron and George W. Scott, John M. Welker, of Bryan, Ohio, being appointed first W. M. At the first election of officers held under the charter, the following were chosen: Robert B. Cameron, W. M.; Enos Kimble, S. W.; Samuel Donaldson, J. W.; Abram Coy, Treasurer; John S. Cameron, Secretary; George W. Scott, S. D.; James C. Sandford, J. D.; William B. Showman, Tiler. At the time of its organization, the financial conditions of the people in its jurisdiction, was such as to prevent many from making application for membership, but as money began to be more plentiful, in consequence of which times got better, men good and true began to inquire the way, and the growth of the lodge from that time to the present has been a steady one, the membership at present numbering sixty. Present officers for 1883 are John S. Cameron, W. M.; Judson McCord, S. W.; Frank W. Ury, J. W.; Abram Coy, Treasurer: J. H. Hockman, Secretary; Robert B. Cameron, S. D.; Sandford Posey, J. D.; and Robert C. Hall, Tiler. Stated meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, hour of meeting, 7 o'clock, P. M. All Masons in good and regular standing are cordially invited to meet with the brethren of said lodge.

PERSONAL REMINISCENSES.

The Coy Family. Jacob Coy, Sr., and his wife were natives of Germany who immigrated to Beaver County, Penn., in 1857. They were married March 8, 1776, and had a family of five sons and three daughters. John Coy, son of Jacob Coy, Sr., about 1800 settled in Greene County, Ohio, and in 1804 married Mary Jones, and they had six sons and three daughters. John Coy died November 8, 1823, aged forty-one years, his widow and all his family moving to Tiffin Township in the fall of 1831. All the members of the family entered Government land. Mary (Jones) Coy, the widow of John, was born in Kentucky August 13, 1787. Her father, John Jones, born in Wales in 1752, came at an early age to America. His wife (née Nancy Powers) was born in Scotland in 1756, and came when but a child to America. They were married in 1776 and had four sons and five daughters.

Jacob Coy, son of John and Mary Coy, was born February 20, 1807, in Greene County, and married

January 7, 1830, Mary Shank, and immigrated to what is now Tiffin Township in the fall of 1831. He entered 109 acres of land in Section 3, and commenced his improvements where Evansport now stands. The village of Evansport was laid out in 1835 by Jacob Coy, Albert Evans and Amos Evans. The first copartnership was formed by Jacob and John Coy and John Snider, in the spring of 1835, for the purpose of building a grist and saw mill. The latter was completed September, 1835, and the former April, 1837. This firm, under the style of Coy & Snider, remained in business up to 1857. Jacob and Mary Coy still survive at a ripe old age, having raised a family of eleven sons and two daughters. Abram Coy, son of Jacob and Mary Coy, was born January 18, 1833, in Evansport, and still resides within a few feet of where he was born. He remained at home until twenty-four years old, helping clear up the farm. February 19, 1857, he married Margaret, daughter of John M. and Margaret (Johnson) Donaldson, born August 13, 1830, in Lycoming County, Penn., and her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a millwright, and assisted in putting up the first mill at Evansport and settled on Section 3. They had six sons and four daughters—David (dead), John, Rachel (Mrs. C. A. Skinner, and living on the old Donaldson homestead), Mary (wife of Judge J. J. Greene, of Defiance), Margaret (Mrs. Abram Coy), Susan and James (both dead), Samuel, Jacob C. and William. Mr. Donaldson was in the war of 1812 as Captain, and had four sons, all commissioned officers, in the late war. One son, James, died in the service; the rest completed their services at the close of hostilities. The families who "pitched their tents" together when they first came to Tiffin Township were those of Jacob, Mary, John and Adam Coy, and John Snider and Jacob and George Hall. We are enabled to give the following sketch of Mary Conrad, whose maiden name was Mary Jones, and whose first husband was John Coy and second husband Oliver Conrad. She was born on the present site of Booneboro, Ky., in the early days of Indian hostilities, and experienced the privations of that era. She sought refuge in Boone's fort, and soon after located in Greene County, where she married John Coy, by whom she had nine children. Mr. Coy died in 1823, and after eight years, she, with the old spirit of frontier life, moved into what is now Tiffin Township, when there were but seven families residing therein, who all pitched one tent on the banks of Tiffin River near the present residence of Thomas Rethmel. Mrs. Coy, after remaining a widow for years, married Oliver Conrad. She was a fine shot, and found the accomplishment of service in protecting her crops. She was energetic and firm as adamant, and beloved by all who knew her. She died in the faith of Jesus Christ at the age of eighty-three. She died December 16, 1870, at her daughter Nancy's (Mrs. John Snider), and was buried at Evansport.

Joseph Collins. William Collins came to this county from Lycoming County, Penn., in March, 1837, aged about seventy-seven years; purchased land, and lived in Tiffin Township eleven years; died in 1848, aged eighy-eight years. Joseph Collins, son of William Collins, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1808; was married to Matilda Tallman in 1831. They bought 200 acres in Section 11, in Tiffin Township, where they moved in 1835. They endured many hardships, in common with those who moved into the thick woods. Their land was cleared by him. Malarial fevers and ague were frequent; supplies often gave out before their crops came in, then long journeys had to be made to get provisions. An incident: Once Mr. Collins was very sick; the flour was all gone; Mrs. Collins must get some. Early in the morning, after leaving the sick man, unable to leave his bed, with their two little girls, aged two and four years; she had to go two miles to the river, through the woods, with no path through the deep snow except a "blazed way," that is, a chip taken off from trees, marking them so that the marks could be seen from one large tree to another; then, after crossing the river, to the farm now occupied by Thomas Rethmel, where J. Leisure lived, she found they had gone to mill the day before; Mrs. Leisure was sick, the man gone, and would not be back before night, and they had nothing in the house to eat; if she went home she would have to come back, and that would take all day; so, with an anxious heart, she stayed, doing what she could for Mrs. Leisure in the meantime, who needed her. Mr. Leisure came with his meal after dark, too tired to go any further. She took what meal she could carry; it took her a long time to get home; she heard the wolves howl on her way. When she got home, Mr. Collins was making efforts to get out, but could not stand alone; the children were crying. Before she could make gruel, she had to go out in the cold, and grope around to cut wood. Mr. Collins died March, 1859, aged about fifty years, having lived here twenty-four years. His wife, Matilda Collins, remained a widow for sixteen years. She died January, 1875, aged sixty three years, having lived here forty years. They both were respected by all of their neighbors. The children of Joseph and Matilda Collins were Elizabeth, born May 9, 1832, married to David Justus, July, 1849, deceased; Mary Ann Collins was born March 22, 1834, died July 15, 1857, aged twenty-three years; Martha M. Collins, born October, 1849, married to Louis

Kucal; Rachel R., born September, 1851, married to Daniel Allison; Tryphena — Collins, born December, 1857, married to Oliver Allison; Joseph Collins, born 1859.

Abram Tallman Collins, oldest son of Joseph Collins, was born July 19, 1837, in Tiffin Township. Married to Magdalena Kindigh April, 1865. Their children were Etta C., died aged fourteen months; Charles T., born April, 1870. Mr. A. Collins enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under first call for troops; enlisted again in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in service till the close of the war. In 1865, moved to Stryker, Williams County, where his business of livery has since been conducted.

John Cameron. The subject of this sketch, and the eldest son of Mordecai and Nancy (Isaacs) Cameron, was born in Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., June 24, 1807. On the 19th of November, 1829, he was married to Miss Lydia Stenger, of Wayne County, Ohio. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Mohican, in Wayne County, Ohio, where he lived about three years; then moved to Wooster, Wayne County; remained there but a short time, when he returned to his father's, where he left his family and determined to go West and obtain a home for himself and family in Western Ohio. In 1833, he started, alone, with no one to bear him company save the rifle and the compass, and after several days' travel over roads and through swamps almost impassable, he came to where Toledo is now situated. Only a few huts then marked the place of this now beautiful city. Remaining there a short time, and after painting a schooner belonging to Capt. Platt, he resumed his journey, passing several Indian tribes on his way up the Maumee River. After reaching "Fort Defiance," he changed his course, and came up Tiffin River as far as Mr. John Wissler's, where he remained a short time looking at the country around Lick Creek, when he returned to his family, yet in Wayne County, Ohio. This was his first visit to Defiance (then Williams) County. Eight more round trips were made by him, all of which were accomplished on foot. In the spring of 1834, in company with his brother, Samuel P. he returned again, and bought land on Lick Creek. In the fall of the same year, he moved his family to their newly adopted home. For many years the log cabin was their castle and he shared bountifully in the hardships incident to those early days of pioneer life. He took an active part in showing land to the early settlers, and thus became acquainted with the location of the most valuable lands throughout the county, as well as with the early settlers, by whom he was highly respected. He was elected Treasurer of Williams County, then including Defiance, in 1841, which office he held two terms, serving with honor and credit, after which he returned to his farm on Lick Creek, was immediately elected Justice of the Peace, serving fifteen years. In 1865, he moved to Evansport, Defiance County; was appointed Postmaster, which position he held at the time of his death, August 4, 1875. In 1870, he was appointed Assistant Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and officiated in taking the census of that year. In politics, he was a Democrat, until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he identified himself with the Republican party. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, and continued therein an active and devoted member until his death. He was a kinsman of the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The family of John and Lydia Cameron consisted of the following children: Nancy Jane, born May 11, 1831, in Perry Township, Wayne Co., Ohio; married to R. B. Olmstead May 25, 1852; again married on the 10th day of October, 1864, to Tunis Stirers; Harriet Bostater, born August 29, 1833, in Wayne County, died June 25, 1848; John Stenger, born January 30, 1836, in Tiffin, Ohio, married to Elizabeth Snider August 26, 1858; Lucretia Ann, born January 27, 1838, in Tiffin Township, Ohio, married to Amos Snider November 5, 1857; Simon Mordecai, born in Tiffin Township, married to Miss Martha A. Lingle November 21, 1865, married to Miss Susan M. Bennett in 1882; William Wallace, born January 25, 1843, in Pulaski Township, Williams County, died at Lebanon, Ky., March 9, 1862; he was a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Robert Bruce, born in Bryan, Pulaski Township, December 13, 1845, married to Miss Isabella C. Christy October 15, 1876; Edwin Ruthvin, born October 3, 1848, in Tiffin Township, died July 24, 1849; John P. Cameron, born March 29, 1851, in Tiffin Township.

Lydia (Stenger) Cameron was born in Lycoming County on the 18th day of September, 1810. Her parents, John and Nancy Ann Stenger, moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio in 1817, at which time she was but six years old. On the 19th of November, 1829, she was married to John Cameron. In the fall of 1834, in company with her husband and other members of his father's family, she came to Williams County (now Defiance County). She was just twenty-four years of age on the day of their arrival here. In a new and wilderness country, surrounded with the trials and burdened with the hardships incident to pioneer life, she and her husband commenced to make for themselves a home. With the exception of four years, she lived on the farm until

1865, a period of about twenty-seven years. But hard work, long continued toil, care and anxiety had done their work, and the once vigorous constitution had become impaired and broken. In 1865, she, with her husband, moved for the last time, to the country village of Evansport, to spend the evening of life within its quiet and peaceful limits. At the early age of seventeen years, she became a member of and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and retained therein an unbroken membership until the time of her death, a period of nearly fifty-four years. She died at the residence of her son, Simon M. Cameron, in Evansport, on the 29th day of April, 1881, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was the mother of ten children, of whom mention is made in the sketch of the life of John Cameron herein.

John P. Cameron, youngest son of John and Lydia Cameron, was born in Tiffin Township on the 29th of March, 1851. He remained with his parents on the farm until the fall of 1865, when he accompanied them to their new home in Evansport. Here he attended the district school during the winter sessions, and worked on the farm during the summer vacations, until 1869, when he entered the Bryan Normal Academy, and received therein an academic education. In March, 1873, he began the study of law, and in the fall of the same year entered the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained two years, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1875. In the spring of 1876, he was admitted to practice law, and on the 5th day of July of the same year came to Defiance, and commenced the practice of his profession, having his office with Hon. W. D. Hill and Gilbert D. Myers. On the 5th of November, 1877, he formed a partnership with the above-named firm, and continued a member thereof until about March 1, 1879, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. On the 9th day of March of the same year, he entered into copartnership, for the practice of law at Defiance, with Benjamin F. Enos, which partnership terminated on the 1st of January, 1880 (Mr. Enos having been elected Prosecuting Attorney of Defiance County). Immediately thereafter, on the same day, he associated himself with and became the partner of Henry B. Harris, in the practice of law in the same place, which partnership continued until February 1, 1882, when, by mutual consent, it was dissolved. In the fall of 1881, he received the nomination for, and in October, of the same year was elected to, the office of Clerk of Courts of Defiance County, being the first Republican Clerk ever elected in Defiance County, and on the 9th of February, 1882, he entered upon the duties of his office, which he has faithfully discharged to the satisfaction of his numerous friends in both parties, who united in electing him to his responsible position.

Robert B. Cameron, the fourth son of John and Lydia (Stenger) Cameron, was born in Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio, December 13, 1845. From thence he accompanied the family to his father's farm on Lick Creek, in Defiance County, where he remained, working on the farm, until the fall of 1865, at which time he and his brother, John P. Cameron, together with their father and mother, moved to the village of Evansport. In the winter of 1865–66, he attended school in the village, George W. Ury being teacher. In the spring following, he entered the Bryan Normal Academy, at Bryan, Ohio, under the tutorship of Prof. C. W. Mykranz, where he remained four terms, of three months each. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Houston Russell, April 1, 1869, at Evansport, Ohio; attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), in the class of 1870 and 1871, and of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1872 and 1873, graduating at the latter school February 22, 1873, since which time he has been practicing medicine in Evansport. He was married to Miss Isabella Christy, daughter of John and Fanny Christy, of Williams County, Ohio, October 15, 1876. Their family, by this union, is as follows: Lillian May, Robert Clayton and Roy Belt. Dr. Cameron was appointed Postmaster at Evansport in 1875, serving in that capacity until 1881, when he resigned. He was once appointed and twice elected Trustee of Tiffin Township, which office he now holds. He assisted his father in preparing the census reports for the district comprising the townships of Adams, Tiffin, Washington and Delaware, in 1870, and was himself appointed Enumerator of Census for the township of Tiffin in the year 1880, which position he filled with such neatness and accuracy as to receive the highest commendation from the Supervisor of Census for the Northern District of Ohio. He is a member of Northwest Chapter, No. 45, R. & A. M., Bryan, Ohio; of Evansport Lodge, No. 511, F. & A. M., and of Evansport Lodge, No 489, I. O. O. F.; was elected W. M. of Lodge 511, and served in that office, by the unanimous voice of said lodge, from 1876 to 1882. He has been thrice elected Secretary of Lodge 489, I. O. O. F., which position he now holds.

Christopher Kuhn was born in Germany June 8, 1808; immigrated to Tiffin Township in 1844, having been previously married (August, 1835) in Germany to Miss Ann Mary Barbara Borea. They had a family of seven children—Barbara (dead), Ann Mary, Henry, John, Peter, Christopher and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Kuhn departed this life September 14, 1875, and Mr. Kuhn still continues to reside on his farm in Section 33 of this township.

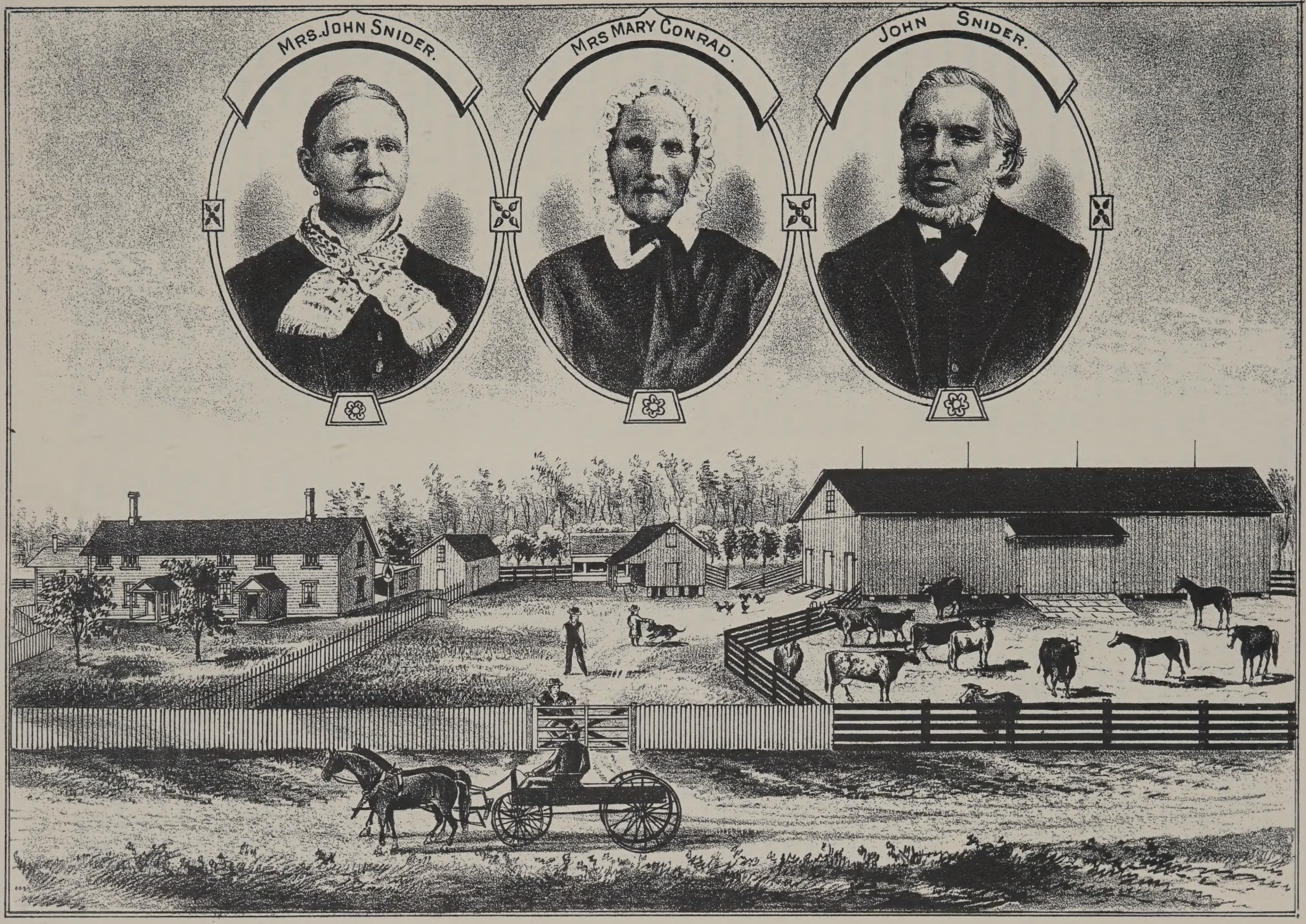
Obadiah Purtee, son of Lawrence and Rebecca (Webb) Purtee, was born July 29, 1833, in Tiffin Township, on the farm entered by his father on Section 32. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1801, and the latter (he thinks) near Dayton, Ohio. They were married in 1827, and died on the farm they entered here. Their children were Rachel (dead), Hannah, Obadiah, Louisa, Lucretia, George, Joseph and Catharine (the latter died in infancy). Hannah and Louisa reside in Missouri, the rest are residents of this county. Obadiah married, September 26, 1860, Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Wissler) Engle, born June 26, 1839. Of this union the fruits are three children—Anna, born February 9, 1862, died February 13, 1865; Horatio E., born September 21, 1864, and Esther J., born October 24, 1866. The father of Mrs. Purtee was born in Pennsylvania, her mother in Pickaway County, Ohio, and was daughter of the old pioneers, John and Catharine Wissler, and she is still living on the old farm entered by Mr. Engle in 1835, after he came from Dayton, Ohio, whither he moved from Carlisle, Penn., in 1829.

Jacob Hall was born in Pennsylvania January 15, 1803, and married Susannah Coy in 1822. Mrs. Hall was born July 2, 1805, in Greene County, Ohio. They came to Defiance County in the fall of 1831, and settled in Section 15, Tiffin Township. Mr. Hall died April 5, 1851, and Mrs. Hall died October 23, 1870. Their family consisted of Rebecca, born January 11, 1823, and married Thomas Robinson, she died February 15, 1848; John born January 8, 1825, died July 10, 1845; Sarah Ann, born in 1827, and married William Churchman October 22, 1847; George C., born June 23, 1830; Jacob, born August 30, 1832; Jesse Hall, born January 17, 1835; Oliver Hall was born February 7, 1838; Adam, born March 14, 1841; William, born April 10, 1843. George Hall, a brother of Jacob Hall, accompanied him when he moved to this township.

George C. Hall, the son of Jacob and Susannah (Coy) Hall, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 23, 1830. The next year he was brought by his parents to Tiffin Township, where he has resided ever since. His parents were among the few earliest pioneers, who opened up the wilderness of Tiffin Township, and George was raised amidst the privations and hardships of frontier life. He was married, October 13, 1852, to Mary Ann Bailor, who was born March 10, 1832, the daughter of John and Nancy (Lantz) Bailor. Her mother was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 6, 1813, and married John Bailor in the spring of 1831. Mrs. Hall was the only child by this marriage; John Bailor died in August, 1832, and his widow married, for a second husband, Solomon Snider, by whom she had the following children: Amos, Samuel, Elizabeth and Louisa. They emigrated to Defiance County in 1842, where Mrs. Snider died December 31, 1852. The children of George C. and Mary Ann Hall were Rosina A., born in 1854, married James M. Phillips June 14, 1876, and died September 5, 1881; Clarissa A., who married John Ermine June 14, 1878; Francis M., married to Phœbe Kellermire, January 12, 1881; Archibald A., Amos J., Wesley A. (deceased) and Elmer. Mr. Hall is a prosperous, successful farmer of Tiffin Township, and owns the old homestead of his father in Section 15, which was wrested, with his assistance, from its primitive wilderness and converted into one of the best improved and finest farms of Tiffin Township.

Jacob Hall, son of Jacob and Susannah Hall, was born August 30, 1832, in the old log cabin in Tiffin Township, which his father built and removed to in 1831. He was reared in Tiffin, and married Margaret Christy January 5, 1854. She was born in Washington County, Penn., April 12, 1832. Their family consisted of Emma (deceased), Cora (deceased), Robert C., who married Mary Fribley in February, 1881; John, married September 14, 1882, to Fannie May Russell; Freddie (deceased), Anna and Maggie. Mr. Hall volunteered in the service in 1861, but sickness prevented him from taking the field. June 21, 1863, he enrolled his name in Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, February 10, 1864. He resided in Williams County in 1855, and from 1860 to 1871 was Constable of Tiffin Township. He now owns and occupies a farm in Section 3, adjoining Evansport. He also owns a brick-yard, which was started in 1878, and is now supplying the village and surrounding country.

Adam Hall, another son of Jacob Hall, was born March 14, 1841, on his father's homestead, where he remained till eighteen years of age, when he began doing for himself. He commenced working at his trade, carpentering, in the spring of 1861, and continued till his enlistment in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, February 8, 1864. He remained in service till the close of July, 1865. He returned home and was married, September 14, 1865, to Elizabeth Dieden, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Dieden. She was born in Tiffin Township January 24, 1847. After marriage, they settled in Stryker, Williams County, and resided five years, then returned to Defiance County, eventually settling on the farm they now occupy, in Section 9. Their children are Henry H., born June 4, 1866; Otto A., born December 21, 1867; Ernest A., born May 24, 1871; Jennie M., born September 26, 1875, and Western M., born August 1, 1877.


MRS. JOHN SNIDER.
MRS MARY CONRAD.
JOHN SNIDER.

RESIDENCE OF **JOHN SNIDER**, TIFFIN TP. DEFIANCE CO. OHIO.

William Hall was born in Tiffin Township April 10, 1843; is the son of Jacob and Susanna Hall, pioneers of Tiffin. He was raised in his native township, and learned the cooper trade. He was married, April 26, 1866, to Laura A. Ury, daughter of George W. Ury, of Washington Township. Their children are Flora C., born August 15, 1867; Edwin E., born March 10, 1869; Alice B., born September 27, 1870; George F., born July 31, 1872; Grace M., born December 30, 1876; and Franklin F., born January 9, 1880. Mr. Hall enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 23, 1864, and served to the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Camp Dennison May 29, 1865. After his marriage he moved to Stryker, Williams County, where he lived about eight years, when he removed to this township. In February, 1873, he purchased 120 acres in the woods, which he has cleared and now occupies.

Jesse Hall, son of Jacob and Susanna (Coy) Hall, was born June 17, 1835, and married Mrs. Christiana B. Rethmel, in April, 1857. She had two children by her first husband; Joseph Cullen (deceased) and John H., who married Maria Ackerman. Mr. Hall's children by this marriage were Leander, who married Sarah Jane Myers, in December, 1879; Willard (deceased), Clement L., Maude L., Kate B., Willie C. and Jesse G. Mr. Hall is a prominent farmer of Tiffin, and his nearest post office is Evansport.

Oliver Hall, son of Jacob and Susanna Hall, was born February 7, 1838, at the old pioneer home. He received a common school education, and spent his time on a farm, and is still farming eighty acres in this township, which he took when covered with woods and cleared up. He married Ann Maria, daughter of John A. and Catharine (Winters) Garber, who was born December 14, 1842, in Tiffin Township. They have had six children, viz., Florence, born December 27, 1861, died January 9, 1865; Minnie A., born August 13, 1864; Thomas B., born August 13, 1866; Dora A., born February 24, 1868; John H., born October 13, 1871; Melvin D., born August 25, 1876.

Frank Hall, youngest child of Jacob and Susanna Hall, was born November 16, 1845, on the old pioneer farm, and received a common school education. He learned the carpenter trade, but now has sixteen acres of the westerly part of the old home farm, on which he was raised. He was married, December 25, 1873, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of John and Catharine (Williman) Buck, of Williams County, Ohio, who was born January 10, 1854. They have one child, Charlie, born October 15, 1874.

George Hall, Sr., son of Peter and Catharine (Harsbargar) Hall, was born December 22, 1804, in Bradford County, Penn., and came with his parents to Dayton, Ohio, at the age of sixteen. His father died there, aged about eighty-two years. His mother died in Indiana, aged eighty years. Mr. Hall was married, February 4, 1833, to Miss Catharine Carroll, who died in July, 1878. They had eleven children—Peter, Susan (dead), Jacob C., William C., Adam C., John S., Elizabeth, Solomon, Martin G., Sarah (dead) and Delilah A. Mr. Hall was among the first to settle in Tiffin Township, north of Tiffin River, coming in the fall of 1831, and being one of the seven families who came together, being Coys', Snider's and Hall's. Mr. Hall has been famous for building log cabins, having built sixteen in the township of Tiffin, and lived in all of them; some upon lands upon which he squatted, and others upon which he bought and had made a start, and then sold out and built again. He built a frame house in Evansport, his present home, which he now occupies in his seventy-ninth year.

Adam C. Hall, son of George and Catharine (Carroll) Hall, was born in Tiffin Township, August 16, 1842; grew up on farm, attending district schools in winter until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to to learn the coopering business, and continued at this until he was twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 22, 1861; was engaged in skirmishing; was at Wildcat Mountain and was victorious over Zollikoffer, and at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky. Was then taken sick, sent to the hospital, and from there discharged July, 1862, and sent home on account of disability. He was married, February 7, 1863, to Mary, daughter of John and Martha (Reed) Dunn, the former born in Dublin, Ireland, A. D. 1820, died in Medina County, Ohio; the latter, born Medina County, Ohio, in 1826, died October 22, 1863, in Evansport, aged thirty-seven years. Mr. Dunn came to this county while a young man and settled in Pennsylvania, and from there to this State to Medina County, where he married. His children were Sarah (dead), Mary, Maurice and Ella. Mr. Dunn died and Mrs. Dunn married a Mr. Murry, by whom she had several children, but one living, a daughter, Elsie. Mr. Hall resumed the coopering business after coming out of the army, and has continued ever since, and started in connection therewith the hotel business in Evansport, in the summer of 1882, and continues both at the present time.

John Snider, born in Perry County, Ohio, March 12, 1807, is a son of Daniel and Mary (Harshburger) Snider, who were born and married in Pennsylvania, and came to Perry County in 1806. Their children were Rebecca, George, Jacob, Mary, Susan and Catharine (twins), Daniel and Betsy (twins), Solomon and Samuel (twins), John, Joseph, Sally and Fanny. Mr. Snider was married twice, chosing for his second wife Betsy Patterson, and by her has two children, David and Eli. The subject of this sketch labored on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter and cabinet-making trades. He was married, December 29, 1830, to Miss Nancy Coy. They came to Defiance County in 1831, starting from Greene County September 6, and arriving in Tiffin Township September 18, 1831. He was one of the number who organized the township in 1832. On arriving in this township, they camped out at Ephraim Doty's, and again where Thomas Rethmel's house now stands. The Coys and the Halls accompanied them to this county. They were the first whites who crossed the Tiffin River. North of Doty's the banks had to be cut down so they could cross. In April, 1831, Mr. Snider entered the land he now lives on in Section 3. They came to this county by way of Fort Amanda and St. Marys, and the country was mostly wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Snider and eleven of their children are alive, and live near to each other. They are truly a remarkable family. Their children are Daniel C. Snider, born October 25, 1831 (married Sarah C. Bohn, daughter of George and Catharine—Spangler—Bohn, April 9, 1857. Their children are George H., John W., Minnie C. and Hattie M. Mr. Snider was a school teacher from 1851 to 1859, and lives in Section 10, Tiffin Township); Mary T. Snider, born November 6, 1833 (married Tomas Yeager May 5, 1853); Sarah E. Snider, born January 7, 1836 (married William Kintigh, and lives in Stryker); Martha Snider, born June 27, 1838, and married Samuel Yeager; Abigail Snider, born December 22, 1840, and married Samuel Shuter; Solomon Snider, born February 22, 1843 (killed at the siege of Atlanta August 1, 1864); Rebecca Snider, born February 6, 1845, and married Brice H. Garber; Samantha Snider, born November 28, 1847; Ruhama A. Snider, born May 19, 1850 (married James N. Replogle); Joseph Snider, born September 18, 1852 (died September 21, 1852); John W. Snider, born September 18, 1852 (married Serepta Lingle, April 30, 1874 (they have one child—Flora E., born June 15, 1875); Thomas C. Snider, born January 16, 1856, and married Clara Buck, November 28, 1878 (they have one child—Myrtie May, born April 14, 1882); Jacob Emery Snider, born May 8, 1858, and married Clara Spangler October 21, 1880 (they have one child—Nellie, born August 6, 1881).

Thomas Yeager was born November 9, 1828, in Butler County, Penn. His parents were John and Mary E. (Duke) Yeager, who had a family of fifteen children —Daniel, died at the age of two years; Catharine; Jacob, died in 1857; Mary, died in 1865; Francis, was in the army in the late war and had his leg shot off, (amputated), and died from the wound at Alexandria. He had enlisted in a Michigan regiment; Elizabeth, John, Rebecca J., Absalom, Thomas, Susan, Andrew, Amelia, Samuel, who married Martha, daughter of John and Nancy Snider, who were old pioneers; and Sarah. His father was of German descent, his mother Scotch. They moved from Butler County, Penn., when the subject of this sketch was about four years of age, and located in Stark County, in Union Township; from there to Portage County, near the place now known as Kent; from there to Perrysburg, Wood County, in 1842; then to Henry County, in 1844. His mother died there in 1845, aged fifty-four years. His father then moved to Prairie Duemasque, and married Widow Shasteen; he then moved to La Grange County, Ind. The subject of this sketch then left home at the age of nineteen years, coming to Evansport in October, 1847, penniless. He received his first schooling by working nights and mornings for board, thereafter he taught the district school six years, in which he has received his education; married Mary T. Snider, oldest daughter of John and Nancy Snider, May 5, 1853, by whom he had five children, of whom the two following are living—John A., born December 25, 1856; Nancy E., born June 13, 1858. After marriage, he farmed for three years, then engaged in the mercantile business, at which he still continues at Evansport, keeping an excellent general store. He enlisted in the army in the late war; in June, 1863, raised a company for the service (Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry), and went out as Captain of said company on the six months' call. He served his time, then returned and resumed the mercantile business; he has been very successful, having set up his son, John A., and his son-in-law, A. C. Cameron, in the same business in Evansport. Mr. Yeager taught the school in Evansport in which he received his education, also his son, J. A., and his wife, Ella M. Ashbrook, also his son-in-law, A. C. Cameron, and his wife, Nancy E., have all taught the same school in Evansport, in which they all attended school. Mr. Yeager's wife was a school teacher also, and has taught in this county, but not at Evansport.

John A. Yeager, the first child and eldest son of Thomas Yeager, was born December 25, 1856. He had the advantages of a common school education, and graduated at Valparaiso, Ind. He taught the district school in his native town (Evansport) several terms, then entered the store of his father as clerk for a time, and then entered into partnership in same business with his brother-in law, A. C. Cameron, and still continues in the same. He was married, March 23, 1879, to Miss Ella M., daughter of Thomas and Susan (Demorest) Ashbrook, who was born March 16, 1858. They have one child—Mattie Belle, born January 15, 1881. Mrs. Yeager was born near Columbus, Ohio; attended school at Delaware, Delaware County. Her father was in the late war; was wounded and died from the effects at Vicksburg. Her mother afterward came to Defiance County, and married S. P. Cameron in the fall of 1866, and died August 31, 1880.

Samuel Shuter was born December 8, 1834, in Montgomery County, near Dayton, Ohio. His parents, Peter and Barbara (Honsinger) Shuter, were born in Lancaster County, Penn. They have had twelve children—Elizabeth, Mary, Andrew W., Sarah, Samuel, Daniel, Catharine, Christiana, Barbara, Peter (deceased), George and William. All living but Peter, who was killed in a steam saw mill by an explosion, in Montgomery

County, Ohio. His grandfather, Christian Shuter, came to Montgomery County when the father of our subject was twelve years old, being among the first settlers of Montgomery County. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood; attended district school; remained at home until twenty-one years of age, then starting out in life worked at the cooper business, also at carpenter work. In the spring of 1857, he came to Defiance County, and in the spring of 1858 he entered into copartnership with Thomas Yeager, in the mercantile business, in Evansport, in which he continued a short time. During this time he married Miss Abigail, daughter of old pioneers, John and Nancy Snider; she was the fifth child born in Evansport, A. D. 1840. Four children have been born to them—Mary O., born October 18, 1859, died November 5, 1864; Thomas E., born December 11, 1867; John W., born December 19, 1869, and Charles R., born December 1, 1877. Mr. Shuter enlisted in service August 15, 1861, as private in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served a little over two years, veteranized on the 10th day of December, 1863, served till close July 23, 1865; commenced the mercantile business in September of 1865; continued in it till 1877, then retired.

Solomon Snider, a brother of John Snider, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in March, 1811, and was married in Fairfield County, Ohio, to Mrs. Nancy Bailor. The fruits of this marriage were four children—Amos, Samuel, Elizabeth and Louisa, all born in Fairfield County, Ohio. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Snider came to Evansport, put up a tannery and continued in the business about twenty years, when he sold out to his son Amos, and removed to Fulton County, Ohio.

Amos Snider, a son of Solomon and Nancy Snider, was born December 16, 1834, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came with his parents to Evansport in 1841. Here he received a common school education, and worked several years at the harness-making business. At the age of twenty-three years, he engaged in the tanning business with his father, and finally bought him out and continued the business about fifteen years. In 1875, he engaged in agricultural and hardware business, which has been a success, and which business he still follows. He was married, November 5, 1857, to Miss Lucretia A. Cameron, of Tiffin Township, who was born January 27, 1838. She was the daughter of John and Lydia Cameron. The fruit of this marriage has been the following children: Harriet L., born August 12, 1858; Lydia J., born December 3, 1862; Mary L., born May 12, 1864; Martha C., born January 23, 1867, and died March 5, same year; Frank M., born October 3, 1868; Clyde C., born October 18, 1871; Lake R., born May 12, 1874; Celia A., born July 8, 1880. Harriet L., the oldest, married Clarence Betts, and are living in Williams County.

Samuel Snider, son of Solomon and Mary Snider, was born November 1, 1836, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents came to Evansport, Defiance County, when Samuel was about five years old. His father being a tanner by trade, he went into the business at Evansport, Samuel working at the business until about twenty-two years of age, when he struck out in life for himself, and is now carrying on the harness-making business, in Evansport. He was married April 21, 1859, to Miss Lorinda E. Fuller, daughter of John and Sarah (Thayer) Fuller, the former born in Vermont, in 1790, the latter born in Massachusetts, in 1799. Mrs. Snider was born April 17, 1839. The fruit of this marriage is, William R., born January 24, 1860; Arthur S., born October 18, 1863; George H., born September 29, 1865; Alma E., born February 9, 1868; James C., born January 9, 1874; Charles, born November 3, 1876.

George Purtee was born in Kentucky near the Blue Licks. By his first marriage he had four children—Aquilla, Polly, Betsy and another son whose name is forgotten. He was again married to Rachel Hague, with whom he had seven children—Enos, George, Phebe, Hetty, Sarah and Nancy. He died, and Mrs. Purtee married George Nichols, by whom she had two children. He died and she married Dennis Downing. She died about the year 1866, aged over ninety years.

Enos Purtee was born in Virginia June 2, 1794. The date he came to Highland County, Ohio, with his father's family is unknown. He was married in Highland County, Ohio, to Phebe Dunkins, in the year 1816; they had nine children—Hester Ann, George, William, James, Milton, Lovina, Phebe, John Evans and Sarah. Enos Purtee came to Defiance County (then Williams) in the spring of 1826, and assisted in building the dam across Tiffin River, at Brunersburg. John Perkins had a grist mill at Brunersburg; at that time William Buck lived near Brunnersburg. In the fall of 1824, Mr. Purtee moved his family to Defiance County, arriving at Brunersburg Christmas Eve, 1824. His sixth child, Lovina Purtee, was the first white child born in Tiffin Township. He remained over winter at Brunersburg, and in the spring moved on John Lawrence's place, in Noble Township, stayed there one summer, and in the fall of 1825 moved on Doty's Run, remaining there two years, and in the fall of 1827 entered 110 acres of land in Section 20, built his house and lived on this farm when he died. When he moved to this county, there were plenty of Indians, white people being scarcely ever seen. He saw Occonoxee Shane (who was born under the old apple-tree at Defiance), Coffee-Pot, and other noted chiefs, "medicine-men" and warriors. Mr. Purtee and Ephraim Doty lived near to each other, and their closest neighbor lived three miles away, John Purtee, Sr., in Noble Township. Mr. Purtee hunted wild game, such as wolves, bears, turkeys, deer, otter, foxes, etc., for money to pay for his farm. He raised his family almost wholly on wild game. If it had not been for the wild game, Tiffin Township would not have been settled.

Ephraim Doty's was the only family living in the township when Mr. Purtee came here. Mrs. Phebe Purtee died June 10, 1855, aged sixty-one years. He was again married to Mrs. Catharine Jones, May, 1856. Mr. Purtee died April 5, 1876, aged eighty-one years ten months and three days. Mrs. Purtee died February 22, 1878, aged sixty-nine years. Hester Ann Purtee was born June 2, 1817, and was married to Henry Brown, August 28, 1842. They had four children. Mrs. Brown died December 10, 1879, and Mr. Brown died December 11, 1879. George Purtee was born April 5, 1819, and was married to Nancy Gusler, February, 1839. They had one son, Enos, dead. Mrs. Purtee died, and he was again married to Anna K. Gurwell, November 30, 1841, Rev. Thomas Winters, officiating. They have ten children—Mary, dead. Phebe Ann, married to William Stailey, May 6, 1866. They had two children. Mrs. Stailey died March 12, 1879; an infant son, dead. Elizabeth Marie, married to George Johnstone, February 22, 1871. Again married to John Hanna, June 17, 1880. Addie Emeline, married to Lewis F. Carter, September 15, 1881. John William, married to Lilly Kimble, November 30, 1881. Loretta Victorine, married to George Keller, July 4, 1875. They had two children—Clyde and Donald G. (deceased). Henry G. (deceased), Jacob Monroe and Frank S. George Purtee lives in Section 25. William Purtee was born January 23, 1821, and was married to Sarah Wisler, December 11, 1852. They have one son—Elmore Forrest. Lives in Section 32. James Purtee was born in the year 1823, and was married to Rebecca Benner, November 11, 1849. They had seven children—Enos, Lizzie, Frank, Jacob, Martin, James, and an infant son, dead. Lives in Michigan. Milton Purtee, born in the year 1825, married to Margaret Justice, December 19, 1852. They have five children—Harriet M. Tryphena, Anna C., Ida and ——. Lives in Michigan. Lovina Purtee, born in the year 1827, married to William Rath, June 8, 1851. They had seven children. Mrs. Rath is dead. Phebe Purtee, born in the year 1829, married to Wellington Anson. They have no family. John Evans Purtee, born in the year 1831, married to Sarah Ingle, May 18, 1852. They have five children—Ellen, married to Alexander Mattock. They have two children. Orlando Benton, married to Hattie J. Ury, December 5, 1876. They have two children. Alexander B., married to Louisa J. Hatfield, 187—. They have one child. Frank (dead) and Charles. John E. Purtee lives in Bryan, Ohio. Sarah Purtee, born in the year 1833, married to Franklin Winans. They have four children—William E., Mary, Phebe C. and ——. William Purtee owns the old homestead in Section 20.

John W. Wissler was born March 27, 1830, in Pickaway County, Ohio. He was the youngest son of John Wissler and Catherine (Weldty) Wissler, who were the parents of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, Solomon, David, Sarah, Henry, John W. and Lydia. John Wissler, with his family, came to Defiance County, and settled on the banks of Tiffin River, in Tiffin Township, in 1833. At that time, there were only two other families in that part of the county. There was no cleared land and the woods were filled with bears and wolves. But the family set to work with that earnestness which is always destined to bring success. And indeed it did, for before many years they had one of the finest farms in Northwestern Ohio. He became County Surveyor, and among many of the important grounds that he surveyed was the Defiance Cemetery. He was not thoroughly educated, but was a natural-born genius. He made chairs, clocks, compasses, and in fact almost everything that could be made by hand out of wood and brass. He retired from farm labor at about the age of sixty years, and died in 1882 at the remarkable age of ninety years. John W. married Caroline Brininger in the year 1855. She was the oldest daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Nagle) Brininger. The former was born in Baden, Germany, and the latter in Stuttgart, near Wurtemberg. They came to America before an acquaintance was formed between them; met, and were united in marriage in Easton, Penn., at which place they lived about ten years; then the family moved to Defiance County, Ohio, and became wealthy farmers. They were blessed with six children, viz.: Caroline, Freddie, Louise, Sophia, Sarah and Helen, all dead except the oldest. In 1870, they retired from farm life and moved to Brunersburg to enjoy their old age free from toil, where Mr. Brininger died in 1880 at the age of seventy years, and his wife is still living with her only remaining daughter, Caroline. For twenty years after the marriage of John W. Wissler and Caroline Brininger, they were well-to-do farmers. They became parents of four children—Fanny, born July 6, 1857; Dora, born on January 9, 1861, died May 2, 1873; Hittie, born September 23, 1865; Mollie, born August 21, 1879. In 1875, they purchased a home in the city of Defiance and moved there for the purpose of living an easier life, and mainly to obtain better educational advantages for their three remaining children. At the present writing, the family are all together, and at the spring election of 1882 Mr. Wissler was elected as first Republican Street Commissioner, and successfully performed his duty as such.

David Wissler was born August —, 1827, in Pickaway County, Ohio; was brought up a farmer, and still continues the business in Section 21, Tiffin Township, where he now lives, being a portion of the farm entered by his father in 1833, by deed dated October 7, 1835, from President A. Jackson. He married Miss Martha Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Creely) Carr, November 20, 1853; her father, a Pennsylvanian by birth and Irish descent, was in the war of 1812; was born in 1775; her mother was of French descent, and was born in Vincennes, Ind., A. D. 1800. They had six children—Robert, John N., Julia A., Will-

iam H., Martha E., Hannah M. (dead). David Wissler's family consist of John F., born December 19, 1854; Florence M., born December 27, 1856 , Willis W., born January 8, 1860; Elmer E. (dead), born June 14, 1862; Frances M. (dead), born October 9, 1865; Edwin G., born February 29, 1868; Leonora, born May 6, 1870; Freeman W., born April 4, 1872; Vallorous (dead), born January 4, 1874; Dora (dead), born February 11, 1876.

David Miller, one of the most extensive farmers in Tiffin Township, was born April 18, 1825, in Holmes County, Ohio, his ancestors being from Germany, who settled first near Baltimore, Md., then removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio in 1802. His grandfather's name was Jacobs, his grandmother's name Hartman. On his mother's side, his grandparents were David Weaver, and his grandmother he thinks was a Coonrad. The parents of our subject, Abraham and Elizabeth (Weaver) Miller, were Pennsylvanians, the former born October 1, 1801, died in Richland Township November 9, 1847; the latter died on Section 35, Tiffin Township, at the home of David, her son, February 13, 1868, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were David, Jacob (dead), Barbara (dead), Daniel, John (dead), Coonrad, John B. Philip, Catharine (dead) and Mary. Daniel and J. B. Philip live in Coshocton County. Our subject married, February 13, 1857, Mary A., eldest daughter of Lewis and Diana (Webb) Purtee, born August 22, 1828. Their children were Lewis, born May 1, 1852; Franklin L., born July 30, 1854; Orlando, born February 25, 1857, died January 31, 1860; John, born October 31, 1860; Allen, born May 11, 1865; Sophia, born February 29, 1868; Malinda, born December 10, 1870; Charlotte, born January 4, 1874. Lewis Muntee, who was a soldier in the late war, was married to Catharine Miller, sister of the subject of this sketch, but died in 1865 at the close of the war. His wife died April 13, 1865, leaving three children, viz.: Clara E., born May 10, 1863; Sarah and Amanda, twins, born April 13, 1865. Mr. Miller had no advantages of school, attending but eighteen days in all. Spent his boyhood days in Holmes County. Came to Defiance in fall of 1857, and entered 160 acres in Tiffin, Section 25, at $1.00½ per acre, and part at $1.33⅓ per acre. Mr. Miller is serving in the capacity of Township Trustee, which position he has occupied for a number of years. He now owns 400 acres of land, probably the largest farm in the township.

Charles A. Skinner was born in Harwinton, Litchfield Co., Conn., September 21, 1812. Lived there till he was seventeen and had the advantages of common school and academy. At the age of seventeen, he started out as a peddler of silverware and jewelry, visiting the States of New York, Ohio and Kentucky. He was married to Elizabeth Hamilton, of Goshen, Conn., and settled down in Montville, Geauga Co., Ohio, at which place his wife died. Mr. Skinner then came to Williams County, Ohio, where he married the daughter of Col. William B. Sprague, by whom he had two children—Charlotte and Corintha. Charlotte married James Turner, of Williams County. Mrs. Skinner died May 11, 1854. After her death, Mr. Skinner spent several years in traveling through the Southern States. In 1861, was married again, to Rachel, daughter of John and Margaret Donaldson, who were early settlers at Evansport and died here. Of this union, one child was born to them, Mary J., born in 1862. Mrs. Skinner came to Evansport when about eight years old, with her parents, from Pennsylvania, where she was born. Settled in Evansport, on Section 3, May 8, 1836, where they now live and where her parents died. Mr. Skinner's parents, Zimri and Sally (Bartholomew) Skinner, were born in Litchfield County, Conn.

William Rath was born in the town of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., May 8, 1826, and came to Defiance County in September, 1846. Worked the first year near Brunersburg, part of the time with William Travis, now deceased, one of the oldest settlers in the county. In May, 1848, William Rath commenced working at blacksmithing in Tiffin Township, on the banks of Bean Creek, and worked at his trade until 1852. Since that time has worked at farming, by first clearing up the forest, which was covered at that time with a very heavy growth of timber. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Lavina M., daughter of Enos Purtee, who, with Ephraim Doty, settled in the township in 1826, they being the first white settlers. Miss Lavina M. Purtee was born June 3, 1827, being the first child born of white parents in Tiffin Township. By the marriage of William Rath and Miss Lavina M. Purtee, they had seven children, five sons and two daughters, who are all living. William Rath's wife died in 1870, when he afterward married Mrs. Caroline Hockman, by whom he has had two children, a son and a daughter, the son being deceased.

Francis L. Key, born at Miamisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, January 11, 1836, is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Gephart) Key, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They had ten children—Celestia, Francis L., Edward (deceased), Mary, Albert, William H., Flavius, Edna and Hobart. The parents came to Montgomery County, where they married and spent their days. At the age of twelve, Francis L. entered a cigar shop to learn the trade. In 1858, came to Evansport, where he engaged in his trade and farming, and is now engaged in the manufacture of brick, in company with Jacob Hall. He was married, June 5, 1863, to Weltha A., daughter of John Garber, an old pioneer. They have nine children, as follows: Mary, Maurice, John (deceased), Francis, Charles, Millie, Edward (deceased), Dewitt, Alvin. Mrs. Key was born November 25, 1845.

Frederick Speicer was born February 17, 1845, in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father was born in the same place, in 1804, and his mother in 1805. The father died at the age of fifty-seven, and in April, 1866, Mrs. Speicer came to America, and died in Noble Township, aged sixty-three. Their children were Christopher, born May, 1835; Gottfried, October, 1836; Charles, October, 1842; Frederick, February, 1845; Frederica, November, 1846, and two who died infants. Frederick, our subject, landed in New York September 27, 1865; then came to Defiance, entering Adam Minsel's shoe shop, learning the trade. He was married, November 15, 1868, to Miss Louisa Hayes, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Ackerman) Hayes, who was also born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 21, 1848. Children, eight, viz.: Amelia, born August 20, 1869; William, born September 16, 1870; Minnie, born October 8, 1871; Clara, born April 4, 1873; Ritta, born January 31, 1875; Lewis, born March 18, 1876; Eleanora, born August 19, 1878, and Lillian, born September 25, 1880.

William F. Andrews, was born August 18, 1846, at Hamilton, Ontario; was son of Israel and Mary (Blanchflower) Andrews. The former was born in Lower Canada, the latter in England, and came to this country at the age of twelve years. Grandfather Andrews was formerly from Spain. The family of Israel Andrews were Joseph F., William F., Amelia and Eliza (twins), John and Susan. Mr. Andrews remained at home till eleven years of age, and then worked out on farm till the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and went into camp at what was then Fort Wayne, Mich. He then got a furlough home and about three days thereafter, while at home, broke out with small-pox, and was then discharged on this account. He re-enlisted July 31, 1862, in Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Regiment, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, at the close of the war. He was at the siege of Chattanooga all through that campaign, till Sherman started for the sea. He came to Ohio and was married, on March 27, 1866, to Miss Kate E., daughter of Emanuel and Susan Hoover, who was born November 3, 1849, in Covington, Ohio. They have six children, as follows—Fanny B., born April 26, 1867, died February 3, 1869; Lillie G., born December 3, 1870; Harman G., born September 11, 1872; Tacy D., born December 26, 1874 Le ah P., born November 18, 1876; Emmet G., born January 6, 1881, and Emma A., born January 2, 1883. Mr. Andrews started out in 1867, and learned the stone mason's trade and followed this up by learning the brick-laying and stone-cutting, mastering each branch of the business, at which he continued till December, 1882, when he went to Evansport and engaged temporarily in keeping hotel and restaurant.

Daniel Fribley was born April 22, 1824, in Stark County, Ohio. He had no advantages for education, and is a self-made man. Having received but three months' schooling, which was during the first year of his apprenticeship at the milling business, at the age of about sixteen years, in the fall of 1840. After spending two years in Stark County at the business, he went to Holmes County, and spent about four years in milling there, and from Holmes he went to Florida in Henry County, in 1845, and ran a mill for David Harley two years; then he bought him out and united with Dr. Parry and one Gibbon in building a new mill, which he afterward purchased, and then sold out to John Brown, and bought a farm in Richland Township, occupying the same for about two years, during which time, 1872, he and Abraham Coy built the present grist mill at Evansport, at a cost of $13,000, on the old site, or nearly so, of the old Pioneer Mill, built by Coys & Snider, which ceased to grind in 1868. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Fribley purchased Coy's interest in the mill. In December, 1882, he sold a half-interest to Enos Kimble. Mr. Fribley was married, July 4, 1850, to Miss Jane Scott, of Henry County, Ohio, who was born in Piqua County, Ohio. Of this marriage, three children were born—John H., who died in infancy; Caroline, born November 2, 1852; Frank C., born September 24, 1854. Mrs. Fribley died May 18, 1858. Mr. Fribley then married Adeline Braucher, September 4, 1859. Two children were born of this union—Isaac A. and Mary A. (twins), born August 14, 1860. Mrs. Fribley died November 23, 1861. Mr. Fribley, for his third wife, married Frederica, daughter of Frederick Rothenburger. She was born May 17, 1839, in Wurtemberg, Germany. Seven children bless this union—Jane (dead), born January 22, 1864; Elsie, born July 24, 1866; Lulie, born June 12, 1868; Bessie G., March 5, 1872; Fannie O. (dead), born April 25, 1874; Daniel R. (dead), born December 20, 1876; Dollie L., born May 27, 1878. Mr. Fribley's parents were born in Pennsylvania, but came to Stark County, Ohio, where they died.

Frank C. Fribley, a son of Daniel and Jane (Scott) Fribley, was born September 24, 1854, in Florida, Henry Co., Ohio; spent his boyhood days in the district school, and assisted his father about the mill. At the age of about eighteen years, he came with his father to Evansport, and continued with him in the milling business till the fall of 1882, when he went to Hicksville, and purchased a third interest in the Anchor Mills, of that place, where he now resides.

Dr. Houston Russell, son of Samuel and Margaret (Gusler) Russell, was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 9, 1823. His grandfather, Jonathan Russell, was of English, and his grandmother of Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, Nicholas Gusler, was from Germany, and his grandmother Gusler was a Vermont lady. They settled on the banks of the Potomac River, on the Maryland side, opposite Hampshire County, Va. In 1824, Samuel Russell, accompanied by his brother-in-law, John Acus, left Hampshire County for Ohio, and settled down in Madison County, where they suffered much with the disease commonly called "milk sickness." Here they remained until the fall of 1830, when they sold their farms at a great sacrifice, and moved to Williams (now Defiance) County, Ohio, and spent the winter at what is now Brunersburg. In the spring of 1831, as soon as the ice was out of the river, Bean Creek or Tiffin River, they moved up the river in pirogues, and settled on what is now Section 20 of Tiffin Township, where they, with their wives, Sarah (Russell) Acus, and Margaret (Gusler) Russell, quietly repose in what is called the McCauley Cemetery. The children of Samuel Russell were Houston, John J., William, Amanda (deceased), James E., David (deceased), Nancy J. and Elmira (deceased). Dr. Houston Russell, the subject of this sketch, spent his early life in helping to clear up the farm on which his father settled in the wilds of Tiffin Township, with the Indian boys as his chief playmates in childhood, there being ten Indians at that time to one white. In the fall of 1850, after three years' study of medicine under Dr. William C. Porter, of Evansport, he began practice as a physician, and is still in practice at the same place, having located at Evansport in 1850. From the fall of 1848 to the fall of 1850, Mr. Russell acted as Deputy Treasurer of Defiance County, John Tuttle being Treasurer. Mr. Russell was married to Miss Lucretia Ann Cameron, Rev. Ebenezer Lindsey officiating. They have one adopted daughter, Fanny May Russell. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Russell was elected Justice of the Peace in Tiffin Township, and served until the fall of 1866. During the six years he served as Justice, not one case brought up before him was appealed to a higher court.

Alexander Bohn, son of George and Catharine (Spangler) Bohn, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Tiffin Township with his parents about 1855, who bought of Thomas Churchman what is known as the Doty farm, where the parents died, leaving the farm to their two children—Alexander and Sarah C., now the wife of Daniel C. Snider. Alexander remained on the farm for some time, then sold out to Andrew Jackson Lewis, who now owns and occupies the old pioneer Doty farm, of which mention is made in several instances of the Tiffin Township history, on the banks of the Tiffin River. Mr. Bohn then moved to the village of Evansport, where he now resides. He married Miss Elmira Dawson, daughter of William and Hannah (Acus) Dawson. To them has been born one daughter.

Samuel P. Cameron was born September 1, 1815, in Kingwood, Preston Co., Va., and is the only living son of ten children of Mordecai and Nancy (Isaacs) Cameron. The elder Cameron was a tanner in Pennsylvania. In 1817, he removed with his family to Wayne County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1834, when he came to Tiffin Township, then a part of Williams County. Here he entered eighty acres of land, built a cabin and began clearing, residing thereon until his death, February, 1860, aged eighty-seven years. He was a half-uncle of the Hon. Simon Cameron. Samuel P. Cameron worked with his father until his majority. He was married, October 17, 1838, to Eliza Mullen, of Wayne County, Ohio. Six children were born to them, three of whom are living. Mrs. Cameron died October 18, 1865. Mr. Cameron was afterward married, October 27, 1866, to Mrs. Susan Ashbrook. By this union there followed one son. Mrs. Cameron died August 31, 1881. In 1842, Mr. Cameron purchased eighty acres of land in Washington Township, Defiance County, which he sold in 1852, and again purchased 160 acres. This he also sold in 1864, and came to Springfield Township, and purchased 300 acres on Tiffin River, now his home. Mr. Cameron was Justice of the Peace, and has been Township Trustee for several years. He has some of the finest cattle to be found. He is a Universalist, a stanch Republican and prominent citizen.

John A. Garber, eldest son of Henry and Susanna (Arglebright) Garber, was born November 29, 1811, in Augusta, Va. His parents had a family of five children, viz.: John A., Abraham, Frederick, Sarah and Susan. They came to Preble County, Ohio, in 1816. John A. Garber was a tanner by trade, and carried on the business for a number of years in Preble County till 1841, when he came to Defiance County and settled in Tiffin Township. He was one of the first Commissioners of the county, after it became Defiance County in 1845 and served in that capacity for twelve years, and was Treasurer of the county for some years. Mr. Garber was married, December 25, 1832, to Miss Catharine Winters, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Winters, of Montgomery County, Ohio, with whom he has lived over half a century. They had a family of sixteen children, viz.: Christiana B., Sarah J. (dead), James W. (dead), Susan M. (dead), Thomas J. (dead), Ann M., Brice H., Welthy A., Frances A. R. (dead), John W. (dead), Amelia M., Frank P., Charles R. (dead), DeWitt C., Mahlon E. and Cora M. (dead). Mr. Garber died June 25, 1883, and was buried from the Methodist Church at Evansport, Rev. I. N. Brackney preaching the sermon.

Brice H. Garber, son of John A. and Catharine (Winters) Garber was born March 15, 1844, in Tiffin Township. He had the advantages of the district schools in winter, and farmed in summer, and is now farming in Section 9, fifty acres. He was married, January 25, 1866, to Rebecca A. Snider, daughter of John Snider, the early pioneer of Tiffin Township. They had three children born to them, viz.: John W., born April 11, 1869; George H., born September 3, 1872; Clarence M., born February 17, 1877.

DeWitt Clinton Garber, son of John A. Garber, was born November 15, 1855, on the old homestead, on Section 9, Tiffin Township. He grew up on the farm until about seventeen years of age, when he went to Evansport to learn the blacksmith trade with Benjamin F. Corwin, after which he started a shop of his own in the same town, where he still continues the business. He married Miss Mary C. Spangler, daughter of John and Elizabeth Spangler, of Tiffin Township. They have two children—Bertha May, born February 24, 1877; Laura Bell, born August 21, 1879.

Jacob Moon, Jr., was born August 12, 1803, in Old Winchester, Va. His father, Jacob, Sr., was born in Germany, and came to America when a boy to Virginia, and from there moved to Alleghany County, Md., where he died, aged ninety-five years. His mother, Rebecca (Gray) Moon, also died at the age of ninety-five years in Maryland. They had six children, four sons—Thomas, Jacob, Jr., William, John, and two daughters. Jacob, Jr., worked at home, farming till twenty-six years of age, then married Elizabeth A. Wiles, daughter of William and Sarah (Bowman) Wiles. Her parents were of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have eight children—Eugene J., Norman, Isaiah G., Ann, Perry, Caroline, John, Harriet. Eugene married Katie Oxenrider, of Tiffin Township; Norman went to Missouri, and is still unmarried; Isaiah married Sarah Moon and lives in Tiffin Township; Perry married Lydia Figley, of Washington Township; Ann married John G. Wheelan and lives on the homestead with her parents; Caroline married John Meek, of Bryan; Harriet married Lewis Sugar, who lives in Stryker; John married Betsey Wieland. Mr. Moon came to Ohio in 1829, near Steubenville, then came to Tiffin Township in 1833 with his wife and one child. When he came to Ohio, he had 50 cents in cash and a mare on which his wife and child and his effects were carried. This was his condition when he came. He prospered afterward and got a farm of 200 acres. He is now retired and lives happily with his son-in-law in Tiffin Township.

John G. Wieland, born November 5, 1823, in Wurtemberg, Germany; was son of Gottlieb and Frederica Wieland, also natives of Wurtemberg, who had a family of ten children, of whom but two, our subject and his sister, Barbara C., grew up to adult age, and the sister who married Theobold Fisher died in New York March, 1873. The father died in 1856, the mother in 1851. They immigrated to America in 1831, settling in Erie County, N. Y. John G., our subject, came to Tiffin Township in 1850, taking up 188 acres. His first marriage was with Rosina C. Kurtz, on April 9, 1849; she also came from Wurtemberg. She bore him six children—John A., Emma L., Sophia, Barbara, Lucinda and Wesley J. Mrs. W. died December 9, 1861, and on May 20, 1862, Mr. W. again married Sarah Moon, by whom he has six children—Evaline, Christopher B., George B., Harriet, Cora A. and Fannie. The present Mrs. W. is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Moon, and was born in this township in July, 1838. Mr. Wieland is a skilled carpenter as well as farmer.

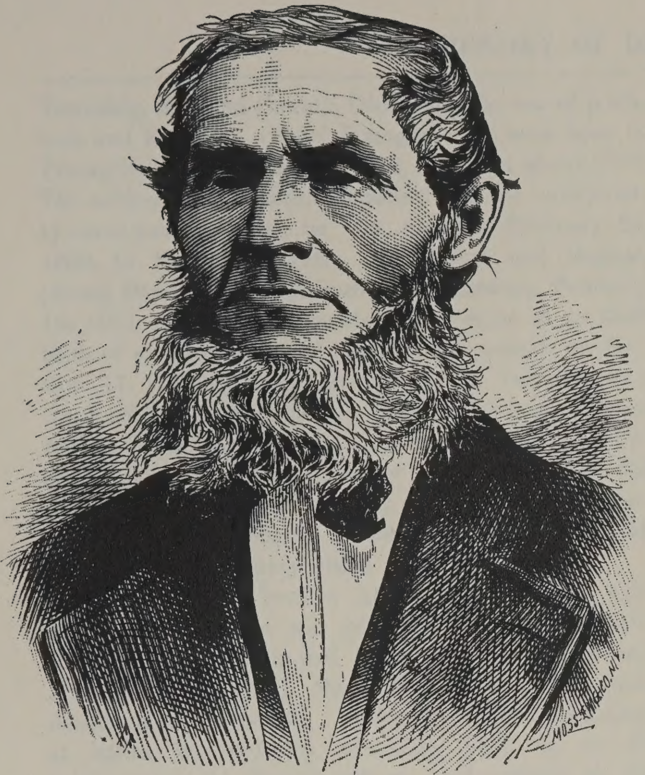
John J. Russell was born July 13, 1825, in Madison County, Ohio, and December 9, 1847, married Catharine, widow of Hiram Acus, who had four children by her first husband—Delilah, Elizabeth, John and Hiram (deceased). Mrs. Russell was a daughter of Stephen Winans and Charlotte Mash, of New Jersey, who had eleven children—Samuel, William, Sarah, Hannah, Fannie and Richard (died young), Stephen, Frazy, Charlotte and Susan (twins) and Catharine A. All of these are dead except Charlotte, who resides at Wasseon, Stephen W. in Nevada, and Catharine (Mrs. Russell). Mrs. Russell's parents came to Miami County in 1824, and died there. Her grandfather, Samuel Winans, fought in the Revolutionary war, and her brother, Frazy, raised a company for the Mexican war, rose to be a General, enlisted in the last war, took his company to Washington, D. C., where he took sick, and returned home to die. Mr. and Mrs. Russell had six children—Samuel A., Sarah E. (dead), William H., Phebe E., William F. and James F.

Solomon Bergman, born February 21, 1834, in Licking County, Ohio; is son of John and Elizabeth (Polk) Bergman, natives of Maryland, who came successively to Fairfield, Licking and Hancock Counties, in which last place they died, having had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, of whom twelve grew to maturity. Solomon remained at home until 1862; moved to Defiance Township and built a cabin on eighty acres purchased in 1857. He married, March 18, 1855, Caroline, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Moore) Cheney, a native of Hancock County, by whom he has four children—Samantha E. was born January 10, 1856; E. Douglas, born October 30, 1859; Sarah E., born March 8, 1863, died October 7, 1869; Minnie M. E., born October 15, 1866.

Samuel Schlosser, born January 13, 1807, near Harper's Ferry, Md., is the son of Andrew and Catherine (Poffenberger) Schlosser, of German descent, who came to Mansfield, Ohio, where they died. Samuel learned the tanner's trade; came to Ohio over half a century ago, and married Nancy Mays, daughter of John and Nancy Mays, who was born January 2, 1811, in Center County, Penn. They had ten children, seven of whom survive. They were Andrew, Elizabeth, Catherine, Lucinda, John, Ezra, Samuel, George, Isaiah and William; Ezra enlisted in the late war, at Mansfield; was taken prisoner, and died at Danville. Mr. Schlosser came to Tiffin Township in 1846, settling on the farm where he now lives, consisting of eighty acres in Section 4, and of 160 acres in section across the road. Mrs Schlosser, although seventy-two years old, still enjoys comfortable health as well as her aged spouse.

George Black, farmer and carpenter on Section 18, Tiffin Township, was born February 21, 1837, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and received his education at the common schools, and taught school for four terms. He came to Tiffin Township, September 12, 1842, locating on Lick, or Otter Creek. He married, October 30, 1860, Elizabeth A., daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Spangler, who was born November, 1840. Their children are Ada R., Charles D., Jennie G., Mary, Nellie G., George H., Harriet E., Margie and John C.

Abraham Spangler, born August 30, 1836, in Perry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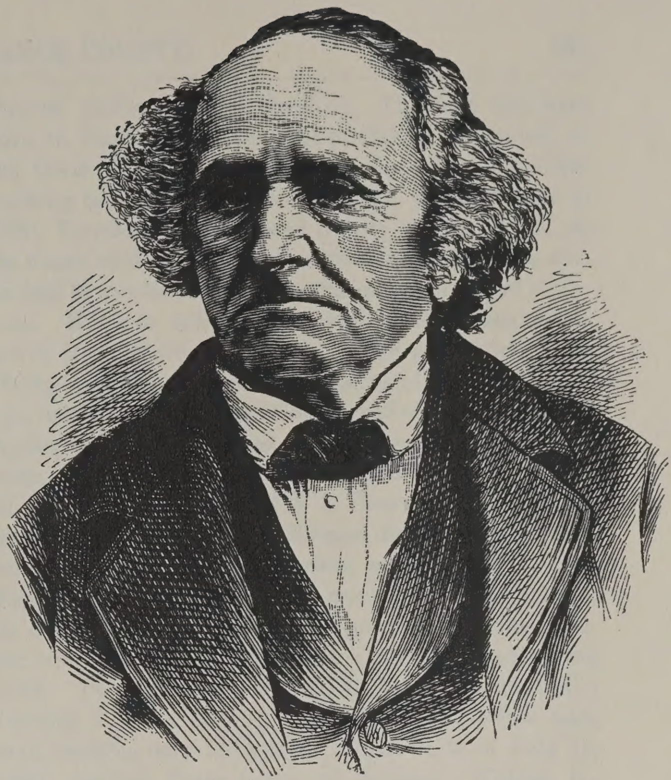

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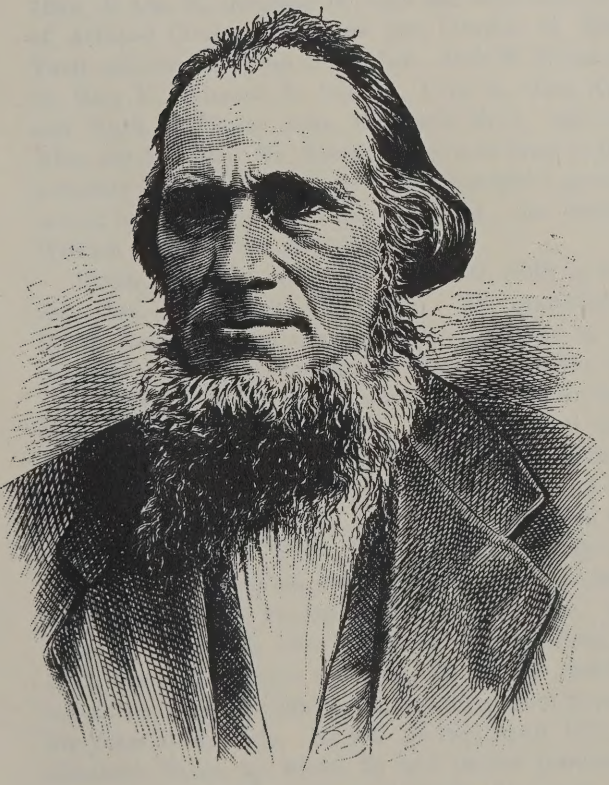
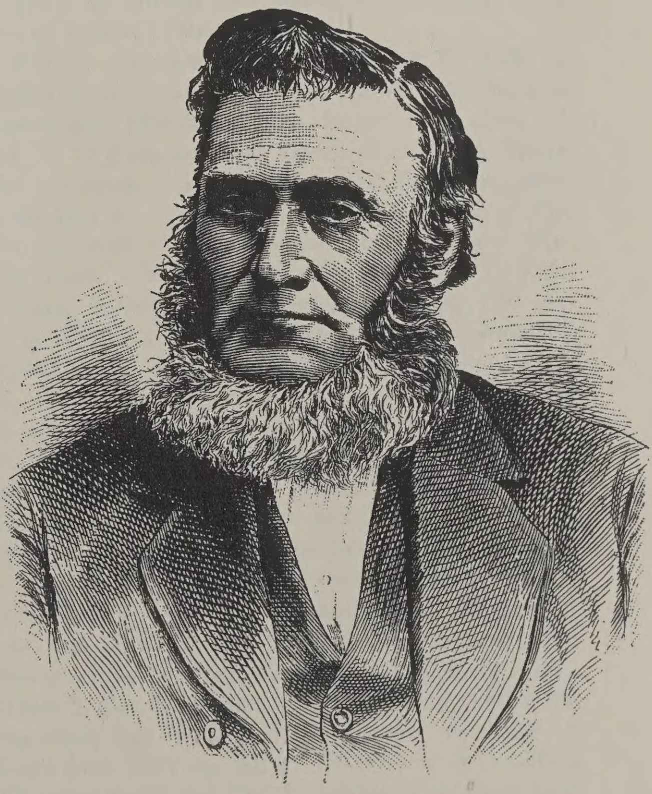


AUGUSTUS SKIVER.



Harvey G. Hill.

Township, Ashland County, Ohio, was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisle) Spangler, who were born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1796, the latter about 1800. The subject of this sketch remained at home until twenty-three years of age; he was married February 24, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of William and Hannah (Acus) Dawson, who was born at Brunersburg February 16, 1837. Soon after marriage they came on to their farm of sixty acres, of which fifty are cleared, on Section 17. Mr. Spangler has worked at the carpenter trade off and on for nineteen years. His parents were born in York County, Penn., and were of German descent; his grandfather Spangler was a minister of the Gospel, and was one of the first settlers of York County; his parents came to Ashland County about 1834, and to Defiance County about 1853, and died here.

Peter Spangler, born in Adams County, Penn., February 20, 1821, was son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Fisle) Spangler, who had nine children, viz.: Susan, Peter, Michael (dead), Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, John, Abraham and Rudolph. Peter, our subject, remained at home, received his education only up to his tenth year in the district schools, and assisted on the farm until twenty-seven years old, when he started for the West, coming to Highland Township, and purchasing, in 1850, a farm of 160 acres on Section 28; thence he came to Tiffin Township, locating on Section 6, on a place of which ten acres was cleared, but there was no road as yet cut out. He was married November 14, 1849, to Ann M., daughter of John and Elizabeth Cory, of Ashland County, who was born October 9, 1830. Their children were nine in number—John M., Elizabeth M., Mary E., Edmond E., Iola M., Alice L., Cora, Kate and Frank. Of these, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Iola and Alice are deceased. Mr. Spangler's parents came to this township in 1854 and died here. Mrs. Spangler's parents moved to Morrow County, where they died; her brother William served in the late war.

Philip McCauley was born March 22, 1823, in Carlisle City, Cumberland Co., Penn. His grandfather, Philip McCauley, was a native of Ireland, but, on account of rebellion, was obliged to come to America, settling in Bucks County, Penn., where he married his wife, Mary, a native of Pennsylvania. They had three children, all now dead. Their names were Mary, Patrick and Susan. The grandfather, aged one hundred and one, fought in the war of 1812, died in Pennsylvania, and the grandmother, in Tiffin Township, aged ninety-one. His grandparents on his mother's side were of German origin, but came to Pennsylvania and died there. His father, Patrick, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1802, was a shoe-maker by trade, carrying on business in Carlisle, Penn., for nine years, spending about twenty-five years at his trade. He was married April, 1822, to Elizabeth Engle, by whom he had twelve children—Philip, Henry, John G., Mary A., Julia (deceased), Andrew J., Nathaniel, Susan, Elizabeth, Charles (deceased), Patrick (deceased) and Caroline. The first five were born in Pennsylvania, the rest in Ohio. He moved to the town of Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1830, working there at his trade until 1863, when he came to Tiffin Township, and entered a farm on Section 21, in the dense wilderness, but after clearing up his farm, etc., he died in comfortable circumstances, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife still survives him, at the house of her son-in-law, Orlando B. Porter, in her eighty-first year. Philip, the subject of this sketch, at nineteen years of age, left the farm, and in 1840 worked on the State dam. Again, in 1841, he worked three years at shoe-making, when he bought the farm where he now resides, on Section 32, from E. Phelps and W. S. Brown, and in 1844–45, taught the school in the German district, with twenty scholars on the roll, and fourteen who could not speak English; teacher's salary $13 a month. On April 2, 1846, he married Mary, daughter of John and Catharine Wissler, who was born in Pickaway County November 20, 1819. Their children are John C., born June 16, 1847; Orlando T., born May 11, 1850, married Caroline Lehman, residing near Hicksville; Sarah C., born July 19, 1857, married Peter Kuhn, of Defiance; William H., born September 28, 1852, married Ida Spangler and lives in Tiffin Township; Harriet M., born April 25, 1854; Freeman, born January 18, 1857, died March 10, 1851. Mr. McCauley has now a fine 160-acre farm, with good house and outbuildings, and Mud Creek flows through the farm. He has served his township for over ten years as Trustee and School Director, and three years as Justice of the Peace.

William Churchman, born September 29, 1825, in Preble County, Ohio, was son of Thomas and Susanna (Argerbright) Churchman, the former born June 22, 1794, in Virginia, and died March 21, 1867, at Evansport; the latter, who was the widow of Mr. Garber when she married Mr. Churchman, was also a native of Virginia, and died in Tiffin Township in 1846, aged fifty-seven years. They came from Preble County to Tiffin Township in October, 1845, buying out Doty, first settler in Tiffin, on Tiffin River, the place now owned by William Lewis. Mr. Churchman was in the war of 1812, and married for his second wife Mrs. Sullivan; he had one son, Walter, now deceased, by this wife. By his first wife he had nine children—Amelia, Elias (dead), George, Lucy A., Abaline (dead), William, Thomas, Sarah (dead), Malinda. Our subject remained with his parents until of age, when his mother died, and he rented the farm for three years, and took care of the family. He married, October 22, 1847, Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob and Susanna Hall, by whom he has had seven children—Francis M. (dead), Urias and Lester (twins), William S. (dead), Susanna M. and Edward (twins, the latter dead), and William G. Our subject remained on the old farm until the fall of 1853, when he bought a farm on Sections 6 and 7 of this township, cutting a road two miles through the woods. His nearest neighbor was one and a half miles off. For milling, he usually went to La Fayette (now Pulaski) with oxen and a two-wheeled cart, eleven miles through woods. He enlisted in the late war in August, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served fifteen months, and was discharged for disability, but re-enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment in the following February, serving until the close of the war.

Jacob Erman was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 4, 1820. His grandfather, George Erman, was a Hessian, born in Prussia, whose wife was born in Switzerland. He came to America, was married, and settled in York County, Penn., and served in the Revolution under Gen. Washington. George Erman, father of our subject, was born in York County, Penn., and, in 1806, married Sarah Argabright, a native of Rockingham County, Va. They have ten children—John, Polly, Malinda, Delilah, Ann, Jacob, George, Elijah, Caroline and Amanda Jane. February 1, 1844, Jacob married Lucy A. Churchman, daughter of Thomas and Susan Churchman. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 12, 1822. Her grandfather, Thomas Churchman, was born in London, England. Mahlon O. Erman, the only child of Jacob and Lucy Erman, was born April 3, 1848, married Serena J. Purtee, daughter of Capt. John and Nancy (Brown) Purtee, and resides in Section 28, this township. Jacob Erman resides on his farm, in Section 29. He came to this country in 1853.

Alexander Rogers, Jr., born January 23, 1824, in Delaware County, Ohio, was son of Alexander and Martha Taylor Rogers, of Pennsylvania, and parents of a family of five sons and seven daughters. Our subject worked on his father's farm in his youth, and married, February 10, 1853, Alley, daughter of Eli and Rachel (Nichols) Sherman, born September 29, 1834. They have been blessed with ten children, as follows: Lavina, born January 11, 1854; Carmine V., born May 18, 1855; Lafayette, born December 27, 1856; Andrew J., born August 28, 1858; Cyrus E., born September 8, 1860; Franklin E., born October 16, 1862, died, aged four years and eight months; Harvey F., born September 24, 1864; Alfred A., born May 1, 1867; Willie F., born March 4, 1869; Hiram W., born March 19, 1871. Lavina married John Figley, and resides in this township. Lafayette married Josephine Bidlack, and also resides in Tiffin. Mr. Rogers enlisted as a private in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, February 28, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged from the service July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. His maternal grandfather, Taylor, fought in the Revolutionary army, and his paternal grandfather, Rogers, died at the advanced age of one hundred and three years, in Cumberland County, Penn.

Peter Gares, born December 22, 1836, in Bavaria, Germany, was eldest son of Jacob and Mary E. (Drum) Gares, also Bavarians, who immigrated in September, 1839, landing in New York, with Peter, their only child. During their three weeks' stay in New York, their next child, Charles, was born. After a short stay in Williamsport, Penn., they came to Rome, Richland Co., Ohio, where the father worked at his trade of wagon-making till the fall of 1841, when they removed to Brady Township, Williams County, where they remained until his death, on November 25, 1876, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Gares survives him on the old homestead in Williams County. They had five daughters and three sons: Peter, Charles and John R. (who enlisted in Company E, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, died in Cincinnati Hospital), Catharine, Sarah, Mary E. (dead), Caroline (dead), Louisa (dead). Grandmother Drum came to this country about 1850, and lived at her daughter's (Mrs. Mary Gares), until she died, aged eighty-nine. Grandfather Drum died in Germany. Peter Gares married, December 2, 1858, Christiania, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Beederwell) Toberen, born April 5, 1838. Her parents were Prussians, who came to New York in 1833, thence to Massillon, Ohio, and thence to Tiffin in 1835. They had a son, Asa, born November 5, 1840. He died in 1856, and she February 20, 1878. Mr. Gares had a family of nine children—Sarah E., born February 24, 1860, and died January 4, 1867; John W., born March 22, 1862; Charles E., born January 14, 1865, died November 30, 1866; Jacob H., born July 4, 1867; Orestus P., born April 27, 1870; Clara O, born July 16, 1873, and died April 23, 1875; Emerson W., born October 14, 1876, and died 22d of same month; Mary E., born October 20, 1877; Frederick W., born July 3, 1881, the day following the shooting of President Garfield. Mr. Gares bought out the old Toberen homestead, entered by Henry Hockman and Frederick Toberen, and has now a farm of 147 acres. Mr. Gares has been elected to most of the township, as well as some of the county, offices. In the spring of 1859, he was elected Township Trustee, and served five years; Assessor in 1866, and ré-elected in 1867; Infirmary Director at the organization in 1869, one year, and re-elected in 1870 for three years, to the fall of 1872. During this time, in 1871, he was elected Township Treasurer, and served in this capacity two years. In the fall of 1873, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1876, serving six years in all. During this time (in 1877) he was again elected Township Treasurer, and at each annual election has been chosen by the people of his township as its Treasurer, and at this writing, 1883, is still in this honorable position. Mr. Gares has one of the finest farms in Tiffin, in Section 15, it being in a fine state of cultivation. His residence and farm buildings are also notable objects in the township.

John Strawser, son of David and Rachel (Smith) Strawser, was born September 21, 1839. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1849. Remaining there but a short time, they came to Defiance County and settled in Tiffin Township, where they remained till 1866, when they removed to Williams County. Their children were Mary (deceased), George W., John, Phillip, David (who died in the service, war of 1861–65, at Camp Chase, in the fall of 1864), William A., Anna C., Albert and Rufus. John Strawser, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the service of his country August 15, 1861, in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company D, and was honorably discharged September 13, 1864, having passed through the hardships and exposure of three years all right, except a heavy sun stroke, which came near ending his days, and from which he still suffers severely at times. He was married, October 8, 1868, to Sophia C. Kleine, daughter of John G. and Catharine (Klotz) Kleine, who was born September 3, 1851. Of this marriage two children have been born; the first died in infancy, the second child, Cora E., was born June 5, 1873. Mr. S. has eighty acres good land, is an excellent farmer.

John H. Rethmel, son of Joseph and Christiania B. (Garber) Rethmel, was born, October 20, 1852, in Tiffin Township, Defiance Co., Ohio. He learned the cooper business, but has always been a farmer. He was married, April 24, 1873, to Maria L. Ackerman, daughter of Henry F. and Clara (Mapes) Ackerman, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio. The fruit of this marriage has been six children, viz.: Charles C., Cora B., Wade H., Grace N., Alvin R. and Gola O.

Mrs. Martha Barnhart was the daughter of William Collins and aunt of Thomas Rethmel, and grand-aunt of John Rethmel, was born in Lycoming County, Penn. 1794. She moved to Defiance County in the fall of 1839, her name then being Mrs. Pidcoe. She was married to Jacob Barnhart in 1843. He died 1852. Her hospitable table was ever welcome to the 'circuit preacher." Aunt Patty, as she was familiarly called, had been a member of the Methodist Church sixty-two years, and was acquainted with all the old Methodists of her day. She was a resident of this vicinity (Evansport) thirty-six years. She died June 15, 1875, at Evansport, aged eighty-one years.

Lewis Partee, Janitor of Central School building, also Special Policeman, was born November 6, 1845, in Tiffin Township, and was married, December 20, 1866, to Hannah Louisa Cassil, daughter of John R. and Christina Cassil. She was born, January 20, 1851, in Northwest Township, Williams County, Ohio, soon after which the family removed to Kansas, the then far West, and came back to this county with her mother in 1865, her father being lost or murdered on the plains of Western Kansas in 1859. Their family consists of four boys and one daughter. Alonzo Clement Partee was born December 13, 1867; Charles Eddie, September 26, 1869; Lewis Robinett, September 1, 1872; John Bernard, March 24, 1877; Gertie May, March 15, 1881. Lewis Partee, father of the subject of this sketch, son of John and Nancy Partee, was born February 15, 1802, in Colerain Township, Ross County, Ohio, and was married in October, 1827, to Diana Webb, daughter of Obadiah and Catharine Webb. She was born in Berks County, Penn., December 12, 1804. After this marriage they settled in Tiffin Township in Section 34, where he also built a saw mill on Webb's Run. This mill also had one run of buhrs for grinding corn for the early settlers, at that time their principal food. This family consisted of eleven children; their names were Mary Ann, George, Joseph, Rebecca, Jemima, Obadiah W., John, Ephraim, Lewis, Ann Maria, Sarah Ann. Six are dead—George, Rebecca, John, Ephraim, Ann Maria, Sarah Ann. Three sons were in the war of the rebellion; George was a private in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is supposed to have been captured and killed by guerrillas near Manchester, Tenn., in 1863, as nothing has ever been heard of him since. Obadiah W. was in Company —, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three years; was six months a prisoner, and came home all right, and is now living in Defiance. John was in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; enlisted in the fall of 1861; was in several battles and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and died of his wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 30, 1863, in his twenty-fourth year.

John G. Stever was born December 27, 1838, in Wuertemburg, Germany. His parents, John Stever and Christiana (Elser) Stever, were born in the same place; came to America in 1846 and landed at New York July 4, with their family of two children, John G. the oldest son, and Ludwig his brother; Sophia died on the passage over and was buried in the ocean. They have had eleven children in all, of whom but two are living—John, the subject of this sketch, Louisa, who married Harman Wisemiller, formerly of Tiffin Township, and who are now living in Iowa. His parents came from New York to Tonawanda, near Buffalo, N. Y., remaining four years there. In 1850, they moved to Tiffin Township and rented the Heffner, now the Spangler farm, for five years, and then bought a wild lot of Frederick Von Beren, in Section 11, of eighty acres, in the fall of 1855, and proceeded to erect a log cabin. Mrs. Stever died on this farm soon after their arrival in the woods, and Mr. Stever then married Mrs. Mary Huff, and after her decease he married his present wife, Mary Redenbaugh. John G., the subject of this sketch, remained at home and helped his father clear up the farm, attending district school in the winter till nineteen, when his father gave him his time, and on August 4, 1858, was married to Sarah Toberen, eldest daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Shryer) Toberen, who were from Germany, and came to this country in 1834, to Massillon, Ohio, where they were married, and from thence to Defiance County, in 1835, and entered a farm of 100 acres in Section 15, Tiffin Township. In 1837, they moved onto it. Their family consisted of five children, viz.: Sarah, Mary William, Frank, all dead but Sarah and Mary. Sarah married John G. Stever, the subject of this sketch; Mary married William Linebrink and lives in this township. Their children are—Sarah, Jacob, Nora, Alfred, Christana and Inez. The children of John G. Stever were Jacob W. (deceased), born December 15, 1859; Charles L. (deceased), born June 21, 1862; Edward F., born August 13, 1864; Frederick S., born September 26, 1867; Willis O., born February 7, 1871; Miriam, M., born October 15, 1874; Bertha E., born May 21, 1878. Mr. S. purchased the farm entered by Henry Shirman, who came when the Toberens and Hockmans did, in 1834 or 1835. Their neighbors were Coys, Halls and Sniders. Mr. Stever has served the township a number of years as Trustee. He had a brother killed near Atlanta, Ga. (See Ohio in the war.)

Aaron Bennett was born in Cincinnati December 14, 1814; his parents were Aaron and Ruth (Lord) Bennett. They were married in Cincinnati in 1813. Mr. Bennett was their only child; Mr. Bennett's father died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1816; Mrs. Bennett lived in Cincinnati a number of years, then moved to Indiana, then to Evansport, where she lived with her son until her death, which occurred in 1874; Mrs. Bennett was a cousin of the celebrated Gen. John Hovey, and also a cousin of Mr. Lord, the millionaire land owner, who has been so popular. Mr. Bennett's grandfather, Joseph Lord, served in the Revolutionary war; while at New York he cut on a small powder horn used for priming, the position of the city, vessels in the harbor, etc. Mr. Thomas H. Kintigh now has it in his possession. Aaron Bennett came to Defiance County in 1840; Rev. Thomas Winters and family and John C. Shaffer and family accompanied him. Rev. Winters purchased land of James Wilson where John A. Garber now lives. Mr. Shaffer moved into a cabin (where the Garber Schoolhouse now stands), used by John Clampett as a blacksmith shop; he afterward moved to Springfield Township, Williams County. Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Rebecca Shaffer July 2, 1841; Mr. Bennett got the first marriage license issued after the county seat of Williams County was moved from Defiance to Bryan; Edwin Phelps was County Clerk; Mr. Bennett served as Postmaster of Evansport one year from the winter of 1845, and also from the spring of 1855 to 1860. Also, as Justice of the Peace two years from the spring of 1858, and again from 1866 to 1878. Mrs. Bennett died January 15, 1879; Mr. Bennett lives with his son, Dr. Bennett, in Evansport. Mr. Bennett's family was—William Thomas Bennett, born in Brunersburg, Ohio, May 13, 1842, and married Mary Spangler, January 1, 1863. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was mustered out of service in June, 1865, having participated in the battles of the Wild Cat, Chickamauga, etc., and brought home with him the razor used by the rebel Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer; it is the real "simon pure" article; he also brought a Lieutenant's Commission in the Southern army. He lives in Brunersburg, Ohio. Orlando Bennett, born May 13, 1845, married Margaret Buck, September 21, 1869. They have had three children, one of whom is dead. August 18, 1862, Mr. Bennett enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in Bragg and Buell campaign, in Kentucky; under Burnside, in East Tennessee; siege of Knoxville, with Gen. W. T. Sherman; from Chattanooga to Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville, under Gen. George H. Thomas; around to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, by way of Washington; participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, on the Cape Fear River, and the fall of Wilmington, N. C.; joined Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C.; then to Raleigh, then to Greensboro, to receive the surrender Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and his troops; mustered out of service at Saulsbury, N. C., June 27, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Houston Russell, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1869, and has been in constant practice ever since. Valentine Bennett, born December 13, 1846, died July 14, 1867. Alice Bennett, born September 14, 1849, and married to Thomas H. Kintigh. They have seven children, and reside in Michigan. Susan May Bennett, born May 17, 1851, married Simon M. Cameron, March 8, 1882. Caroline Bennett, born February 28, 1853, married to Harrison T. Kintigh. They have seven children, and live in Hicksville, Ohio. Fannie Bennett was born February 25, 1855, died April 26, 1857. Addie Bennett, born May 1, 1856, died July 29, 1861. Della Bennett, born February 15, 1858. Belle Bennett, born December 10, 1860.

James S. Gurwell was born in Pennsylvania June 10, 1779, and was married to Mary Ridgely. They moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and then to Crawford County. H. S. Knapp's "History of the Maumee Valley" mentions Mr. Gurwell and Westell Ridgely as being early settlers in Crawford County. In 1841, Mr. Gurwell, wife and family, moved to Williams County, and settled in Pulaski Township, arriving June 18, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Gurwell are both dead. Mr. Gurwell, during the war of 1812, served under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, on Lake Erie, and was present at Perry's victory. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gurwell were Westell Ridgely Gurwell (dead); Jacob Young Gurwell, married Maria Cox. They had eleven children. Mrs. Gurwell died December 27, 1874. In 1875 Mr. Gurwell married Mrs. Mary P. Cameron. They live on Section 34, of Tiffin Township. Mr. Gurwell has served several terms as Infirmary Director. Anna Keys Gurwell, born August 29, 1823, married George

Purtee, November 30, 1841. John Gurwell, married Margaret Heller. They had but two children, both now deceased. Mr. Gurwell is again married, to Rebecca Christman, and lives in Williams County. James Gurwell (deceased). William Harrison Gurwell, married to Sarah Kimble. They have ten children, and live in Doniphan County, Kan. Elizabeth Gurwell, married to William Shook, April 8, 1851. They have eleven children, and live in Williams County. Henry Gurwell, married Jane Lindle. They have five children, and live in Williams County. Maria Gurwell, married William Stailey. They had three children. Mrs. Stailey is dead. Mary Gurwell, married Hiram Meade. They had two children, and lived in Berrien County Mich., where they both died. Enos Gurwell, (dead).

Martin Gurwell was born October 5, 1847, in Williams County, Ohio, and came to Tiffin Township with his parents April 9, 1849, when about eighteen months old. His great-grandfather, Jacob Gurwell, came from Scotland about the year 1760, and settled in Mercer County, Penn., serving in the war of the Revolution, under Gen. George Washington. His grandfather, James S. Gurwell, son of Jacob, was born in Mercer County, Penn., June 10, 1785, and served in the war of 1812. In 1816, he moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1818 was married to Miss Mary Ridgley and settled in Crawford County, Ohio, the same year, where he lived until 1841, when he moved to Williams County, Ohio, where he continued to reside till his death, in January, 1855. His father, J. Y. Gurwell, the second son of James S., was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 26, 1821, and came with his parents to Williams County, where he grew up to manhood. In 1844, he returned to Crawford County, Ohio, where he was married, August 28, 1845, to Miss Maria Cox, and again returned to Williams County and remained there until 1849, when he moved on to the farm where he now resides in Tiffin Township, Defiance Co., Ohio. His children were: James Ira, Martin, Orlando, Rebecca E., Jacob R., Lovina A., Ruth, Sarena A., Salathiel, Mary C. and Charles A., eleven in all. Of this number. but four survive, viz., Martin, Salathiel, Mary C. and Charles A. Martin Gurwell was married, June 2, 1871, to Miss Angeline P. Ury, daughter of George W. and Amanda M. (Meek) Ury, of Washington Township, and settled in Section 27 of Tiffin Township, Defiance Co., Ohio, where they now reside. Their children are Jennie Viola and Sylva May, who are living, and an infant son, deceased.

Bartholomew Yeagley was born in New Jersey July 4, 1776, and married Elizabeth Clark in Pennsylvania in 1796. Mrs. Yeagley was born in Maryland in 1778. The families of the Clarks and Yeagleys settled near Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Yeagley was by profession a shoemaker, and during the war of 1812 did good service by making shoes for the soldiers. Mrs. Yeagley had four brothers who served in the war of 1812, under Gen William Henry Harrison, and were all through the campaign. Their names were Enos, John, George and David Clark. Enos was taken sick on the return march, and, being unable to accompany the rest, was left to die in the Black Swamp, then in the height of its dismalness. After several days had passed, he recovered strength enough to continue on his way, and finally reached his home in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Yeagley moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, then to Columbiana County, from Pennsylvania, at an early date, and settled near New Lisbon. In 1827, he moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he resided until 1848. Mrs. Yeagley died in 1843, aged sixty-five years. In 1848, Mr. Yeagley and family of seven children moved to Defiance County and settled in Tiffin Township. Mr. Yeagley died December 24, 1863. Most of his children have removed from Defiance County.

Adam Sullinger was born August 16, 1784. He married Sarah Borders, who was born July 19, 1794. They were married about the year 1810, and had eight children—John, Jacob, Andrew, Abram, Caleb, Rolla, Asa and Mary. They lived in Montgomery County, Ohio, near Dayton. Mr. Sullinger served about two months in the war of 1812, at the stockade at Dayton, Ohio. In 1834, Jacob Hall and Woolry Coonrad, of this township, moved them to this township, three yoke of oxen being pressed into service to convey them here. They arrived here August 18, 1834, and erected a cabin where Mr. Skinner now lives. They afterward moved to Evansport. Mr. Sullinger died January 18, 1856. Mrs. Sullinge died April 28, 1882, aged eighty-seven years nine months and fifteen days.

Jacob Dieden was born in Bavaria, October 14, 1807. In 1837, he came to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he married Hannah Clark, in 1840. In 1843, he moved to Section 16, Tiffin Township, and died there April 16, 1872; Mrs. Dieden resides with her son. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dieden were Christian Dieden, born September 12, 1841, and married Louisa Steir in 1870; Mrs. Dieden died September 14, 1878. Mr. Dieden served four years as Township Clerk, from the spring of 1872; he lives on the homestead in Section 16, Tiffin Township. Catharine Dieden, born August 17, 1844, resides with her brother. Elizabeth Dieden, born January 24, 1847, married Adam Hall, September 14, 1865. Hannah Dieden, born in 1849, married to Charles W. Brown, April 18, 1867.

Ezra Rethmel was born in Lycoming County, Penn., October 17, 1788, and was married to Mary Collins (who was born October 22, 1792), November 10, 1814. Mrs. Rethmel died April 11, 1867. Mr. Rethmel died in Lycoming County, Penn. The children of this couple were Elizabeth Rethmel, born August 20, 1815; married Isaac Gibbs. Their children were Ezra, Charles (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary E., Martha and Oliver twins, Oliver dead. Ezra and Frank were in the late war, Ezra in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Frank in the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in service. Mr. Gibbs died in 1861. They lived in Tiffin Township, Defiance County; William Rethmel, born September 13, 1817, and married Sarah Pidcoe, in March, 1841. Their children were George, Edward, Louisa, Mary C., Elizabeth, Ellen, Ezra, Elmer. George and Edward died in the civil war. They lived in Lycoming County, Penn. Mr. Rethmel died in 1871; Ezra lives in Tiffin Township. Effie Rethmel, born November 8, 1821, married Samuel Schick, in January, 1841. Their children were Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Thomas, Lovina, Martha, William and ——. Mrs. Schick died in 1858. They lived in Lycoming County, Penn. Phebe Rethmel, born July 12, 1823, married Caleb Sullinger in January, 1842. They had three children. They live in Springfield Township, Williams County, Ohio. Thomas Rethmel, born May 19, 1824, married Lucy C. Southward, November 3, 1853. They live in Section 10, Tiffin Township. Mr. Rethmel settled there in November, 1841. March 12, 1850, in company with John Conrad, he went to California by the "overland route," crossed the American Desert, where they saw some sorrowful scenes, and arrived in the Sacramento Valley July 24, 1850. He mined about six or eight months, then teamed and worked in a hotel. He was at numerous places on the American, Calaveras, Yuba Rivers, etc. He returned in the fall of 1852. Joseph Rethmel, born June 20, 1827, married Christiana Garber, in November 23, 1851. They had two children—John H. and Joseph C. (deceased). Mr. Rethmel died November 4, 1853. They lived in Tiffin Township. Martha Rethmel, born July 29, 1829, married Rolla Sullinger in August, 1847; they had three children. They live in Evansport. Mary Rethmel, born March 6, 1831, died in 1836.

Frederick Enneking was born in Oldenburg, Germany, February 13, 1821. He came to the United States from Bremen, Germany, on the "good ship" Caroline, Capt. Fulkman, and arrived at New York City June 20, 1843, after forty days' fair sailing. He traveled about a short time, and finally settled in Franklin County, Penn., and lived there eight years. He married Margaret Smith August 30, 1849. They moved to Tiffin Township and settled in Section 31 (where they now live), in April, 1852. Their children are Mary Enneking, born August 15, 1850, and married Abraham Spitler, April 13, 1871; they live in Noble Township; Elizabeth Enneking, born October 19, 1855; Amos Enneking, born October 25, 1859.

Henry Brown, son of Reuben Brown, was born April 13, 1819. His parents were from the State of New York. His father was born in 1799, and married Sarah Jones in 1818. Came to Williams County, Ohio, in 1833, and settled in Tiffin Township, where the County Farm now is; lived there until 1863, then moved on the Von Beren farm; lived there until 1871; then returned to Defiance, where he lived two years, and then to Evansport, where he died in 1874. Mrs. Brown died February 1, 1862. Mr. Brown married Mrs. Hannah Kintigh in 1864. She lives in Evansport, Ohio. Henry Brown married Hester Ann Purtee August 28, 1842, by whom he had four children—Charles Wesley, born March 12, 1844 (married Hannah Dieden, April 18, 1867. They had two children—Carrie E. and Kenneth V., deceased. Mr. Brown lives in Section 17. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war); Phœbe Catherine, born May 30, 1853, died February 20, 1862; Sarah Lovina, born March 9, 1856, died March 16, 1856; Nancy Delila, born June 10, 1859, died March 22, 1862. Henry Brown died December 11, 1879, and Mrs. Brown December 10, 1879.

John Wesley Brown was born August 18, 1849, on the County Farm. In 1856, he came to Brunersburg with his parents, and worked on a farm there. In 1872, he returned to Tiffin, settling on the old Von Beren farm on Section 16, where he still resides. He married, August 18, 1875, Sarah T., daughter of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Brubaker) Krotz, who was born in Mark Township May 16, 1854. Their children were Harry C., Minnie A. (twins, died in infancy, and born March 26, 1876), and Mattie, born February 22, 1878.

Parmenas Kibble was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 1, 1790, and was married to Catharine Justice in December, 1817. Mrs. Kibble was born near Chambersburg, Penn., June 5, 1795. The Kibbles and Justices moved to Hocking County, Ohio, at an early date, at which place Mr. Kibble was married. Their children were Robert, Margaret, Joseph, Eliza Ann and William Nelson. Mrs. Kibble died January 11, 1865, and Mr. Kibble died December 23, 1872. Mr. Kibble's parents were George and Ann Kibble. Mrs. Ann Kibble died September 14, 1854, aged ninety-five years eleven months and twelve days, and is interred in the Evansport cemetery.

William Kibble, a son of George Kibble, came to Defiance County in 1830, and built a cabin at the place now called "Kibble Hollow;" lived there a time and then moved to Evansport. He died in Iowa a number of years ago.

Parmenas Kibble came from Hocking County in the spring of 1832, and put out a crop of corn. In August of the same year he moved his family out, and "anchored" at the mouth of Webb Run. In the spring of 1833, he entered seventy acres of land in Section 29, moved on it, put up his cabin, cleared up his farm, and lived there until 1857, when he moved to Section 32. While Mr. Kibble resided in Hocking County, Ohio, he was engaged for a time with Jesse Donley in transporting produce, such as flour and whisky, to New Orleans, La., on rafts constructed of sycamore logs. George Kibble was overseer on a Virginia plantation. Their meats were mostly wild game, of which they became very tired. Their wheat crop for a year or so was so affected that all who ate bread made of the flour became very sick. (This was what is termed sick wheat.) During this time, Mrs. Kibble rode, frequently, ten miles or so down the Maumee River, on horseback, to get a peck or half-bushel of corn meal ; and very often the allowance to the children would be but *two small cakes!* The first schoolhouse in Mr Kibble's neighborhood, was built on his farm about 1836, and John Cameron was the teacher.

Robert Kibble was born September 1, 1818, and married Mary Ann Coffman in 1841. Their children were Catharine (dead), Alvaro (dead), Margaret A. (dead), William N. (dead), Jane (dead), married Sidney Anson ; John, now in Nebraska ; Mary E., married Otto Shumaker ; Nancy, married Jacob Oliger ; Sarah ; Ida, married Jacob Webber. Robert Kibble was in the late war, enlisting in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861, and died at Shiloh, Tenn., April 3, 1862. Mrs. Kibble died June 25, 1863, aged thirty-eight years eight months and twenty-three days.

Margaret Kibble was born January 18, 1820, and married Andrew Romine in 1845. Their children were James A., married to Elizabeth Gibson. She died July 19, 1878 ; married again in January, 1880, to Alice A. Clutter, and lives in Paulding County, Ohio ; William N. (dead), Alphonso (dead). Mr. Romine died January 4, 1853, aged thirty-two years. Mrs. Romine died January 18, 1853.

Joseph Kibble was born May 25, 1825, and married Caroline McDorman, September 15, 1850. Their children were Joseph C. (dead) ; Alice, married Cyrus Decker ; Kate, married Job W. Cook ; Lillian V., married Isaac O. Hanna. Mrs. Kibble died November 6, 1879. Mr. Kibble married Mrs. Caroline Meek May 18, 1881. They live in Bryan, Ohio. Joseph Kibble served his country in the Mexican war, and also in the late war.

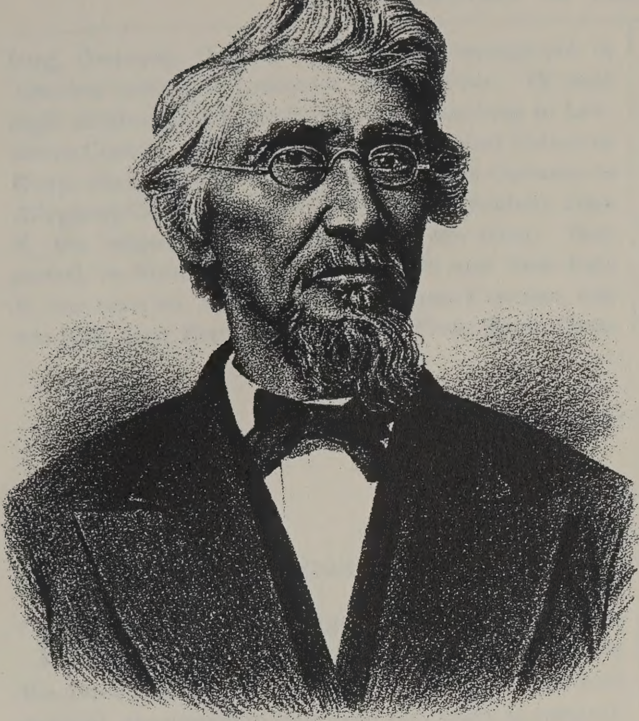
Eliza Ann Kibble was born March 5, 1828, and married Jacob Hudson October 24, 1847. Their children are Mary E. and Lilly M. They live in Bryan, Ohio.

William Nelson Kibble was born April 12, 1830, and married Catharine Brubaker February 25, 1853. Mrs. Kibble was born near Chambersburg, Penn. April 11, 1833. Her parents were Daniel and Catharine Brubaker. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kibble consisted of Melvin O., now in Butte City, Montana ; Orlando P., now in Georgetown, Colo. ; Emma G., married Winfield S. Yarlott November 6, 1878 ; Frances L. (deceased), Abraham L., Jennie V., Edwin, Frank (deceased), Nettie M., William N., Jr. Mr. Kibble owns and occupies the old homestead, consisting of 218 acres, for which his mother sold her wool bed-blankets, manufactured by her in Hocking County, there being no money in this section of the country at that time. "The first death which occurred in Lost Creek Township (now Farmer) was a hunter who lived in Section 9, and whose death occurred about 1835. The coffin was made by Obediah Webb, who lived on the east side of Bean Creek, opposite to the farm now owned by Lyman Langdon. The coffin was lashed to a pole, and carried by Abraham Webb and William Kibble, on their shoulders, to the hunter's camp, a distance of nearly thirteen miles on a direct line, and their route was through the woods, without a path to guide them. They crossed Bean Creek at dusk, and, with a pocket compass to guide them, and a hickory bark torch to light their way, they set out with their burden on their lonely route, and reached the hut at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was buried on the northwest quarter of Section 10."—*Horace S. Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley.* Nelson Kibble is said to have killed the largest deer ever seen in Tiffin Township.

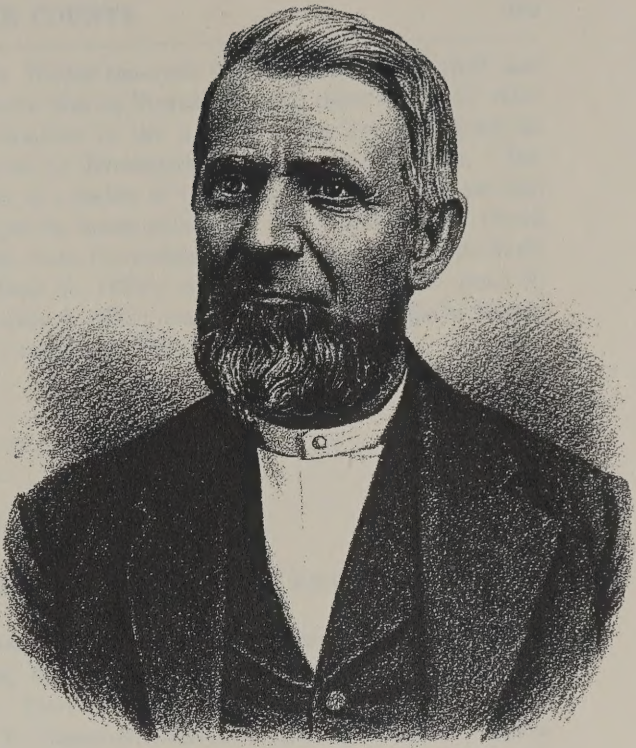
Jacob Figley was born in Germany in 1717, and was married to Delila Davis. The date they came to the United States is unknown. They had eleven children. He served all through the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington. He died in 1825, aged one hundred and eight years. Abraham Figley, son of Jacob Figley, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1769, and was married in 1790 to Catharine Donelson, a lineal descendant of one of the Donelsons of the Highland clan in Scotland. They had eight children. Mrs. Figley died in December, 1806. In November, 1808, Abraham Figley married Elizabeth Hughes, by whom he had four children. He served in the Indian war of 1794–95, having moved from Berks County, Penn., to Washington County. He moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1808, and died there in 1834, aged sixty-five years. Simon Figley, second son of Abraham Figley, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 1, 1794. In February, 1813, he enlisted as a private soldier in a regiment commanded by Col. Stephenson, and during his four months' stay at Lower Sandusky, assisted in the erection of Fort Stephenson. In June, 1813, a company of the soldiers were ordered to Cleveland, at which place they were commanded by Maj Jessup, Mr. Figley being among the number. Having nothing to do, Maj. Jessup commanded them to muster twice a day. One day an English war vessel came within sight of the fort, and as the fort at that time contained only a hundred men, the Major thought up a plan of scaring the "beef-eaters," which was as follows : The shore of Lake Erie being lined with trees, but a small portion of the fort-ground, could be seen. Calling up the soldiers, the Major ordered them to march in a zigzag manner, so that but half of the soldiers could be seen at a time, and while one-half were in sight, the other half were not. To a casual observer from the lake it would seem that a whole regiment were marching. They "marched" in this manner several times during the day, and in the morning John Bull's minions were gone, skipped, struck for *lower* timber. Mr. Figley was discharged from service in August, 1813. April 27, 1819, Simon Figley was married to Margaret Hannum, Rev Clement Vallandigham officiating. Mrs. Figley was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 12, 1798. Her parents were Robert and Sarah Shields Hannum. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Figley were Eleanor Jane Figley, born September 27, 1820, died August 6, 1840; Jason Figley, born July 4, 1822, died August 18, 1855; Sarah Martha Figley, born February 11, 1824, married to Samuel Near, by Thomas Dew, J. P., September 2, 1849, and died April 8, 1865; Silas Figley, born April 10, 1826, married to Rachel Partee, daughter of Lawrence and Rebecca Partee, February 26, 1852, Frederick A. Koons, J. P., officiating. They had four children—John F., married to Lovina Rodgers, November 30, 1876, by Aaron Bennett, J. P.; Simon B., married to Evelyn E. Wieland June 30, 1878, by William Rath, J. P.; Rebecca A. (deceased); Hannah E. (deceased). Mrs. Figley died November 2, 1864. December 29, 1864, Mr. Figley married Delila Acus, daughter of Hiram and Catharine A. Acus, Houston Russell, J. P., officiating. They have one son—Silas W. Lives on Section 19. Margaret Figley, born February 21, 1828, died December 13, 1834. Rachel Figley, born December 23, 1829, died August 20, 1840; James Figley, born July 9, 1832, married to Mary Tarr, daughter of Levi and Margaret Tarr, on May 2, 1857, John Cameron, J. P., officiating. They have seven children—Scott S., married to Julia Hatfield, May 11, 1876, by Rev. Lewis Tiedeman; Achsa A., married to Albert Motter, March 20, 1880; Elmer G., James W., Mary B., Jennie M. and Martha A. They live on Section 30. Elizabeth Caroline Figley, born July 29, 1834, married to Charles A. Jeffers April 11, 1869. Their children are Charles H., Eva L., Andrew B. Mrs. Jeffers and family live in Defiance. Simon Washington Figley, born March 27, 1837, married to Caroline Tarr, daughter of Levi and Margaret Tarr, on August 11, 1860, by Samuel Cameron, Justice of the Peace. They had four children—Lee E., Charity Z., Kate and Ellen S. Corporal S. W. Figley served three years in the civil war, from August, 1862, to August, 1865, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in thirty battles and skirmishes, most notably being the sieges of Nashville and Atlanta, and returned home unhurt. He lived on Section 13, Washington Township, where he died April 8, 1872. Lydia Ann Figley, born June 28, 1839, married to Samuel P. Moon, by Nelson Slater, Justice of the Peace, August 30, 1860. Their children are Rilla B., married to John H. Gerst, April 23, 1882; Hulda M., Amos M., Wallace J., George W., Lyman C., and Frank B. They live on Section 13, Washington Township. In March, 1836, Simon Figley moved to Crawford County, Ohio, and settled near Bucyrus. In 1840, he with three of his children, Eleanor, Jason and Rachel, were taken sick with what was called the *milk sickness*, a peculiar disease, which cannot be described, which resulted in the death of Eleanor and Rachel. In March, 1841, Mr. Figley and family moved to Defiance County and remained one year on a farm owned by Lyman Langdon in Noble Township In 1842 he settled in Section 30, Tiffin Township. Mr. Figley has always been a farmer and his sons are well-to-do farmers. He quit farming at the age of seventy-five years. November 12, 1874, Margaret Figley, his wife and companion for over fifty-five years, departed this life at the age of seventy-six years and nine months. June 14, 1877, Mr. Figley was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Ohliger, of Brunersburg, Ohio, Rev. Gershom Lease officiating. While visiting in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1881, he learned that several prominent gentlemen in that place contemplated publishing a "History of Sandusky County." As Mr. Figley assisted in erecting the old fort at that place, as mentioned elsewhere, he was able to give a full description of the fort and its surroundings, and a diagram was drawn from the description. September 21, 1882, he was admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. He remained there a short time, and returning to this county spent the winter with his son James. In April, he returned to the Home, where, after a few weeks' illness, he died of exhaustion, on Thursday, May 24, 1883, aged eighty-nine years two months and twenty-three days, and was interred in the Home cemetery with the usual ceremonies and full honors of war.

John T. Craine was born June 9, 1856, near Petersburg, Monroe County, Mich.; his father, James Craine, was born March 16, 1823, in the parish of Ballagh, Isle of Man, and emigrated to America in the spring of 1849, landing in New York and proceeding to the vicinity of Macedon Center, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he remained until September, 1854, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, at which place he was married, in September, 1855, to Elizabeth Clague, whose parents were also from the Isle of Man. She was born at Black Rock, N. Y., February 4, 1834. The newly married pair went to Michigan, where they remained until 1864, at which time they with their family moved to Defiance County. The subject of this sketch was married to Lizzie Gruber, November 13, 1878, who was born April 21, 1855, whose father, Jacob Gruber, was born at Waldrems, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, December 5, 1819, and emigrated to America in 1849; remained in New Jersey and Pennsylvania until 1852, when he came West, stopping in Defiance County, where he was married to Elizabeth Toberan, who was also born in Germany in the Kingdom of Prussia, February 22, 1815, and emigrated to America in 1837, since which time she has lived in Ohio.

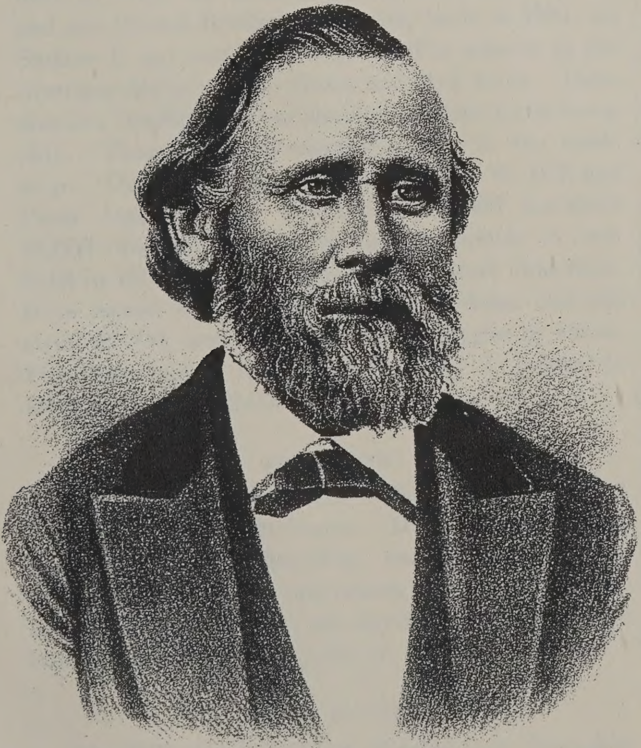
John N. Walter, born in Allegheny County, Penn., January 14, 1818, was the son of John and Catharine (Roup) Walter. His grandfather was born in Wurtem-



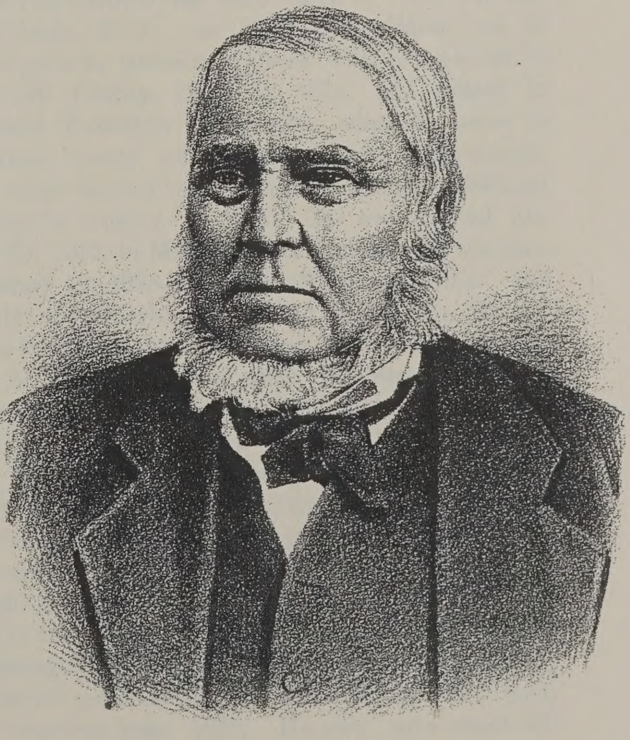
S. K. Beattie



Martin Struble



William Ufer



George Ridenour

berg, Germany, October 8, 1755, and immigrated to America, settling in Lancaster County, Penn. Of their eight children, John, the fourth child, was born in Lancaster County April 16, 1789. John married Catherine Roup, whose parents had immigrated from Germany to Allegheny County, Penn. Of their eight children, John N., the subject of this sketch, was the third. They moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1836, and there John N. was married, April 20, 1843, to Anna Urseman, who was born near Berne, Switzerland. From Stark County, Mr. Walter removed to Henry County in 1849, and settled in Marion Township, when there were but thirteen families in the township. In January, 1852, he removed to Evansport, where he now resides. Mr. Walter is a maker of violins and firearms. He has also engaged in house-painting. His children are David Walter, born November 20, 1845 ; married Jennie Shaffer, June 5, 1873 ; residence, Toledo ; and John N. born July 9, 1852 ; married to Lida Winecope in March, 1874 ; residence, Toledo.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—GEORGETOWN—VOTERS IN 1845—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THIS township was organized in 1838. It was heavily timbered and somewhat marshy. When the dense forests were cleared away and the marsh land drained, the township improved very much in agricultural respects. The land, when brought to the sun, improved in quality and richness, and has now some fine farm land and many pleasant and charming homes. There are four churches in the township: One Winebrenarian in Section 22, a frame, built in 1870, cost $1,000; one Methodist Episcopal Church, built about 1872, and cost $700; one Lutheran, a frame, built in 1876, on Section 9, and cost about $1,000; and one United Brethren, a brick, built in 1881, on Section 1, and cost about $2,000. The schools in the township are nine, four frame and five brick. Constantine Southworth was the first teacher in the township. There are three steam saw mills in the township. One on Section 7 is owned by W. Hill and Peter Anthony, and was built in 1866 for about $2,000; another in Georgetown, on Section 21, was built in 1863; one had been there before that time. It is owned by Charles Fieldner & Sons, and cost about $2,000, and saws lath and shingles by steam. The third one is located on Section 13, erected in 1882, cost about $2,000.

GEORGETOWN.

It originally consisted of 28 lots. Was laid out in 1846 by George Ridenour. It now has two stores and post office, one shoe shop, one blacksmith shop, one agricultural store, one broom factory, one schoolhouse, one town house, one physician and one Methodist Episcopal Church near by.

VOTERS IN 1845.

The following is a list of Washington Township voters in October, 1845: Zachariah Hurtt, Arthur Graham, John Garloch, James M. Skeen, Benj. Lintz, Gideon Skeen, Jacob Garloch, Andrew Bostater, Levi Tarr, Thomas Dew, Linas Doud, Samuel P. Cameron, Solomon Yockey, Thomas Marks Swoorn, James Lawrence, Israel Phillips, John Donnelly, Peter Garloch, H. H. Hannah, John Ginter, Jesse Donnelly, John Ury, George Ridenour and Phillip Brannan. Benjamin Lintz, Louis Tarr and Thomas Dew, Judges; Linas Doud and Andrew Bostater, Clerks.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Martin Struble was born April 1, 1825, in Sussex County, N. J., one of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Came with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834, and settled in Hubbard Township until 1850, when he came to Williams County, and remained there three months and then located in Farmer Township, Defiance County, in June A. D. 1850. He was married August 25, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Frazier, who was born February 12, 1828, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His family are Charles E., David E., Edwin B. and Julia F. Three are dead, Mary E., Hannah M. and Ella M. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Struble removed from Farmer Township to the village of Defiance, now city of Defiance, and kept the hotel known as the Washington House situated on the hill on the north side of the Maumee River in North Defiance. In February, 1855, he gave up the hotel business and removed to Williams Center, Williams County, and taught the school there during the winter of 1855–56, and in the spring of 1856 he moved onto his farm in Washington Township where he now lives, having made his purchase of 300 acres mostly wild land, the previous year, 1855. He now owns about 400 acres worth from $40 to $50 per acre. Mr. Struble taught the school at the village of Georgetown in his township, six terms, from 1856 to 1862. He has held most of the offices of his township, and in October, 1880, he was elected Commissioner of this county, and at this writing (1883) is still one of the incumbents. Mrs. Struble is the daughter of Hugh and Mary (Lyons) Frazier. Her father was a native of Maryland, her mother of Trumbull County, Ohio. Her grandfather Lyons was a soldier in the Revolution, and three of her brothers were in service during the rebellion, Anthony, as Captain in a Pennsylvania regiment; David, in a regiment from the same State, known as the "Bucktail regiment," and John in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He died in service and was buried in Gov. Wise's Garden, at Spottsylvania, Va.

George W. Ury was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 9, 1821, and October 30, 1845, married Amanda M. Meek, who was born in the same county August 3, 1826. Their children are Laura A., Sarah J. (deceased), Angeline P., Elbridge W., George D., Freeman O., Franklin F. (deceased), Mina M. (deceased), Hattie, John H. (deceased), and Alice M. Mr. Ury's paternal grandfather was born in Germany. His father, Christian Ury, was born in Maryland, in 1770, and married Catherine Stripe, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children were Jacob, Samuel, David, John, William, Lewis L., Isaac G., Nancy A., George W., the subject of this sketch, and Catherine. Isaac now resides in Davenport, Iowa; Catherine, at Fort Scott, Kan.; Nancy (Phillips) in Tiffin Township. Lewis L. was a soldier in the late war; was killed near Fort Scott, Kan., by a bushwhacker, in 1865. Christian and Catherine (Stripe) Ury both died in Fairfield County, the former March 27, 1837, the latter in April, 1851. Mrs. George W. Ury's parents, Jacob and Sarah (Smith) Meek, also both died in Fairfield County. The subject of this sketch came to Washington Township a single man, and purchased eighty acres of land; he then returned to Fairfield County, married and returned to Washington Township, November 1, 1847, and became a permanent settler. His brother, John was also an early settler, and died in this county. George W. began teaching at the age of nineteen years, and has taught thirty-five terms. The first winter after he came to this township, he taught the winter term of three months for $13 per month, boarding himself. Of the $39 thus earned, $18 was paid in cash, being the amount of public money for the district, the balance in produce. Andrew Bostater paid him in corn, John Donley in potatoes and cabbage, and H. H. Hannah furnished him with meat, these three being the principal contributors. Mr. Ury is now a well-to-do farmer and has passed his threescore years. He has never sued nor been sued, a record which is truly worthy of emulation. He held for eight years the honorable position of County School Examiner, and being a pioneer teacher, has always taken a warm interest in the educational progress of the county.

George W. Benner was born December 18, 1836, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and came to Tiffin Township, Defiance County, with his parents in 1845. His parents were George Benner and Barbara Benner. When they arrived, the township had but few settlers in it and there was plenty of deer, some bear and a great number of wolves, wild cats, turkeys and small game. The forests were quite heavy and hard to clear up. It was then a common thing to go three or four miles to raise a cabin and take a dinner along. There were no roads to direct any one; they had to follow blazed trees to a new clearing where logs were to roll or a cabin was to be erected. In those days they made a large quantity of maple sugar each spring, which brought a fair price. It was so difficult to get feed, that they had to cut browse to feed cattle in the spring of the year to save them from starving. There was no hay to be had at that time, and in the spring of the year it was difficult to keep stock from starving. The country was new, and all kinds of hardships had to be endured. He removed to Washington Township about 1866. For milling, Hilton's mill at Brunersbrug had to be visited. Mr. Benner married Miss Jemima Partee August 14, 1856. His children are Clarissa M., Millard F., Warren W., Emma C. and George F. These are all grown and all married but George F. Mr. Benner had three brothers--Jacob, Jesse and Simon.

George Ridenour was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 6, 1811. He remained in that county until 1833, attending school, when he married Miss Catherine Hilbert, March 14, 1833, in Harrison County, where they lived four years and removed to Washington Township, Defiance County, in May 1839, where he has resided since. At that time, Mr. Samuel Ridenour was Justice of the Peace. Mrs. George Ridenour thinks the first cabin was built about 1832 or 1833, by Jesse Donely, where his son Henry now lives. Mr. Ridenour was at an election held in the township where there were twelve voters—Hugh Donely, Jesse Donely, John Donely, Henry Donely, Sr., Samuel Ridenour, Andrew Bostater, Peter Dodd, Zachariah Hurt, George Hurt, James Craige, James Lawrence and Andrew Findlay. Of these, Samuel Ridenour and Andrew Bostater are the only ones living. The family of Mr. Ridenour are Peter, Daniel, Elias, Mary Ann, Isaac, Susan, Simon, Andrew, Hannah, Josiah and Hilbert, all married and living. Isaac, Elias and Simon were in the war of 1861 to 1865. Elias and

Isaac were in Company F, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Simon was a member of One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mrs. Clarinda Doud was born September 3, 1817, in Franklin County, N. Y., and remained there until eighteen years of age, when she was married to Linus Doud, April 20, 1834, and the same year came to Geauga County, Ohio, where they remained six years, and then removed to Washington Township, Defiance County, where Mr. Doud purchased land in Section 22 and erected a cabin and began pioneer life in the forests. Roads were then scarce and new, and in a bad condition, and Mr. Doud was compelled to endure many privations and hardships. There were no schools in this part of the township at that time. There was then a log cabin on Section 16, used for holding elections. That house was used for the first school in that part of the township, and the first teacher was Mrs. Clarinda Doud, in 1843, in the summer, and Mr. Doud taught the second school in the township on Section 23, which is now District 2, in 1843 and 1844. The books then used were the English Reader, the Elementary spelling book, Adams' Arithmetic and the New Testament as a reader. Mr. Doud and wife raised eight children, who were successively teachers in the township. Mr. Doud acted as Justice of the Peace two or three terms in Washington Township, from 1845 to 1854, and as Clerk for some time. He was probably the second Justice of the Peace in the township, Mr. Zachariah Hurt acting one term, from 1842 to 1845. Linus Doud died April 5, 1872, aged about seventy-five years. The members of his family were Horace A., Sarah E., Albert L. (dead), William H. (dead), Edward B., Liba B., an infant, dead, Mildred W., Linas P., (dead), Clarinda A., Forrest W., Mary A. (dead), Wallace E. and Frank E. William H. died from disease contracted in the army of 1865; Dr. Forrest W. graduated in medicine at Philadelphia and also at Cincinnati, Ohio. During Mrs. Doud's time as teacher in her first school, she rocked one of her children in a sugar trough in the absence of a cradle.

William Ufer was born November 19, 1830, in Prussia, Germany, and emigrated in 1853 and landed in the city of New York and came directly through to Medina County, Ohio, and removed to Washington Township, Defiance County, May, 1856. Mr. Ufer married Miss A. B. Steingass, January 28, 1855. She died February 9, 1877. She left three boys and six girls—Ottellia, William, Ida, (dead), Franklin, Amelia, Rosa, Flora, and Albert. Mr. Ufer was married a second time to Miss Sarah Johnson, July 17, 1879. Has one child by second wife. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the spring of 1864, and re-elected since and is now serving on his seventh term. He states that the manufacturing of cheese has become quite a business in Washington Township. The Sugar Grove Factory is a joint-stock company and has a capital of $1,000. The Directors are William Ufer, Charles Stailey, Turley and George Galer, George W. Benner and George Myers; Treasurer, George Goller; William Ufer acts as President and Otto Fieldner as Clerk. The company was chartered February 17, 1880, and George Benner is salesman. Mr. Ufer is a leading citizen among the German population of the township.

Andrew Bostater was born January 30, 1804, in Washington County, Md., and came with his parents, John and Agnes, to Jefferson County, Ohio, the same year. His father, John Bostater, died in Washington Township, Defiance County, January 24, 1849, aged about seventy-five years. Agnes Bostater, his mother, died in Williams County, in December, 1865, aged about eighty-five years. Their children were Andrew, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jacob, John, Mary, George (dead), and David. Andrew Bostater married Harriet Cameron December 20, 1831. Mrs. Bostater was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 15, 1810. Their children were Milton C. (dead), Dr. Andrew J., Francis Marion (dead), George W., Adelia A., Harriet J., Benjamin F., Leander (dead), Ellen L., Nancy J. and John W. Dr. Andrew J. served in the war of 1861 to 1865. Mr. Andrew Bostater came to Washington Township in the fall of 1837. At this time the pioneers were Hugh Donley, Jesse Donely, John Donely, Widow Donely, Samuel Ridenour, Peter Doud, Zachariah Hurt, James Finley, James Craige and Andrew Finley, who was a great hunter. The first Justice was Samuel Ridenour, as early as the spring of 1838. Mr. Bostater served as Justice of the Peace a number of years at an early day, and was Treasurer two or three terms and Clerk for some time. Mr. Bostater purchased 240 acres of land in 1837. His present homestead contains about 400 acres, and is well improved and is valuable land.

Isaac Garver was born July 15, 1827, in Fayette County, Ohio, and came to Wayne County in May, 1831, with his parents, Christian and Mary (Kister) Garver, of Fayette County, Penn. Christian Garver died in Ashland County September 30, 1874, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Garver, his wife, yet survives, and was seventy-eight years old in April, 1883. Mr. Isaac Garver married Miss Hannah Clinker October 3, 1850. She died January 4, 1864, in Washington Township. He married Miss Emeline Cumings November 1, 1864. His family was, by his first wife, Amos C., Leander W., Clarissa (dead), Sloan A., Delilah M. and Frank; and by his second wife, Lucy

A., Dora B., Sarah L., Isaac O. C. Mr. Garver has been Justice of the Peace about eighteen years. Mr. G. thinks the successive Justices for Washington have been Samuel Ridenour, two terms; Zechariah Hurtt, three terms; Linus Doud, four terms; Thomas Dew, about that time; Isaac Ewings was elected two terms. The present Justices are William Ufer and Isaac Garver.

William Pearce, Sr., was born in Fayette County, Penn., December 27, 1780. His children were Rachel (dead), Jane (dead), Andrew, Mary (dead), Elizabeth (dead), William N., Thomas R. (dead), Margaret, Mathew K., Joseph H. William Pearce, Sr., and family came to Washington Township, Defiance County, in 1836, and entered 160 acres of land, near where John Goller now lives. Mr. P. died in three weeks after he came, aged about fifty-seven years. His family remained a short time after his death, then returned to Richland County, thence to Van Wert County, and in 1844 to La Grange County, Ind. In 1846, Mrs. P. and three children returned to Washington Township. Mrs. P. died there April 17, 1868, aged eighty-seven years. William N., Margaret and Mathew are still living in Washington Township. Margaret Pearce, February 28, 1839, married Levi Tarr, of Richland County, Ohio. He came to Washington Township in the fall of 1844. Mr. T. resided here until his death, which occurred June 8, 1848. His children were Mary, Levina (dead), Caroline and Samuel—all grown. Samuel lives with his mother in Washington Township. William Pearce, Jr., says that when they came, in 1836, Washington Township had but nine voters in it; they were James Craige, James Lawrence, Zechariah Hurtt, George Hurtt, Andrew Findley, William Pearce, Sr., Andrew Pearce, William Pearce, Jr., Jesse Donley. Of these, Andrew and William Pearce, Jr., are the only ones living. Mr. Pearce thinks Zechariah Hurtt was Justice at that time. Mrs. Levi Tarr has in her possession the remains of a chest which, it is said by good authority, once belonged to Gen. Burgoyne, and was purchased by William Pearce at a Government sale. It has evidently been used, as it is bound securely with iron hoops. William N. Pearce was born April 10, 1815, and married Nancy Slater January 13, 1845. Their children were Margaret, born in 1845 (deceased); Mary Jane, born December 18, 1847; Thomas, born March 8, 1850 (deceased); Martha Ellen, born July 20, 1853 (deceased); Sadie Elizabeth, born in July, 1858. Mrs. Pearce died August 22, 1858. Mr. Pearce is still a resident of Washington Township.

Philip Strawser was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 14, 1840, and came to Washington Township August 27, 1842. He married Miss Susan Dean, of Crawford County, August 27, 1862. Their children are Margaret, Agnes and Clara Marilla. The father was named David Strawser, and his mother's name Rachel Strawser. They came to Defiance County in 1842. Mrs. Strawser's father was Samuel Dean, and her mother's name Margaret Dean. They came to Defiance County about 1858. Philip Strawser was a private in the war of 1861–65, in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1863, to July 14, 1865. Mr. Strawser resided in Williams County about one year, when he removed to Washington Township. Mr. David Strawser removed to Williams County about 1866, where he yet lives. The family of David Strawser was George W., John, Philip, David (dead), Catharine, William Allen, Albert and Rufus—all grown. Of these, Philip, George W., John and David were in the war of 1861–65. David died at Camp Chase in 1864. Mr. S. states that he recollects of seeing Indians here at the time he came to the county. Mr. David Strawser was a great hunter. All his boys followed in his footsteps in this respect.

Christopher Persin was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 21, 1839, and settled in Washington Township in 1843, and married Miss Delana Bidlack September 15, 1860; has but one child—Franklin W. His wife was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 10, 1842. His father was Francis Persin and his mother Sarah Persin, and they lived in Defiance County about 1843. His wife's father is Samuel Bidlack, and her mother Mary Bidlack. They came to live in this county about 1856. Christopher Persin served in the war of 1861–65, as a private in Company D, in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, for three years, and was discharged in July, 1865. His brothers, Conrad and Frederick, also served in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, in Company E, the same time. Mr. P. came with his father to this county and settled in Tiffin Township.

John Mason was born in Maryland July 24, 1814, and married, November 14, 1839, in Maryland, to Miss Mary Spissert. Their children were George, William (dead), Amelia, Catharine (dead), Jacob R., Francis T., David S., Eva E. and Sarah S. The father of Mr. Mason was Jacob, and his mother Rebecca. The father of Mrs. Mason was David Spissert, and her mother was Eva E. Spissert. They both died in Maryland. George W. Mason was a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment, in the war of 1861–65, and died July 19, 1862, at Nashville, aged about twenty-one years. Mr. Mason settled in Washington Township, in 1862, on Section 19.

James Gorrell was born in Washington County, Md., March 19, 1790, and came to Washington Township in 1853. He married, the first time, September

21, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and the second time March 17, 1845. His family was George W. (dead), William and Lucinda. The father of Mr. Gorrell was James Gorrell. and his mother Sarah Gorrell. They died in Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. G. was John Peterson, and her mother Polly Peterson. Mr. James Gorrell was in the war of 1812, and suffered in the ranks from exposure. Mr. G. lives on Section 2, in Washington Township.

Henry Lorah was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 16, 1849, and settled in Washington Township in 1867. Married Miss Delila Harding June 11, 1876, his first wife, Catharine Sherg, having died February 14, 1862. His children were Ida E., William W., Daniel I. and Asa C.; Philip, a step-son. The father of Mr. Lorah was John B. Lorah, now dead, and his mother's name was Elizabeth Lorah; she yet lives in Noble Township. They came to Defiance County about 1847. The father of his wife was Uria Harding, and her mother Sarah Harding; she is dead. They came to Defiance County about 1845. Mr. Lorah's great-grandfather served in the American Revolution, and was once elected to Congress. Samuel Lorah served in the war of 1861-65, as private in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and was killed by a comrade accidentally.

Henry Donley was born in Canada, in May, 1823, and came to Washington Township in 1831, and married Angeline Troxell in 1854, in Washington Township. His children are Delila, Walter and Frank, all living and grown. The father of Mr. Donley was Jesse Donley, and his mother Margaret Donley. His parents are both dead. They settled in the township about 1831. The father of Mrs. Donley was John Troxel, and her mother, Catharine Troxel. They came into the county about 1850, and are now both dead. Jesse Donley, father of Henry, was the first settler in Washington Township, having arrived in 1831.

Andrew Scott was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 24, 1824, and settled in Defiance County in 1870; married Miss Mary K. Thoman, of Columbiana County, January 20, 1847. Their children were F. P., Harriet J., Mavin A., Robert S., Seymour R., Anna A., Hiram A., Charles H., Cloyd H. and Caden D.—all living. His father was Patrick Scott, and his mother Jane Scott. The father of Mrs. Scott was Thomas Thoman, and her mother, Mary Deniston. They never resided in Defiance County. Capt. Andrew Scott commanded a company in the war of 1861–65, in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served from enlistment till January, 1865. His company was from Columbiana County. He remained at the head of it during the war. The company consisted of select men and of as fine soldiers as ever marched to the front. The Captain takes quite an active interest in the welfare of his country. The Captain was in twenty-five or thirty battles and skirmishes, with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," and returned all right.

Mrs. Mary Hanna was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 14, 1816, and came with her husband, Hezekiah Hanna, to Washington Township, in 1841, and located on Section 13. She married Mr. Hanna in Fairfield County, May 5, 1835. Their children were Mary, Daniel, Caroline, an infant (dead), Angeline (dead), Orlando, George (dead), and John. Her father was Henry Barman, and her mother, Susanna Barman. They never resided in the township of Washington. Her husband's father was James Hanna, and his mother Sophia Hanna; never lived in Defiance County. Mrs. Hanna's father, Henry Barman, was in the war of 1812; Daniel Hanna, her son, was a private in Company E, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Militia, in the war of 1861–65, from October, 1861, to January, 1866, and returned uninjured. At the time Mrs. Hanna settled in Section 13, Jesse Donley and others were her neighbors. Mr. Hanna cleared a site for the cabin in 1841, and did much hard work.

Samuel Perry Moon was born in Defiance County in 1837, and his wife in Crawford County, Ohio, June 28, 1839. They were married in this county August 30, 1860. His wife's maiden name was Lydia A. Figley. The names of their children, Rilla, Belle, Hulda, Madora, Amos M., Wallace J., George W., Lyman C. and F. Bostater. The father of Mr. Moon was Jacob, and his mother Elizabeth. The father of his wife was Simon Figley, and her mother Margaret Figley. They settled in Defiance County in 1841. Simon Figley served in the war of 1812. The Moon family were among the early settlers of Washington Township, and some of the family now live in Tiffin Township.

John Kintner was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 22, 1825, and came to Washington Township in May, 1844. He married Rebecca Lintz September 17, 1852. Mrs. Kintner was born in Stark County, Ohio. The names of their children are Nancy Jane, Benjamin F., Simon A., Mary C. (dead) and Michael E. (dead). His father is Michael Kintner, and his mother Nancy Kintner. They came to Defiance County in 1824. His wife's father's name was Benjamin Lintz, her mother Rebecca Lintz. They came to this county about 1842. Michael Kintner built the first saw mill in Washington Township, on "Little Lick Creek," on Section 18. This mill ran by water until about 1870.

Mrs. Mary Keller was born in Columbia County, Penn., February 24, 1809, and married to George

Keller May 26, 1829, in Pennsylvania, and came to this county November, 1845. Mr. Keller died May 24, 1870, aged sixty-nine years. The children of Mrs. Keller were Lydia, Catharine A. (dead), Samuel, Fannie (dead), Charlotte (dead), John, Margaret Jane (dead), William (dead), Mary E., Rachel, Lucinda, George and Rosalpha. Her father was Archibald Campbell, and her mother, Fannie Campbell. They settled in Defiance County, November, 1845, and are both dead. The husband's father was John Keller, and his wife, Catharine Keller. They lived and died in Wayne County, Ohio. Mrs. Keller's grandfather was in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. K.'s son, Samuel, served as a private in the war, in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, from August, 1862, to July, 1865. When Mr. and Mrs. Keller settled in Defiance County, it was in Washington Township, which was then a dense forest, upon land where Charles Goller now lives

William Donley was born in Athens County, Ohio, December 11, 1833, and came to Washington Township, Ohio, in the spring of 1836, and married Miss Amelia Cummings July 6, 1862. She is dead. He married Miss Lucy McFeters, at Defiance, in 1875. Their children were Arie (dead), Lillie C., Sarah (dead), John W., Ollie (dead), Charles Q., an infant. The first five children were by the first wife, and the last two by the second wife. Mr. Donley's father was John, his mother, Elizabeth. They lived in Defiance County in 1835. The father of Mrs. Donley was Isaac Cummings, and her mother, Sarah. They lived in Defiance County in 1847. William Donley served in the war of 1861–65, as a private in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from November, 1861, to March, 1862. Mr. Donley's father, John Donley, was one of the first settlers in Washington Township, and a noted hunter.

John Earlston was born in Pennsylvania May 2, 1821, and came to Defiance County in May, 1837. He married Miss Keller in 1853. She is now dead. Their family were Mary, Uretta, Isaac H., George W., William A., Margaret A., William Sherman, James W. Mr. Earlston's father was Isaac, and his mother, Sarah. They both came to this county in 1857. Mrs. Earlston's father was Goerge R. Keller, and her mother, Mary. They were both early settlers. John Earlston's grandfather was in the war of the Revolution. Isaac Earlston, his father, settled on Section 12 when he came into the township of Farmer.

Dr. N. W. Hartshorn was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 20, 1822, and removed from there to Medina County, and from there to Allen County, where he remained to 1856, when he removed to Putnam County, and from there to Defiance County in 1863, and from there to Kosciusko County, Ind., and then returned to Georgetown, Defiance County, where he has since remained in practice. He studied medicine with Drs. Harper and McHenry, of Lima, thirty-five years ago. A Dr. Calkins practiced in Georgetown about six years, from 1855 to 1860.

George Goller was born in Germany, October 25, 1827. He lived for some time with his parents in Medina County, Ohio, where he married Miss Mary Strahle, June 3, 1850. They came to Defiance County in 1854. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Goller came to Defiance County the same year. Mr. Goller's parents, Michael Goller and Barbara Goller, are both dead. Mrs. Goller's parents, George Strahle and Mary Strahle, are also dead. Mr. Goller's family consisted of Louisa, Julia (dead), George J., Mary Ella, Frank M., Charles A. and Reuben S. When Mr. Goller came to Defiance County, he purchased eighty acres of land where he now resides. This land had never been improved; Mr. Goller has improved it himself and built the first cabin and worked the first steam saw mill in the township. He has also been Trustee about nine years and Assessor several times.

S. K. Beattie, farmer, P. O. Williams Center, was born in Cumberland Valley, Penn., in 1820, and is a son of Robert and Mary Beattie, natives of Pennsylvania, who were of Irish descent. Our subject resided in the above State until 1833, when he removed to near Mansfield, Ohio, where he lived until 1846, at which time he came to Williams Center, and two years later settled in Washington Township, where he bought land, which he cleared up. At present, he owns 120 acres of highly cultivated and well-improved land. He has served as Treasurer of the township twenty-one years, one term as Justice of the Peace, and Trustee and Assessor a number of terms each. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah J., daughter of William Carrothers, of Richland County, Ohio, who has borne him seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Joseph H., Elizabeth M., Samuel W., John L. and Cena. Sarah H. and Robert, deceased. Mr. Beattie is one of the selfmade men of the county, he having begun life poor. Politically, he has always voted with the Democratic party.

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